POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Aug. 24, 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

THE greatest trouble about the Income Tax is that it won't come in.

THERE have been two very numerous clases of persons in this world—those who were nurses of Geo. Washington, and those who have taught in Stonewall Jackson's colored Sunday-School.

THE Japanese are making their presence smelt in Corea, no doubt. Friends of China rejoice that the gallant ship "Kow Tail" is still brushing the Japanese off of the face of the earth.

JOB, in Randolph county is about to have a railroad, the work being nearly completed. All Pocahontas needs is the "patience of Job" to get a railroad also.

PROBABLY the sections of the Wilson Bill as passed, in which we are most interested are those which fix the duty on raw sugar at 40 per cent. ad valorem; iron ore 40 cents per ton, and pig iron $4.00; coal 15 cents per ton; tobacco for wrappers $1.50 per pound and like duties on other forms of tobacco; lumber and wool free; under the internal revenue section playing cards are taxed 2 cents per pack; an income tax of 2 per cent. on incomes over $4,000 is provided; also a 2 per cent. tax on corporations. Whiskey is taxed at $1.10 per gallon. The bill deals with iron and coal in a way that will encourage the building of railroads. As for lumber, America rules the roast, now.

MUTSO HITO, Emperor of Japan, and Taruhito Arisugama, chief commander of Japanese armies, have in hand what promises to be a long and bloody war. This war seems to illustrate a singular paradox, that it originated in efforts to secure and perpetuate peace. The Koreans appear to be born rebels, for they are oppressed to a degree unsurpassed even in Asiatic countries. With them it appears second nature to rebel against the ruling Dynasty and its adherents. Heretofore these risings were soon suppressed, the majority of the leaders being conciliated by the Government, and the rest fleeing the country. In the present case, however, there has been some foreign influence at work, possibly Chinese, and many of the ruling or official class sympathize with the rebels with a view to exclude Japanese civilization from Korea, so it turned out when Chinese and Japanese troops came to restore peace and quiet the rebels, they fought each other and the war spirit is at fever heat between the pro-rebels.

WHAT can the Preston men hope to accomplish by continued opposition to the Democratic nominee, Mr. Alderson? The day is not far distant when Mr. Preston will be before the people again for nomination, and if his candidacy has caused the election of a Republican in 1894, he will not be greeted enthusiastically. Mr. Preston needs to work now, as he never worked before, to influence the men who rallied around him so loyally, to remain a support to the ticket that must be made to win, this fall. His own political life depends upon it in a great measure. Let this be done and his candidacy of this year will be a grand success, for many a man came away from the convention at Hinton saying to himself, "well, two years from now, I will be working for Preston!"

A Model Character.

It may be well said that such a character was that of Nathaniel, a person spoken of as having no guile. He was sincere, unaffected, simple hearted, "doing good as the bees make honey," because it is a delight to do good. Such a person is nature's nobleman, and his life sets the standard of what a man ought to be, a normal type, such as every one ought to conform to. When nature produces a perfectly shaped and healthy human body, it is though she were to say: This is my pattern for all human bodies, model by that, call that the rule, and call all the bodies that fail of the standard misshapen or diseased.

A great athlete appears in public, and hundreds of the youth set to exercisine to make their bodies like his, being ashamed of puny limbs and limp muscles. A great scholar writes books and lectures, then a whole University is stirred up to educate ordinary minds up to the model of what a clear, vitalized well-furnished mind should be. So when right-thinking people observe the normal type of a Nathaniel, frank, thoroughly honest, pure in heart, there is an impulse to tend upwards, for they see in him the pattern of what every man ought to be and might be. In such a presence it seems disgusting to be sordid and greedy and guileful. All about such a person as Nathaniel there is a process of leveling upward, as when youth live on the same street as the distinguished athlete whom they see passing along every day.

Died.

At Huttonsville, August 11th, Isaac McCollum, brother of James McCollum, Esq.

When Col. Breckinridge announced his intention of visiting Europe, the band played, "God Save the Queen."

"Bad men excuse their faults; good men leave them." — JOSEON.

Poet's Club.

The Marlinton Poet's Club met in a very surreptitious manner last Friday night and formed an organization. The motto adopted was:

He who writes for fame or pelf,
Will have a hard race to run,
But he who writes to relieve himself,
Feels better when it is done.

Prof. J. E. Winston was elected an honorary member, by unanimous consent, owing to a recent production which is filed among the archives of the University of Virginia.

Rule. Each member must write not knowing what the others write.

First task.

ODE TO CLEVELAND.

Three responded.

1.

Here Grover lies, his pluses still,
Killed by high coal in the Wilson Bill.

2.

Here lies Grover Cleveland under this stone,
He discarded his country and played it alone.

3.

Here lies Grover Cleveland, the poor man's friend,
To the Senate amendment he would not bend,
So he broke.

Second task.

APOSTROPHE TO THE MOON.

Three responded:

1.

O silvery moon! O pale-faced* moon!
Shine down on my love to-night!
(It shines.)
May she think of me, as she looks at thee.
With her heart so pure and light.

*On motion "full-faced" was inserted instead of pale faced, to which the author objected.

2

Sail on thou ashy pale faced moon, sail on!
Ten thousand telescopes look on thee in vain,
The pig-tail war thou hast this day looked on
And seen the scattered dead upon the plain.
The commissary caravans came thundering o'er the flats,
And from the Chinese horde went up the mighty cry of "rats!"

The writer of the above wished to explain to the assembly that in writing the above he had intended to write a parody on Byron's "Apostrophe to the Ocean," but for some reason he was unable to do so.

3.

Shay! ol' moon! I shay! hello!
Don' shee me down here ol' fellow!
You an' me s two sports, don' you forget!
When our lasht quarter's gone, we don' fret.
Our face is our fortune, you mighty right,
An' bosh of us full, ash tickr, tonight.
P. S. So long!
'Fyou shink she's up put out thatlight,
She'll see me comin' an' know I'm tight.

Church Notes.

Rev. C. H. Dobbs, of Highlands, conducted services for Dr. Syden stricker at Academy last Sunday.

The Brushy Ridge Campmeeting is going on in Greenbrier at present; a good many Pocahontas people are in attendence.

Cardinal Gibbons preached at Elkins, while there.

The colored people of Edray had a big meeting August 12th.

Bishop Peterkin will preach at Clover Lick Sept. 2nd at 10:30, and at Marlinton the same day.

Bazar AND Festival

MARLINTON, W VA
THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD.

Every preparation has been made to insure a pleasant time to those who can attend. All are cordially invited. Afternoon and night. LADIES AID SOCIETY.

N.B. At court-house.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer and Contractor.

Work done on short notice.

NOTICE.

The Teachers' Examination will be held in the public school building at Marlinton, August 27 and 28, 1894.

Section 19 of the School law is so amended as to provide that all grades of county certificates shall be issued at the same examination.

Edray W. Va., Aug. 7, 1894. D. L. BARLOW, County Sup't.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

At rules held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, 6th day of August, 1894.

Rachael Beverage, Plaintiff,
vs.
Hugh McGlaughlin, Mary A. McGlaughlin, Robert McLaughlin, Mary J. Hiner, Mary Hiner, only child of Elizabeth Townsend, deceased, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to procure partition of the lands of Wm. McGlaughlin, deceased, among his heirs at law said lands lying near Dunmore, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, and being in the aggregate near 800 acres, now occupied by Hugh McLaughlin, Robert McGlaughlin and Mary Alice McGlaughlin, and also for general relief; and it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendants, Mary J. Hiner and Mary Hiner are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the date of the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, Clerk of said court this 6th day of August, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

H. S. RUCKER, p. q. [au10 4w]

HILLSBORO MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

J. E. Wamsley, A. M.
(Late Asst Prof. of Greek and English in Randolph Macon College.)
Principal.

MISS VERGIE SYDENSTRICKER,
(Graduate L. F. I.)
Assistant.

MISS MARY MCNEEL,
Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Prepares for Leading Colleges and the University.

Full course in Higher Mathematics and English, Ancient and Modern Languages, with Public School Branches.

GRADED COURSES AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department
First and Second Reader Grades.
Tuition $1.50 per month

Second Department.
Third and Fourth Reader, Arithmetic, History, and Geography.
Tuition $2.25 per month.

Intermediate Department.
Fifth and Sixth Reader, Ordinary School Branches Completed.
Tuition $2.75 per month.

Academic Department.
Higher English and Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and German, Nat. Science and Moral Philosophy.
Tuition $3.25 per month.

Music $3.00 per month.

Special rates will be made to students desiring courses in Hebrew and Anglo Saxon.

First half session opens Sept. 10 '94. Second half session opens Jan 15 '95; Session closes June 17 '95. For Particulars apply to the Principal, Academy, W. Va.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FAT FOLKS

SYPHILIS

ICE - CREAM

AT THE

MARLINTON HOUSE,

BY MRS. C. A. YEAGER,
Every Saturday Night at 8 o'clock.

Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF N. C. MCNEIL, COMMISSIONER,
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

July 30, 1894.

Lyons McKee & Co., et. als.
vs.
F. P. Vandervoort, et. als.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in above styled cause that pursuant to decrees entered therein on the 3d day of April, 1894, and the 20th day of June, 1894, I will, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 28th day of August, 1894, proceed to take: state and report the following matters, to-wit:

1st. The amounts due the plaintiff's respectively from the said F. P. Vandervoort.

2d. Upon what real estate the judgments are liens.

3d. Any other matter to be specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself or required by any party in interest to be stated.

N. C MCNEIL,
aug 3 Commissioner.

Notice to Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of F. P. Vandervoort:

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said F. P. Vandervoort to the satisfaction of the liens thereon, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said F. P. Vandervoort, which are liens on his real estate, or any part of it, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on or before the 28th day of August, 1894.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1894.

N. C. MCNEIL,
aug 3 Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER N. C. MCNEIL,
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

July 30, 1894.

N. Frank & Sons, et. als.
vs.
E. I. Holt, et. als.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that pursuant to a decree entered in above styled cause on the 19th day of June, 1894, I will, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 27th day of August, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following matters, to wit:

1st. An account showing any additional claims against the said E. I. Holt, not heretofore reported in this cause.

2d. An account showing the assets in the hands of the receiver applicable to the payment of the debts of the said E. I. Holt.

3d. The pro rata payment upon each debt which the said assets will make.

N. C. MCNEIL,
aug 3 Commissioner.

Notice to Creditors and Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of E. I Holt and all other creditors of the said E. I. Holt:

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county made in a cause therein pending to subject the real and personal estate of the said E. I. Holt to the satisfaction of his debts, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said E. I Holt, whether they be liens on his real estate or not, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on or before the 27th day of August, 1894.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1894.

N. C. MCNEIL,
aug 3 Commissioner.

Notice to Creditors.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator,
vs.
Rachel E. A. Sheets and others.

To the creditors of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said Jacob Sheets to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Jacob Sheets for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 30th day of August, 1894.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 16th day of July, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON,
July 13 6w Clerk.

—Some corn has such big ears that it seems almost deformed.

—A band of gypsies are encamped at Mill Point. They claim to be true Romanies.

—Kennie Hill is building by contract, a large and commodious dwelling house for Abraham Shinneberry.

—Tillison Auldridge was hurt by the wheel of a loaded wagon running over his toes while passing through Marlinton.

—Edray is over three hundred feet higher than Marlinton. Huntersville is about the same height. The elevation of Marlinton 2169 ft.

—Mr. J. H. G. Wilson will enter his famous mare "Sparkle" in the hurdle races at Lewisburg. Messrs. Hales, Hebden, Earnshaw and others will have horses entered.

—Dr. Wallace is raising a field of cow-peas; their first introduction into this county. They are mostly raised to afford a heavy growth to plow under, but also make a very good feed.

—George Lee (col.) of Mill point, is probably the veteran blacksmith of the county; for over fifty six years he has worked the trade for "all he was worth." He is a noted horse-shoer.

—Institute query: a man buys a a necktie of a merchant for 58 cents He is displeased with it, and brings it back to the merchant, who gives him 56 cents for it. The merchant afterwards sells it for 60 cents. How much did the merchant make?

—An old woman recently expelled a lot of young men and ladies from her apple orchard, with the apologetic remark that if it were not such a scarce year she would not mind them being in there.

—Married, August 16th, at Marlinton, by Rev. W. T. Price, Mr. Charles Cole and Mrs. Lucy J. Rider, all of Pocahontas county.

—Mr. C. Z. Hevner found a curious potato. It is quite large, curiously shaped, and is surrounded by an iron ring to which is a strap attached. It is perhaps the most unique potato in the world, another just like it not to be found in Ireland, Canada, or the United States, so far as is known. It is on exhibition at the postoffice.

—Mr. Frank Cochran, of Mill Point, has applied for a patent on a dairy swing churn that is meant to transform the arduous and dreaded task of churning into a comparatively easy and enjoyable bit of work. It is a very ingenious invention.

—The men at the ark have made a track on which they walk and run to keep their muscles hard. Jim Berry made the sprinting record of one-fourth mile in one minute and thirty-five seconds. Jake Beard, Jim Smith and Jack Driscol walked a mile in 10½ minutes.

—Chas. A. Goodwin, of Clifton Forge, was sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary for killing Col. Parsons. This is probably the most important case which has come up to be tried before Judge Moore, and his rulings throughout have been watched with interest by the legal talent, and have been universally commended.

—The gold fever has not altogether abated in Randolph county. Last week a considerable excavation was made as the prospector was sure that there must be "something there." The prospector's partner not arriving to take part in the labor, search was made for him, and he was found picking blackberries with a remarkably pretty girl, near by, and this breach of trust while the other was sweating over his pick and shovel, broke up the company.

—The coal bank on Briar Knob is a very important mine in that it furnishes the most part of the Levels with coal. It was not known where the vein would be found coming to the surface of the mountain again, and it was a matter of some concern, as the appearance of the mine led one to believe that the other entrance would be on the Hill's Creek side, which would accommodate the people of that section. A practical coal miner named Shearer at work in the lumber camp was taken to the mine and after looking about him he told them that they would find the other end of the vein on the Cherry River side of the mountain, which is an uninhabited wilderness. A very little

by Confederate troops, accused of harboring Union guerillas. He was taken to jail at Huntersville, and a short time afterwards while he was in jail the town was burned. All the citizens fled, forgetting Burgess in the jail, and for several days he remained without food or water. He got a little water by making a sort of spout which he put under the "drip" of the building when it rained.

Personal.

Messrs. Geo. W. McClintic, Knight, and Capt. Thomson were stopping with L. M. McClintic.

Mr. John A. McLaughlin, of Marlinton, is not married, as reported in last week's paper. That should have read John E. McLaughlin, of Huntersville. Our John considers it a very unkind cut, especially the week before the Institute.

James H. Brown, of Frankford, was in to see us last week. He showed us his certificate as a workman from a Journeyman's Union in Cincinatti.

Mr. Wilkinson and family, of Lincoln county, are visiting the Holts' in Pocahontas. Mr. Wilkinson is the Prosecuting Attorney of his county.

Miss Lucy McNeill and mother of Buckeye, were the guests of Mr. Oliver McKeever, last week.

The genial Bob Devling has gone to Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Harmon Sharp and Jacob Moore, of Edray, were in Marlinton on Monday.

Mr. J. H. B. Wooddell with his interesting family, of Pennsboro, West Virginia, is visiting his old home, Pocahontas county for the first time in nine years. Mr. Wooddell has prospered since leaving this county, and though a comparatively young man, is one of the most substantial citizens of Pennsboro. Cleveland rewarded him by giving him the postmastership of Pennsboro, the principle town of Richie county.

Mr. Jacob W. Beard has been letting the light of his countenance shine on the teachers this week.

Mr. J. W. Hill, of Jacox, was a caller at this office Wednesday.

The Marvelous.

Hevner's potato, which has an iron ring around its waist, enters this class, as its like has never been seen in Irope, Orope, Urope, or Stirrup.

Frank Griffith and Jim Whiting were boating im the Greenbrier, lately, and while floating down the stream saw a large catfish lying partly concealed in the grass in the bottom of the river. Deponents say it was the largest of the kind yet seen by them, and that it was at least 6 or 7 inches across the back. Securing a cant hook, they returned to stab it in the back, but the cat had gone.

A bass was caught here by it having taken a death grip on a good sized snake. After being taken from the water the pair were carried a considerable distance before the bass loosed its hold.

A crane was seen to fly over the town. One said that it was too large for a crane. His companion suggested that it might be a derrick.

Mr. T. W. G. French, late of London, says that he once knew a pony which regularly refused to be driven by a certain smith shop until the smith had touched its shoes with his hammer.

Come See Enjoy.

Prof. W. A. Gray, formerly of Monroe county, will have similar exhibition of the Hume Minor Co's. pianoes and organs at the Greenbrier Industrial Exposition, to that of last year.

A first class band will also be there and lovers of music will enjoy an opportunity only offered by one exposition.

McNeil Brothers, of Pocahontas county, a nice new merry-go-round.

A stable of beautiful Shetland ponies will be there, and they will be driven in pairs and tandem by boys and girls.

Our race course is in fine condition, and in addition to running, trotting and pacing races, we expect Messrs. Langworthy, Hebden and others, of Randolph county, who made the hurdle races so attractive.

Don't forget the baby show. Two fine carriages given to the prettiest and best and the handsomest boy

The teachers Institute convened here last Monday. Professor S. B. Brown, of the West Virginia University, and Profesor Jas. T. Rucker, Principal of the Lewisburg High School, are the instructors, and the Institute, so far, is more worthy the attending of persons inclined to literature than any yet held in Pocahontas. The town was glad to have the teachers present within its bounds. A glance at the body assembled shows a good many familiar faces but more new ones. We recognize the importance and wide reaching work of the county teachers, and acknowledge their power and influence; therefore we are not insensible to the fact that we should "stand in" with these important factors. Hence the ingennous smile which we have worn constantly this week. O! how we do love some of those teachers!

Teachers enrolled are classified by the Secretary into three classes according to years taught. First, those who have taught two years and less; second, seven years and less; third, those who have taught more than seven years.

1st.

Allie B McLaughlin, L. J. Marshal
Bertie Baxter, W. H. Shafer,
Allie B. F. Baxter, Geo. D. McNeill,
Levia Gibson, Geo. E. Moore
Bertie Beard, Lewis A. Yeager,
Maggie Moore, Howard Bird,
Bertha Beard, Frank Honchin,
Bess Patterson, Joel E. Peck,
Florence G. Hively, Chas. Spencer
Maud Eskridge, Jacob S. Kinnison
Mabel Ligon, Chas. S. McNulty.
Lulu A. Bobbett,
Hattie Patterson.
Jessie Renick, E. B. Vaugh,
Vergie Sydenstricker, E. C. Eagle,
Mary E. Riley, A. L. Anderson,
Nora Kinnison, John S. Wade
V. C. Hefner, Wm. Wysong,
Sallie McLaughlin,
Myrtle Herold,
Fannie Peck.

2nd.

Mary M. Brown, J. E. Wamsley,
Emma Burner, J. A. McLaughlin,
Nora E. Bobbett, Sam. Spencer,
Sula M. Burner, Jno. Sydenstricker,
Annette Ligon, Jno. W. Grimes,
J. Warwick Renick, (col.)
Neva McNeil, L. M. McCarty,
Delia Payne, A. M. Grimes,
Alice Clark, W. S. Anderson,
Anna Wallace,
Lena C. Hill,
Nora E. Riley,
Lena Kinnison,
Verdie Clark,
Carrie E. Thomas.

3rd.

Mrs. Laura L. Herold, Chas. Cook,
Lillie Friel, M G. Mathews,
Lena A. McLaughlin, J. B. Grimes,
Alice McLaughlin. J. F. Hively,
C. B. Grimes,
J. B. White.

The enrollment of this institute is much larger than ever before in the county; the teachers attend more regularly and give better attention than ever before; and above all, they have more to listen to. Superintendent Barlow is to be congratulated indeed.

Dunmore

A little cool and dry.

The threshing machine is coming in our neighborhood.

Prof. J. F. Vanpelt singing school will close at Green Bank Saturday night. We would like to have our Mingo monkey with us for amusement.

Quite a number of our people are attending the Institute this week.

Uriah Hevener and Atty. F. J. Snyder passed through town Monday to Attend the Institute at Marlinton.

Miss Lizzie Eagle and Miss Bessie Jones, of Doe Hill are visiting relatives and friends here.

Quite a wedding took place on Buffalo mountain last week,—well, hello,—Johnson!

The auction sale last Saturday was largely attended and the bottle did not run dry, no black eyes one bluddy nose.

Mr. Jacob K. Taylor will go to Harrisonburg this week. S. K. Kerr to Staunton, also Walter Vint.

Fred and his mule makes good time.

The ground hogs are eating up Harry Moore's corn.

B. & O. Goldin have been among the people the last few days.

Lost, between Huntersville and Dunmore a brown gentlemans leather glove, right hand, also a 4 bladed knife between Green Bank and Dunmore, finder return to C. B. Swecker he will pay you for it.

TOM TIT.

Doctor Bowen is now taking the waters at his summer palace in Elkins, and enjoying a well earned rest, which will recuperate him for "physicing the sick and needy" on his return. Meanwhile Windy Run is under the skillful *menage* of Professor Anderson whose complexion is much improved by his breezy situation.

Mr. Reginald Tuke, of Fairfield, is now in England, where he will shortly be married. We wish the "happy couple" long life and prosperity. Deacon "Galleo" Earnshaw is also reveling in the joys of the "Old Country."

We are shortly to lose the prescence of the buxom *chef de cuisine*, Mr. Willy Loyd, who is required in England to look after equine, instead of culinary interests. "Oh! what a falling off is there, my countrymen!" The gastronomic feelings of anyone who has had the good luck to partake of Bill's well cooked viands, will suffer a severe pang, at the revelation of this sad fact! William! Your genial company will be much missed, and the loss will be irreparable! We wish you the very best of luck! *O tempora O mores.*

Some good races are expected on the "Mingo Race Track," towards the end of September. We hope all "sports" will turn up and see the fun.

Squire Loraine Grews is now building a fine mansion house on the Post Place, which he has recently purchased. It has been christened "Cheat Hall" by the English "sports." The Hall will be lighted by electricity and warmed throughout by hot water pipes, with a spacious bath room (the only one in a radius of 80 miles) for the accommodation of visitors. His well is reported to be 50 feet deep. We wish him every success in his enterprise.

Mr. Ricketts is now visiting friends at Mingo. He is enjoying his holiday and rejoices that he has no horses to curry down of a morning.

JOHN PEEL.

Green Bank.

We are experiencing dry weather at this writing, and water is getting scarce.

Mr. Charles Pritchard and family of Dunmore, were in our village last Saturday, trading at the store.

James Patterson, of Marlinton, was in our village last Saturday and Sunday. He was up to see his betsy.

The whistle of Messrs. O. L. Orndorff & Brother's steam thresher is heard in this neighborhood, at this time, and wheat is turning out fine

Haymaking is a thing of the past and hay was very light.

Hon. H. A. Yeager was in our place, last Saturday, on business.

Charley Cleek, of Bath county, Virginia, was over last week to see his Betsy.

Rev. J. M. Sloan, of Lewisburg, preached a good sermon at Liberty last Sunday night.

Mr. Dave Gladwell and family, of Virginia, were visiting Mr. Gladwell's brother, W. A. Gladwell, at this place, last week.

Attorney Joe Snyder, of Lewisburg, and Uriah Hevener were in this town on Monday.

Messrs. Charles and Samuel Spencer, Top Alleghony, stopped in our village on Monday, en route for the Institute at Marlinton.

Mr. J. B. Moore, Sunset, W. Va. was in our town last Monday and reports dry weather and corn crops late.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wooddell are happy, its a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Brown are smiling, for its a daughter,

J. W. Riley, who has been very low with typhoid fever, we are glad to say is convalescing under the skillful management of Dr. L. L. Little of our village.

Mr. John Townsend, of Travellers Repose brought a load of goods from Beverly last Monday for W. H. Hull.

Master Laurentz Austin, of Lewisburg is visiting his brother at this place.

The contract for building a school house on the headwaters of North Fork was let to C. M. Acord, by the Board of Education, Green Bank district at the last meeting 18th inst.

The Levelton people have been in this part of the county digging seng, or a few of them.

CROOK SHANK.

C. Price is no better.

Rev. Sloan is holding a series of meetings at Driftwood. He is a fine speaker and the people are glad to have him among them.

We are all done making hay and the next thing is something else, and has been for sometime, and that is to pick blackberries. There has been an immense quantity of berries gathered on Elk, and especially on what is known as the Tallow Knob; this knob is about one mile long and a quarter broad, and has been nothing but a solid sheet of blackberries. Last Monday there were 75 persons on this knob gathering berries and on Elk probably 150 people in all. Wagons full of people are passing every day and night. Some are making wine. What would the people over the river do this year were it not for the blackberries on Elk.

Dr. Ligon has adopted the plan of using forked sticks to the outside prongs of his hay rake to serve as a fender. The hay on his farm was very heavy.

Miss Allie McLaughlin is teaching on Elk at the Wooddell schoolhouse.

INQUIRER.

William's River.

I was so much pleased with my visit to the blackberry region of William's River, last week, that I drop a few lines to your paper concerning it.

On arriving late one evening, we struck camp and partook of a hearty supper of "wild mutton" and other things. Some cleared away the fragments and others smoked. After a jovial hour around the camp fire, all turned in for a good night's rest. Rising early, each took basket and lunch and bounded away to see who would fill the largest vessel. Arriving at Mr. Shearer's backing, a halt was made to take a drink from a famous spring of cool, clear water. A glance around at the mountain side showed human beings in profusion, bound for the same spot; in fact, it reminded us of a regular "basket meeting." After a hard day's struggle with the briars, the empty vessels were well filled with the delicious blackberries. All returned home with lots of berries, tired, but ready to return when berries come again.

A few words to the young ladies who attended the meet. They should take warning and leave their "Swan's Down," for applying it with blackberries shows too plainly.

Thanking C. W. Beard and Andy Taylor and family, and one whoop for Tom, we remain,

X. Y. Z (and guess the rest.)

Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Senatorial Convention, at Ronceverte, on August 21st, nominated Tom Davis, a coal operator, as standard bearer. Each county, with the exception of Summers, presented a name. The basis of Representation was as follows: Fayette, 53; Greenbrier, 25 Monroe, 23; Pocahontas, 11; necessary for choice, 60. The vote was cast on the first ballot as follows:

Tom Davis, of Fayette, ... 78
Capt. Knight, of Greenbrier, ... 25
Col. Andrews, of Monroe, ... 23
N. C. McNeil, of Pocahontas, ... 11.

Our Pocahontas man was probably the winning candidate had the vote ever come to to the second ballot. Fayette would hardly have cast her vote solidly the second time.

Mineral Springs.

Quite a number of mineral springs are in reach of Marlinton and Edray. The Warwick Spring is a white sulphur, and is thought to be equal to the best in curative properties.

The Moore Spring is nearest Marlinton. Its waters possess fine properties of a tonic character.

The Duffield Spring, a pure Chalybeate of remarkable strength. It wells up from a bowl shaped rock, and from its icy coolness, must come from the "depths of the earth."

Recollect that trifles make perfection and that perfection is no trifle.—ANGELO.

No word from the Court House Injunction yet.

In France the bicycle is ridden by more women than men.

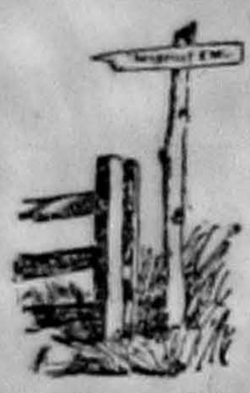
Her worth is famed throughout the land—
By every lip confessed.
The secret of her beauty lies
Within the deeps of two blue eyes—
Those bonnie eyes of blue,
Whose depths are pure and true,
By day and night
They still shine bright—
Those bonnie eyes of blue.

There's laughing mischief in those eyes
That one can scarce resist;
They seem to say "What! don't you know
My lips are to be kissed?'
But woe to him who seeks the prize,
He's met by two stern, angry eyes—
Those wicked eyes of blue;
They often tempt me too
But I take heed
From others' greed,
Those wicked eyes of blue.

But when temptations round me press
And seek to 'whelm me o'er,
A strength is mine—I enquer then,
Though hot the fight and sore.
For who with sin would temporize
Can scarcely dare to meet those eyes—
Those blessed eyes of blue,
That search me through and through;
But what care I,
Till death draw nigh
I'll bless those eyes of blue.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

HOW MOLLY ELOPED.

BY MABEL S. CLARKE.



THE first time I ever saw Molly she was hanging out the clothes on Monday morning. No. 47 was going along pretty lively through the outskirts of a little farming town that lay next to the one where our trip ended. I had often noticed the farm-house. This morning I saw a young girl come out of the green side door with a basket of clothes.

"Hard pull that for a young one," says I to myself, and took another look at her.

She had on some kind of a blue frock, with the sleeves rolled up, and her hair was brown, shining gold like in the sun as she bent to the basket now on the ground, and drew out a sheet and began to put it on the line.

Well, p'raps you wouldn't believe it, sir, but I kept thinking about the girl all day, and when I made my return trip I stared with all my might at the clothes hanging there.

But they just flapped back, kind of disdainful, and I didn't catch a glimpse of what I wanted to see.

I was making then a round trip and a half a day, so I stayed every other night in Chewboro, the town next that where my girl in blue lived.

Well, that being my Chewboro evening, I walked six miles and back to pass the old gray farmhouse.

I saw her, too, for, as I was sitting on the stone wall opposite the house, resting and speculating as to who she was, she came to the window and looked out at the moon.

All the next day I kept thinking how pretty she looked with her arms raised to hang the sheet, and how the light glistened on her hair, and how she had leaned forward to look up at the moon, and that night—that was my Boston night—I spent in rescuing her from the coils of a boa constrictor, only to find her the next minute in danger of being crushed by a freight car. The heroic acts I performed that night would make a volume.

The next day, on my second trip, I thought I caught a glimpse of that blue gown flying around the corner. Says I to myself:

"This thing must stop, Sam, or you'll be getting into trouble some day. You'll be forgetting to slow up over that trestle, and there'll be big headlines in the paper, 'Owing to the carelessness of the engineer a score of souls hurled into eternity!'

"No," says I, "this won't do. Either the girl's worth fretting about or she ain't and the best thing for you to do, Sam, is to find out which right off."

So that evening at supper I opened kinder gently with the landlady.

"Good farming country round here," says I. You see, I hadn't been on that branch very long, so the remark seemed natural enough.

"Um," says Mrs. Grubb, hard at work on a piece of beefsteak to set a good example to the boarders.

"I notice some fine trees along by Chewboro," says I, mentioning the town where my blue girl lived.

"Um," from the landlady, again hard at work.

"There's one especially handsome one in front of an old house beyond the trestle, on the right; ever noticed it?" says I as carelessly as I could, but waiting quite breathless for her answer.

"Deacon Stackpole's, yes."

"Stackpole," I repeated aloud. "I used to know some Stackpoles," which was true enough, only they were two [illegible]

ness, "she's seventeen if she's a day, and a good tall girl for her age, and a great help to her grandmother, I can tell you."

At which for some unknown reason I felt much pleased.

"And she's all-fired pretty," added Jim Stokes, the engineer on 119, at which I felt an equally strange and sudden desire to kick him.

I put on my other suit and a new blue necktie—the girls used to say I looked pretty well in a blue necktie—and I started out for my six-mile tramp.

I hadn't made all these preparations for nothing, you may be sure. I proposed to do something more than sit on the stone wall that evening.

There was a light in the sitting room when I came in sight of the house, and I plucked up courage and knocked at the door.

I don't mind telling you that while I was waiting for somebody to come I felt kind of weak about the knees and when the door opened and there stood Molly holding the lamp up high and looking out into the darkness, with her cheeks as pretty as a peach, well then I was clean gone.

I managed to stammer out the speech I'd made about being out walking and being tired, and might I rest and have a drink of water. Goodness knows I needed both, for I was that shaky I was fit to drop.

Molly told me to walk in, and called her grandfather. I told him who I was, Sam Thorpe, engineer on 47, the best engine on the road, too, sir—and he made me welcome and treated me hearty.

"This is my wife," says he, "and this is my granddaughter, Molly," he added, as she came in carrying a pitcher of water and some glasses, and with a pretty flush on her cheeks.

I sat down and had a real pleasant evening, and it wasn't the last I spent there, either, for in course of time whenever I spent the night in Chewboro, which was every other night you remember, I spent the evening with Molly.

One evening we got talking about names, and says I:

"Your name's a queer one—Stackpole—I never met with it before except when I was a boy. Down in Maine where I lived there were two boys who had been left on the poorhouse steps one night, and who were brought up there. Tom and 'Bije their names were, I remember, and we boys used to call them 'haystack' for fun."

Molly had given a little cry of sympathy for the orphans, I supposed, but ceased abruptly as her grandfather glanced at her severely. He was a stern man and disliked all display of softheartedness.

"The name isn't uncommon in some parts," said he, and that was all. Do you know, after that evening, the old man would hardly speak to me, and gave me to understand by his manner that I wasn't as welcome as I used to be. It made me mad. So at last I says to Molly:

"I tell you, Molly, I can't stand this. I must see you as much as I have done, and I can't do it with your grandfather acting as if he owed me money. Now I don't want to do anything underhand, and I know your honest little heart wouldn't let you, either, so the only thing for us to do is to get married right off, and I'll go and ask your grandfather now."

You see, we'd made it all up between us some time before, but we'd agreed to wait a year, because Molly was so young.

Molly said "Yes," and off I went to interview the old man. I didn't expect a very cordial reception, but I didn't expect anything nearly so warm as I got.

I was consigned to a spot not fit to be mentioned before ladies the minute I made my proposition, and the old gentleman used language that certainly didn't belong to a deacon. Then I got mad, and, says I:

"Have you anything against my character, Deacon Stackpole," says I, "or my prospects?"

"No," says he, "I've looked them up pretty carefully when I guessed what you were hanging round here for."

"Then what is your objection?" says I.

But he wouldn't have anything to say to me but "no, no, no," and wouldn't listen to anything I said, so I went off to find Molly crying under an apple tree, for she'd heard our angry voices.

I didn't see her the next evening but one, for I found at my boarding house a long letter from her, in which she said:

Sam, dear, grandfather is very determined, and you'd better not come over this week.

It's all about those two little boys you know in Maine, in the poorhouse. You see, I had an Uncle Tom, who was grandfather's oldest son. He turned out to be very wild, and a great trial to grandfather, and he nearly broke grandfather's heart. After awhile he married an actress, and they went away and never were heard of for years.

Grandfather is an awfully proud man, and he was mortified to death at the way Uncle

In three or four years a letter came to grandmother from Uncle Tom, written from Maine, saying that his wife had died and that he was very ill himself and didn't expect to live long, and that he had two little boys whom he had called Tom and Abijah, after himself and grandfather, and that they'd have to go to the poorhouse if something wasn't done for them soon, and would grandmother tell grandfather how matters stood, and how Uncle Tom repented of what he had done.

Grandmother actually didn't dare to tell grandfather, though her heart ached for her boy, so she copied it all down and sent it to him anonymously. He was angry as could be, and cursed Uncle Tom's wife for bringing the name of Stackpole to the poorhouse, and Uncle Tom for being not only bad, but weak-spirited.

"I disowned him when I sent him from the house," he said, "and his children and he may die in the poorhouse before I'll raise a finger to help them."

In about a week she saw in the newspaper the account of a man found dead, and his name, Thomas Stackpole, was found in his pockets.

Grandmother plucked up courage, and pleaded to have the children brought home, but grandfather wouldn't listen to her and forbade anyone's mentioning the subject to him again.

He seems to grow worse as time goes on, so when you spoke of your knowing two boys named Stackpole in the poorhouse he began to hate you, and he's hated you ever since. That's the only reason he has for not letting us marry.

I exclaimed when you told me their names because I knew I had somewhere two cousins, Tom and Bije, but I didn't know then all the story as I have told it to you.

Sam, dear, grandfather is going to send me to boarding school right away, so I can't see you.

Then came some tender words from the dear little girl's loving heart, and I decided that something must be done, and that at once.

The next day that I was in town I received a note from Molly telling me the particulars. She was to go to a boarding school, 100 miles away, the next day on the 5 o'clock train, and her grandfather was to go with her.

I had been thinking all night over a plan, and I resolved to put it into execution, for as to Molly's going away so far from me, it was utterly out of the question.

First I wrote a long letter to Molly, describing the whole plan and giving her minute directions as to her part in it. This I dispatched by a messenger whom I could trust, with directions to give it to Molly herself.

Then I traveled all over town to get leave of absence for the next day. I was going to take the day off anyway, but I thought I'd rather get it honestly if I could.

I got permission for Joe McDonald to run his engine on my train and that suited me; I needed a locomotive in carrying out my plan and of course I knew my own best.

The rest of the night I spent in some necessary carpenter work.

A long day the next was. I obtained a marriage license, and with that in my pocket I felt that I could defy any cross grained grandfather.

Early in the afternoon I got up steam in forty-seven, and it seemed as if the minutes were hours until 5 o'clock. I'd had to tell the scheme to my fireman—I'd got leave for him too.

I was getting pretty nervous when we started out a little before 5 o'clock.

We ran slowly up the road, and then got on to a side track that extends alongside the main road about ten miles and was just then free from cars, luckily.

At last we heard the rumble of the express in the distance. Then I pulled the throttle and we began to make good speed, so that our gait just equaled that of the express, and we ran side by side, first, second, third car.

That was the one I had told Molly to be in, and on the farther side, so that her grandfather should not see my engine.

We fell back a little and ran even with the rear platform of the car. Would she have the courage to do it? Such a slight little thing as she was, and it would need such pluck.

Could she escape the old man's vigilance?

Yes; there she was on the platform!

Quick now. There was the result of my night's carpenter work—a plank long enough to reach from the cab of my locomotive to the platform of the car, provided with a rail, so that the perilous walk might be made as safe as possible.

It was fitted in place and she stepped upon it bravely, though her cheeks were deathly pale.

How anxiously I watched every step, keeping one hand on the throttle lest either engine increase or slacken its speed and the plank be shaken or bent from the straight line.

Half way across! A little faltering as she glanced down at the flying gravel.

"Courage, my darling," I cried.

People were beginning to crowd to the windows, and out upon the platform rushed the brakeman and a half dozen passengers, and among them grandfather Stackpole.

No one dared to speak for fear that Molly would lose her balance. The brakeman steadied that end of the the bridge and the deacon wrung his hands in misery.

for I looked out and saw only a three-quarter mile stretch of the side track before us.

We reversed the engine—dear old forty-seven that had won me a wife—and within an hour I was the husband of the sweetest little woman that man ever loved—my Molly, here.

"What became of grandfather?" He soon forgave Molly, and has always been kind to us, but his heart is still darkened to Tom's sons, whom Molly insisted on hunting up in Maine.

We found them both prosperous farmers, who had no need of grandfather's help, and this fact seemed to confirm his determination to have nothing to do with them.

Grandmother has visited them, and she is the same kind-hearted old lady, devotedly fond of Molly, and attached to our two boys, Sam and Abijah.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Hun Miner.

The Hun miner is an undersized, squatty man possessed of great physical strength and endurance. He does not appear to know what fatigue means. He can abstain from food and drink an incredible time if necessity demands it, as it often does. Sleep is his greatest joy, but he can renounce that, too, if there is a feud to be stirred up or revenge to be gratified. When it comes to combat the Hun of the mines becomes a wild animal. Like the bulldog, he neither asks for quarter nor gives it, and will fight most cruelly until his foe is vanquished or he is overcome himself, and then he dies with a snarl. This applies to single encounters. In masses the Hun is subject to the same collective fear that is found in any other nationality—that curious psychological fact that has never been fully and satisfactorily explained—the panic that sometimes seizes a body of brave men in the presence of a foe inferior in numbers. A thousand of them could be controlled by a company of well-disciplined militia, but if the thousand had a courageous and able leader at their head and a man in whom they had confidence, they would fight like demons. It would seem with all this that the laborer Hun was a brave man, but as a rule he isn't. His faculties of destructiveness and combativeness are largely developed. The exercise of these finds expression in ferocity and cruelty, and the women are as bad, if not worse than the men. They, too, are capable of extraordinary endurance and in the discharge of the duties of motherhood are as near the primitive as can be imagined. Their children are hardy and strong, and seem proof against the usual infantile ills. When the husbands are fighting the wives stand ready to assist and aid them with food, weapons or whatever may be needed. Woe betide the unlucky man who may excite their suspicions. They have no more idea of mercy than so many tigresses, as they proved when they fell upon the unfortunate miner Milta and beat him to death with stones.—New York Mail and Express.

Lion Hunting.

Mr. F. C. Solons, the well-known African explorer, in a recent article on lion hunting, says:

"When lions are encountered in the daytime they will almost invariably give way before the presence of man, even when several are together feeding upon the carcass of an animal they just have killed, and at a time when they are presumably hungry. In parts of the country where firearms have been much used lions will sometimes retreat so rapidly when they are disturbed that it is next to an impossibility to get a shot at one. I remember one cold, cloudy winter's morning, in Mashonaland, coming suddenly upon a male lion as he was chasing a small herd of koodo cows. When he observed me he at once stopped and gazed fixedly at me for just one instant of time, and then, wheeling round, went off through the forest at such a pace that, had I not been well mounted, I should never have seen him again. As it was, I galloped after him, and when he found that my horse was gaining on him he stopped and stood at bay, when I shot him. In parts of the country where they have been but little disturbed, lions will only walk slowly away when unexpectedly encountered in the daytime, often turning round and gazing fixedly at the intruder, and sometimes growing savagely and twitching their tails angrily the while."—New York Sun.

Anxious for an Education.

A story is told of a Mississippi colored youth who walked 560 miles from Vicksburg to Atlanta to attend school. This boy's name is P. P. Lee, and the story he told of his great ambition gained him many friends along the road, and thus he had little difficulty in obtaining food and lodging. Whenever it was possible, he would repay his friends for their kindness

The officer referred to as "R. D. Evans," is "Fighting Bob Evans," one of the most popular men in the Navy. He is small, clean-shaven, and wiry. One leg is a bit shorter than the other, but it does not bother him at all in getting about. He achieved some prominence in the Mitchell-Corbett meeting, made a good record in Chili, and afterward championed Fred May's cause in New York. One incident in "Fighting Bob Evans'" career, however, has not been published before. It was in Behring Sea, when Commander Evans was making a vigorous effort to stop poaching on the part of Canadian sealers. He was in command of the Yorktown at the time when a particularly active and elusive little Canadian sloop had given the big cruiser a long chase in the foggy weather, and was finally overhauled.

As the big Yorktown steamed up alongside of the sloop she sent a shot across her bow, and the skipper of the sloop was seen upon the forward deck, wrapped in the Canadian flag and gesticulating violently. Commander Evans started to go aboard the sloop, and as he got within earshot the skipper could be heard denouncing the U. S. Government and blackguarding every Yankee that ever drew the breath of life with robust enthusiasm. The Commander of the Yorktown stepped aboard the sloop, approached the owner, and demanded an explanation. The little red-whiskered Canadian, with the Canadian flag still wrapped around him, continued to hurl vituperative epithets at the United States. Every effort of "Fighting Bob Evans" to make his voice heard above the clamor of the grotesque and declamatory skipper was fruitless. He howled back at the Canadian until he was hoarse, and then, suddenly stooping over, picked up a huge blubber fish lying on deck, which was of the consistency and pastiness of a jelly fish, swung it around sharply, landing it plump upon the whiskered face of the defiant Canadian, and knocked him and his enthusiasm and flag clean over the bulwarks and into the sea. When the Canadian came to the surface he was fished out by the sailors and landed on deck. He had lost his flag, swallowed a great deal of salt water, and all of his defiance of the United States had disappeared.—New York Sun.

The Teeth.

In examining men desirous of joining the Royal Marines of the English army recruiting officers are directed to pay special attention to the condition of the teeth of a candidate. Seven defective teeth, or even less if they impair the biting or grinding capacity, will render a candidate ineligible, and the examining medical officer is directed to take into special consideration the probability of the teeth lasting.

A DEAL of sympathy is wasted upon the American woman who marries a foreign title, and finds that she has made a bad trade. The woman who marries for a title is not entitled to sympathy, and the man who marries that kind of a woman is as much to be pitied as she is. It is a swindle on both sides.

AIR is a meal of which we are constantly partaking—hence it should always be pure.

A Means Out of the Difficulty.

Any strain or bending of the back for any length of time leaves it in a weakened condition. A means out of the difficulty is always handy and cheap. Do as was done by Mr. Herman Schwaygel, Aberdeen, S. D., who says that for several years he suffered with a chronic stitch in the back, and was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him. Also Mr. John Lucas Elnora, Ind., says that for several years he suffered with pains in the back, and one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

King Oscar II of Sweden has composed an ode to the memory of Gounod.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghampton, N.Y.

The Rev. Dwight L. Moody is a poor man.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

London's foreign population is 270,000.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Manuel Garcia, who taught Jenny Lind, is still teaching in his 98th year.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure, &c., &c., 25

GARDEN

SHEEP AND NATURE.

Among the many curious things learned at the World's Fair was the fact that the American Merino sheep was destined to be subdivided into types. This suspicion had previously existed with those who had closely observed the tendency to vary from what was once supposed to be an established and necessary standard. In the past these tendencies were accounted for by careless breeding and not always complimentary to the line of blood and veracity of the breeders. Here at the Fair, side by side, were exhibited the same sheep in blood, but widely different in size, form and covering. Nature had asserted her prerogatives in spite of register associations, and changed the type of the books to suit the environments. The fittings were complete; the pasturage of the various regions represented were exactly reflected in the size, vigor and fleece qualities of the sheep. This was well illustrated, and some curious reflections were in the minds of all students of sheep and the influences of their environments. The only observations heard from critical experts were, "What a difference!"

The lessons carried away to be pondered over at times of greater leisure will be prolific of good later on. The sheep raisers have been copying other folks in breeding and attempting to conform nature to types, instead of studying nature's independence of theories, standards, and types, and turning this to their own advantage. It is along these lines that the American sheep breeder must study his own best and possible interests.—American Farmer.

TO GROW THE FINEST TOMATOES.

Select a sandy loam with a southern exposure. Put on well rotted stable manure at the rate of ten to fifteen loads per acre. Plow and harrow well, so that it may be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, or in place of this two or three shovelfuls of rich compost may be added to each hill. Sow the seed and sow only that purchased from reliable dealers, or saved from the finest, earliest specimens, in the hot bed on the 1st of March. When two inches high transplant into cold frames three or four inches apart. Be sure to shade and water the plants until well rooted. Transplant again when four inches high eight inches apart. This will make fine, stocky plants, with strong roots. Of course, protect the cold frames from frosts or storms by covering when necessary, but manage to give light and air as soon as possible after the danger is over.

By all means be careful not to set the plants in the open air until all danger from late frost is over. The risk is too great and you gain nothing, as the plants are growing faster. If properly transplanted, the earth made "firm" around the stalks, they will be retarded very little. It is better if possible to set just before a rain, or, if this cannot be done, late in the afternoon, so that they may have the coolness of the night to revive in, but if strong plants are well set they will wilt but little, and in a day or two will look as thrifty as ever.

Set the plants four by four feet each way, with the exception of the dwarf champion, which will bear three by three feet. Cultivate both ways with a horse cultivator. Should an unexpected frost occur after settling in the open ground the plants may be saved, unless very badly frozen, by a thorough sprinkling of cold water. We once saved half an acre by this means; but it must be done before sunrise. In the north, where frost comes early in the fall, pull the vines before frost; throw them in a large pile or piles and cover with hay or straw. Green tomatoes, matured enough, will ripen and repay you for the trouble.—New England Homestead.

PARSNIPS.

It is said that the Jersey and Guernsey cows in their native islands are fed largely with parsnips, and whether such food for many generations has been an important element in forming their leading characteristics or not, it is very evident that such food is very consistent with the development of the butter-making cow; and it might be well for such of our dairymen as grow root crops instead of ensilage to give more attention to this vegetable. Parsnips can be grown with less trouble than carrots, from the fact that the plant is larger when it first comes up, and is more readily seen and distinguished from weeds. After the first weeding there is no more particular work to be done than with any other hoed crop that is well tended. The soil should be deeply plowed and enriched and fitted as well as for a parsnip bed in a garden, and this can be done on a half acre in the field where a team can be used as easily as a small patch can be prepared. The drawback with beginners in growing root crops is their fear of thinning out enough. It is one of the hardest things for them to learn. When a man has made up his mind that he will do this, it is better to sow by machinery and thin out than to attempt to get the proper amount of seed in the right place by hand. On rich soil the rows should be thirty inches apart, and the plants not less than three inches apart in the row, and at these distances we have had the tops form a dense mass all over the ground. There are two strong points in favor of parsnips. They can be left in the ground all winter without injury, and if dug and put in the cellar, where they wither, they do not lose their taste as turnips and beets do. They seem to retain all the sugar when the water evaporates. People who have only grown a few in a crowded bed in the garden have little idea how large a parsnip will grow or how large a crop can be grown per acre. Three inches in diameter at the top and a foot long should be the average size, with good cultivation. They are good for any animal that will eat them, and can be made to take the place of potatoes to a great extent on the family table.—Mirror and Farmer.

BONE FOR FOWLS.

Among the necessities of the poultry breeder is crushed bone, writes B. Butler in the American Agriculturist. This comes in three forms: One as a finely-ground product, called bone meal; one as a coarser product, the particles being the size of a plump grain of wheat, or a bit larger, and called granulated bone; and one still coarser, and sold under the term of chicken bone or crushed bone. The feeding values of these three forms are very similar, though the finer the bone the more quickly is it taken up by the system of the fowls. Bone meal is especially suitable for feeding very young chickens, and for use in mixing with ground grains in mashes and mixtures. Granulated bone is usually fed by itself, and is suitable for chickens two months old and older, and for grown fowls. Chicken bone is suitable only for adult fowls.

The use of bone in some form is desirable, in order to furnish the material out of which the bony structure is formed. It has, of course, a greater value for growing chicks than for those already grown. Fed to the growing stock, it almost invariably prevents leg-weakness, an ailment that affects chickens—especially of the larger breeds—which have grown too rapidly. For old fowls it furnishes the material needed for the repair of the bony structure. Bone also has a value as grit. It is not the best grit to be had; but for a short time, before the bone begins to soften, it affords a substance that helps fowls to grind their other food. Bone is valuable for laying hens. In some way the phosphate of lime in the bone is transformed into the carbonate of lime which forms the shells of the eggs. Hens having plenty of bone seldom lay eggs with shells, or with very thin shells. At least, I know that in my experience the hens which have had free access to bone have laid eggs with strong shells. I have observed, also, that the hens which have had bone as they required have laid more freely than those which lacked it, so that it would appear that bone was of value as an egg food, either directly furnishing some of the constituents of the egg, or furnishing the system with some support that enabled the fowls to release other constituents that egg production required.

The best way to fed the bone, if either granulated or crushed bone is used, is to fill a small box with it, and let the hens eat of it as they wish. They will not over-eat if the bone is free from meat, and no further care is necessary than to replenish the box from time to time. Hens do not appear to be very fond of dry bone, and when it is kept constantly before them will eat it rather slowly. If, however, the bone has a little meat on it, they appear quite greedy for it. The green bones, ground in a bone mill, contain meat, fat and marrow in greater or less quantities, and of this the fowls are very fond. This is an excellent food for hens when fed judiciously; but in the feeding of it one cannot trust the hens' appetite, but must regulate the quantity by his own judgment. Given just enough, the hens will lay very freely, and will handsomely repay their owner for the cost of the bone mill and the trouble of furnishing the ground bone.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Lime is good for apple trees.

Plant diseases seldom start in good soils.

A quick growth is essential in growing crisp, tender vegetables.

Trimming out well is the best remedy for mildew with apple trees.

In growing onions it is the early sown seed that gives the best results.

A weed is a plant out of place, and this is as much true in the garden or

NES, AND ITS RULER.

The United States Deeded the Island to the Rev. William Duncan—Building Up the Place.

THE Rev. William Duncan, ruler of Annette Island, a queer principality in the Pacific south of Sitka, has arrived here after a long absence from civilization. He has for thirty-seven years been a missionary among the Metlakahtla Indians, who, as long as they have been known, had practised cannibalism, and among whom one had to take his life in his hand. He first settled among the Metlekahtlas just across from his island in British Columbia, in sight of Mount St. Elias and the great Fairmeath range, and there remained until five years ago, when, owing to too tight a rein by the Church of England and the British Columbia Government, he removed to Annette Island. He first received assurances from the Government at Washington, however, that this island should deeded to him and the Indians in fee simple, if he removed there, and this has since been done.

The Metlakahtlas, to the number of about 700, followed him there and he has since built up a town called Metlakahtla, after the former town in British Columbia. The strange island of Annette is about fifty miles long and twenty-five miles wide, and covered in the centre by a snowy mountain range. All around the shores are valley and rolling lands, on which are great forests of pine, cedar and other similar trees. There are also some open glades, and there are many pretty coves. All things considered, however, the island is unfit for occupancy, except by natives of the far North, accustomed to the changing climate incident to the raging ocean about. The island was unpeopled before, and the Government, thinking it would never be valuable for any other purpose, gave it to the missionary and his wards.

The missionary, who is the absolute ruler and king of the island, has built on Annette Island a practical reproduction of the first Metlakahtla, though with some new features. He has built a saw mill, and the Metlakahtlas have erected a large number of buildings, modelled somewhat on the plan of American huts, yet having distinct Indian characteristics. Father Duncan has also caused a cannery to be built, and have given the Indians shares in it, when they so desired, in return for their labor. They have caught a great many salmon, halibut and other fish this year, he says, and have made considerable money. He thinks his queer colony will be as great a success in Alaska as it was in British Columbia.

"I have about 800 Indians with me now," said the white haired old missionary, "and they are increasing slowly all the time. The Alaska Indians are coming over and joining us. They are not as good Indians as the Metlakahtlas, since they have for a long time been able to get whisky from the traders along the coast. This has debased them, and since they have acquired the taste for spirits it is hard for them to desist. There is no drinking in the island of Annette, for I have prohibited liquors of all kinds from coming there. I do not allow any cards either, or any other kind of gambling. This is thought to be a very strict rule, for if there is anything an Indian likes to do it is to gamble. Gradually, however, I have cured them of all this.

"When I first went among the Indians on the mainland, the Hudson Bay Company, which had just established a post there, cautioned me that my life was in imminent danger every time I went among them. I speedily learned that this was true. The buildings of the company were within a stout stockade, formed of great logs and reaching very high. The houses, too, were what are known as block houses. There were two high and stout gates, or more properly great doors, to the formidable stockade, and at the side of each was an outpost manned with cannon which could be turned to sweep the Indians right and left should they attack the fort.

"I went among the Indians every day, and returned to the fort each night to sleep. In this way I picked up their language and began to think of getting some books published in their native tongue. But my progress was slow. I had oftentimes to go into the fort in daytime when an attack was imminent. Once I had to take my position on the outpost in charge of one of the guns, and on numberless occasions I had to, in one way and another, help defend the place. The Indians were the worst when the different clans were at war. At such times they particularly wanted to wreck vengeance on us. I have seen them kill Indians with whom they were at war, and cut off their arms and bite out pieces. They would also, when infuriated, bite pieces out of the arms of their allies, or even out of their own. They did

guage, and have now got them pretty well Christianized. In addition to the steam boilers for their boats, I am introducing a little electric light plant at Metlakahtla, and hope soon to have the Indian village lit up in this way. The Metlakahtlas no longer give me any trouble, and ere long they will be a credit to the American Government that has given us the pretty island of Annette."—New York Sun.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Opera is just 300 years old.

The first clock in England was set up in Westminster in 1288.

The French Government reserves to itself the right of using white paper for posters.

William Tell did not found the Swiss Confederation, and the story of Gessler has no historic basis.

The first hat makers who plied their trade in England were Spaniards, who came to that country in 1510.

Several of the ancient nations considered that the disembodied spirit was a tangible substance of a bluish color.

Seven cars of mail matter, aggregating eighty tons, passed through Pittsburg on one train one day recently.

Pliny says that the Romans learned the use of yeast from the Greeks during the war with Persius, King of Macedon.

The linen weavers' clubs in Augsburg, Germany, practically ruled the city during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

The use of sand-glasses became common all over Europe in the eleventh century. The best were made in Nuremberg.

Sam Wah King, a Chinaman, has started a cattle ranch in Montana with a capital of $110,000. He employs only Chinese on his ranch.

Bee hive tea is one of the items on the bill of fare of a New York eating house. It consists of tea with a spoonful of honey in it in lieu of sugar.

During the reign of Augustus there were 329 public bakeries in Rome. The societies of miller and bakers were incorporated by Trajan about A. D. 108.

When a prisoner resists the Paris police they take off one of his shoes and compel him to walk like "My son John." He is so hampered usually by this treatment that there is no further trouble.

Lawton A. Sherman, aged ninety, and his wife, aged ninety-seven, observed recently at Exeter, R. I., the seventy-eighth anniversary of their marriage. Soon after they buried their eldest daughter, aged seventy-seven.

The Lyceum Theatre, New York City, has adopted a new and elegant variation on the "Standing Room Only" sign. The Lyceum's method is to hang out a large and handsomely engraved brass tablet which reads "Seats All Sold."

A light-house keeper on Long Island Sound has a cow that swims two miles to the mainland, whenever she chooses, and goes home when she gets her visit made out. She gives milk regularly, but after her swimming expeditions it has a slightly salted taste.

A Notorious Provost Marshal.

He was William Cunningham, the son of a trumpeter in the English dragoons, and was born in the barracks in Dublin. He came to New York in 1774, and became a horsebreaker and riding master. He left New York early in the Revolution, going to Boston, where General Gage appointed him provost marshal to the royal army. As such he had charge of the prisons in Philadelphia, and later in New York. He was extremely cruel to the prisoners, two thousand of whom, while under his charge, were starved to death, while two hundred and fifty were hanged without trial. He was in charge of the execution of Nathan Hale. After the war he went to England and lived for a time in Wales. He was in great poverty, mortgaged his half pay, forged a draft, and was condemned and hanged for this crime on August 10, 1791, in London.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

She Remembered the Cat.

A woman who started to jump into the Columbia River to drown herself suddenly remembered that she had left the cat in the pantry, and hurried back home. She afterwards said: "The idea of my struggling in the water and thinking that the cat was licking the cream off my milk in the pantry at that minute was more than I could bear."—Walla Walla (Wash.) Statesman.

A Luna Rainbow.

A luna rainbow was seen recently at Durham, N. C. While a slight shower was falling the moon shone brightly in the east, and outlined against a dark western cloud was seen

Except as it may prove suggestive to the managers of old ladies' homes, this rug story will not prove of special use to many of our city readers. But there are by many a country fireside and by not a few in the city old ladies and "shut-ins" who welcome gladly any use to which they can put the time which hangs so heavily on their hands and any means by which they can add ever so little to the family exchequer.

The other day in calling upon a neighbor who had recently come to my vicinity from an old Massachusetts town, I saw a rug of marvelous texture. No oriental rug ever equalled it in the thickness of its pile, and but for the extra and somewhat irregular length of the nap and its rather too brilliant coloring it might have been the thickest Kazac.

I remarked upon its unusual heaviness when my hostess said: "That rug was made by my mother after she was ninety years old." This led me to examine it more carefully and to inquire as to the manner of making it.

Remnants of ingrain carpets were purchased at carpet houses, of village upholsterers and carpet layers and wherever they could be most cheaply procured. These were raveled, laid in bunches and cut in lengths of a little over an inch. Brown carpet warp was also purchased by the pound. With a pair of coarse steel knitting needles enough stitches were cast on to make a square of four inches when finished. After knitting a couple of rows plain, you knit once across, binding in with each stitch a little bunch of the ingrain ravelings which had been cut into short lengths. Then knit back, and across and back plain, when you knit another row, introducing the little bunches of ravelings. When you have formed a square bind off, and when you have a sufficient number of these squares sew them together with warp very closely and firmly.

This would be pleasant and not too laborious work for a semi-invalid, although of course the work of sewing, after the rug became very large, would be heavy, but for such a result one could well afford to hire the sewing done. The rug which it was my good fortune to examine was about 11x13 and had been in constant and hard service for five years without producing the slightest sign of wear. Every few months it is hung over a stout clothes line and well beaten, which raises the heavy pile and gives it a new look. By knitting the blocks small and choosing the colors with a view to artistic effect a rug could be produced that need not blush before the product of any Eastern loom.

The best parts of worn ingrain carpets might be used where there was a necessity for strict economy.

RECIPES.

Creamed Spinach—Thoroughly wash one-half peck spinach, put in saucepan with very little water and boil for twenty minutes; then drain and chop very fine. Put one tablespoonful butter into a frying pan and stir in one even tablespoonful flour. Then put in the spinach and add four tablespoonsful of cream four tablespoonsful milk, and salt and pepper to suit the taste. Mix all well and cook for five minutes. Serve on toast.

Stewed Horseradish—One-half cup grated horseradish, one-quarter cup grated bread crumbs, one tablespoonful flour, one cup milk. Mix all these ingredients and turn into saucepan and boil very slowly for one-half hour, stirring very frequently to prevent burning. Five minutes before serving add one teaspoonful sugar and a little salt. This is an English dish, very little known to Americans, but one which can be heartily recommended.

Macaroni and Fish—Lay any boiled fish, except salmon, on a bed of macaroni boiled in milk until done, but it must not be allowed to break and burst; cover with a sauce made by heating a pint of milk with two ounces of butter. Thicken this with flour wet with water to the consistency of cream; when it reaches the boiling point add the beaten yolk of an egg and one gill of tomato sauce previously made hot. Stir all the time while adding.

Apple Batter Cake—Two eggs, one cup sugar, one-half cup milk, two cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one tablespoonful melted butter. Beat the eggs, add the sugar and beat well. Add the milk alternately with the flour in which the baking powder should be mixed and sifted. Then add the melted butter and pour into two buttered pie plates. Sprinkle over with sugar and bake one-half hour, or until apples are soft. Serve with hard sauce.

French Pancakes With Preserves—Three-quarters of a pint of good cream, five eggs, two dessertspoonfuls of flour, two of powdered sugar and the grated peel of half a lemon. Whip the cream to a froth and strain it. Beat the yolks and the whites of the eggs separately and stir them into the flour, add the sugar and grated peel. Mix gradually with the whipped cream and pour it into shallow tins. Bake

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venter of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine, is the last of the inventors in that line now living. He resides at Raphine, Rockbridge county, Virginia. To a reporter of the Staunton Vindicator, he told the story of his invention:

I got into it purely as a matter of curiosity. When I was living at Mill Point, Pocahontas county, W. Va., working as a carpenter, I saw a rough wood cut of a Grover & Baker machine. I saw it had a needle attached to a metal arm which could not pass entirely through the the goods, but must go through and retreat. There was nothing in the advertisement to show that there was more than one thread. I knew the thread must be fastened someway and the goods. I concluded from its position that it had a revolving hook on the end of the shaft, which did the work. I then invented the Wilcox & Gibbs revolving hook as a means by which it could be done, and believing that that had solved the problem, I thought no more about it, just as a man who solves a problem in the newspapers and thinks no more of it. Some months after that I saw a Singer machine with its shuttle and underthread. I then got hold of a patent office report describing the Grover & Baker machine. I then realized that the idea I had formed was entirely different from either, and concluded I had a valuable invention, but like other inventors I ran off on other ideas that I thought more simple and cheaper, and I took out two other patents before I took out the patent on the Wilcox and Gibbs hook.

Japanese and Chinese Journals.

From reliable sources, it may be regarded as true that public sentiment in Japan upholds the government to oppose China, but so only as to keep that power from annexing Korea, and so the insurgents have many friends in Japan. A leading Japanese journal says,

Question any intelligent Japanese on the subject, you will find him in nine cases out of ten advocating strong views as to the necessity of preventing the Chinese troops from intervening betreen the aggrieved Korean people and their oppressors. Leave these unhappy people free to work out their own salvation, and if necessary use force against whomsoever may attempt to interfere with Korea's internal affairs. Such is the opinion freely expressed in private by the majority of the educated class in Japan.

A Chinese journal says,

The present government of Korea, has become practicably impossible. It lives but a parasite, and now that the stock is becoming exhausted, must apparently die like a parasite. It has no vitality in itself and stimulus from without would only tend to extend its rootlets still farther into the vitals of the land, so a very complicated question remains to be solved.

Thus the reader may gain some idea of the true inwardness of the prevailing struggle over Korea. It seems sad that the peace of the world should hang on questions that concern a people so little known as the Koreans. But wrongs must be redressed.

Here is an agreeable story which Mark Twain is quoted as telling about himself: It gave him real

from Staunton.

Staunton Vindicator:

I see the Board of Trade of Stanton is taking steps to secure nearer relations with Highland and Pocahontas counties. This can only be secured by cheaper and quicker transportation, and the repairing and building of bridges will be a help in this direction.

But Staunton could do much than build bridges to help on this trade, which she so much desires. And the way this can be done is for Staunton to furnish seventeen horses for every one furnished by Highland or Pocahontas. This seems like a foolish proposition at first; but think for a moment of the result, if Staunton should furnish seventeen horses for every one furnished by Highland or Pocahontas, would not that help the trade from those counties very much?

You may say that Staunton not only would not, but could not do it. This may in one sense be true, but in another it is not true. Staunton could do the equivalent of it. What I mean is, that Staunton could make a road upon which one horse could move as much as eighteen like horses can now move upon the old Parkersburg road. I simply mean that Staunton should prolong her street car lines along the old Parkersburg into West Virginia.

I have no doubt the consent of the counties along the road could be obtained upon reasonable terms, and that the tolls upon the lines would in a very short time pay all costs of road and rolling stock. Our idea is, that these lines should be not for the carrying of passengers, but chiefly of freight of all kinds to be moved by horses. When a man wishes to haul a load to Staunton, if this road be completed, let the company furnish the road, and then let a car for the load; or if he own a car, let him pay so much per ton per mile toll upon the road.

As to the amount of toll he could pay, it could be estimated when we consider that one eighteenth as much power is required to move a ton per foot upon a steel rail, as is required to move a like weight a like distance upon a gravel road, and only one eighth as much as is required for a like performance upon the best pavement.

As to the cost, it would be nothing like as great as the cost of paving or McAdamizing the roads. I do not know the price of steel rails, but the cost of ties would be small, after reaching the mountains, ten miles from Staunton; not over ten cents each for such a road.

The road is already graded, and the whole cost, exclusive of rolling stock, would not, I think, exceed one thousand dollars per mile, throughout. And while horse power would be used upon it a first, horses would soon be abandoned for the electric motor.

Whether Staunton tries it or not, the steel road is the coming road, or rather is the road that has come with electricity as the motor. And did I not fear you are tired, I would write many columns as to how and why electricity will be the motor; also why it should be met by a line up and down the Greenbrier valley.

M. A. DUNLAP.

Academy, W. Va.

The enormous amount of energy stored in a revolving fly wheel is strikingly shown when it flies in pieces, as one did in the Manville Mills, at Manville, R. I., on the morning of the 18th ultimo. In bursting, the wheel destroyed two other fly-wheels of the same size—20 feet in diameter and 25-inch face

Professor S. B. Brown, who has the chair of geology in the West Virginia University, gave a most interesting lecture on the geological formation of Pocahontas county. He asserted that one could tell what manner of people lived in a certain section. A certain sort of rock, which is the basis of all soil, gives a certain sort of vegetation, and it is rich or productive soil or poor and barren accordingly. From our nearness to limestone, Professor Brown said that he had rightly inferred that we had a good grass and grain country, hence fat cattle, which makes people rich, and so they have an opportunity of becoming an educated and intelligent sort. He said he had not been disappointed and that he had found it a literal land of milk and honey.

Here are given some notes from his lecture:

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 6. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court,	A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney,	L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff,	J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff,	Robt. K. Burns.
Cl'k Co. Court,	S. L. Brown.
Cl'k Cir. Court,	J. H. Patterson.
Assessor,	C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct.	C. E. Beard, G. M. Kee, Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor,	Geo. Baxter
Coroner	Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A C L Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W H Grose Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Brady, Labelle.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, West Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LA
Marlinton, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICK,
Attorney-at-law.
ARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL.
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office next door to *H.* A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel.
All calls promptly answered.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D.
has located at
FROST, W. VA.
Calls promptly answered.

C. B. SWECKER,
General Auctioneer
and Real Estate Agent.
I sell Coal, Mineral and Timber Lands. Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
Postoffice—Dunmore, W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,

Gibbs' Invention.

Captain Jas. E. A. Gibbs, inventor of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine, is the last of the inventors in that line now living. He resides at Raphine, Rockbridge county, Virginia. To a reporter of the Staunton Vindicator, he told the story of his invention:

I got into it purely as a matter of curiosity. When I was living at Mill Point, Pocahontas county, W. Va., working as a carpenter, I saw a rough wood cut of a Grover & Baker machine. I saw it had a needle attached to a metal arm which could not pass entirely through the the goods, but must go through and retreat. There was nothing in the advertisement to show that there was more than one there was more than one thread. I knew the thread must be fastened someway unde. the goods. I concluded from its position that it had a revolving hook on the end of the shaft, which did the work. I then invented the Wilcox & Gibbs revolving hook as a means by which it could be done, and believing that that had solved the problem, I thought no more about it, just as a man who solves a problem in the newspapers and thinks no more of it. Some months after that I saw a Singer machine with its shuttle and underthread. I then got hold of a patent office report describing the Grover & Baker machine. I then realized that the idea I had formed was entirely different from either, and concluded I had a valuable invention, but like other inventors I ran off on other ideas that I thought more simple and cheaper, and I took out two other patents before I took out the patent on the Wilcox and Gibbs hook.

Japanese and Chinese Journals.

From reliable sources, it may be regarded as true that public sentiment in Japan upholds the government to oppose China, but so only as to keep that power from annexing Korea, and so the insurgents have many friends in Japan. A leading Japanese journal says,

Question any intelligent Japanese on the subject, you will find him in nine cases out of ten advocating strong views as to the necessity of preventing the Chinese troops from intervening between the aggrieved Korean people and their oppressors. Leave these unhappy people free to work out their own salvation, and if necessary use force against whomsoever may attempt to interfere with Korea's internal affairs. Such is the opinion freely expressed in private by the majority of the educated class in Japan.

A Chinese journal says,

The present government of Korea, has become practicably impossible. It lives but a parasite, and now that the stock is becoming exhausted, must apparently die like a parasite. It has no vitality in itself and stimulus from without would only tend to extend its rootlets still farther into the vitals of the land, so a very complicated question remains to be solved.

Thus the reader may gain some idea of the true inwardness of the prevailing struggle over Korea. It seems sad that the peace of the world should hang on questions that concern a people so little known as the Koreans. But wrongs must be redressed.

Here is an agreeable story which Mark Twain is quoted as telling about himself: It gave him real pleasure, he said, to hear that his works were almost the only thing which Mr. Darwin read during the last year of his life, till he heard that Mr. Darwin suffered from a kind of mental atrophy, and was forbidden to read anything but absolute drivel.

The tear down childhood's cheek that flows,
Is like the dewdrop on the rose;

A West Virginia Man's Suggestion About a Road from Staunton.

Staunton Vindicator:

I see the Board of Trade of Staunton is taking steps to secure nearer relations with Highland and Pocahontas counties. This can only be secured by cheaper and quicker transportation, and the repairing and building of bridges will be a help in this direction.

But Staunton could do much than build bridges to help on this trade, which she so much desires. And the way this can be done is for Staunton to furnish seventeen horses for every one furnished by Highland or Pocahontas. This seems like a foolish proposition at first; but think for a moment of the result, if Staunton should furnish seventeen horses for every one furnished by Highland or Pocahontas, would not that help the trade from those counties very much?

You may say that Staunton not only would not, but could not do it. This may in one sense be true, but in another it is not true. Staunton could do the equivalent of it. What I mean is, that Staunton could make a road upon which one horse could move as much as eighteen like horses can now move upon the old Parkersburg road. I simply mean that Staunton should prolong her street car lines along the old Parkersburg into West Virginia.

I have no doubt the consent of the counties along the road could be obtained upon reasonable terms, and that the tolls upon the lines would in a very short time pay all costs of road and rolling stock. Our idea is, that these lines should be not for the carrying of passengers, but chiefly of freight of all kinds to be moved by horses. When a man wishes to haul a load to Staunton, if this road were completed, let the company owning the road, hire him a car for so much; or if he own a car, let him pay so much per ton per mile toll upon the road.

As to the amount of toll he could pay, it could be estimated when we consider that one eighteenth as much power is required to move a ton per foot upon a steel rail, as is required to move a like weight a like distance upon a gravel road, and only one eighth as much as is required for a like performance upon the best pavement.

As to the cost, it would be nothing like as great as the cost of paving or McAdamizing the roads. I do not know the price of steel rails, but the cost of ties would be small, after reaching the mountains, ten miles from Staunton; not over ten cents each for such a road.

The road is already graded, and the whole cost, exclusive of rolling stock, would not, I think, exceed one thousand dollars per mile, throughout. And while horse power would be used upon it a first, horses would soon be abandoned for the electric motor.

Whether Staunton tries it or not, the steel road is the coming road, or rather is the road that has come with electricity as the motor. And did I not fear you are tired, I would write many columns as to how and why electricity will be the motor; also why it should be met by a line up and down the Greenbrier valley.

M. A. DUNLAP.

Academy, W. Va.

The enormous amount of energy stored in a revolving fly wheel is strikingly shown when it flies in pieces, as one did in the Manville Mills, at Manville, R. I., on the morning of the 18th ultimo. In bursting, the wheel destroyed two other fly-wheels of the same size—20 feet in diameter and 25-inch face The break will cause a shut-down of the mills for nearly a month for repairs, and the damage amounts to $16,000. The arms of the wheels were broken off nearly to the hubs, and immense pieces were hurled long distances through the roof and walls of the engine room. Large pulleys and other machinery above the engine-room were smashed and twisted into a mass of wreckage. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Geological Formation of Our County.

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The limestone rises above this Pocono sandstone, and a limestone country is always valuable. Had the Big Spring country been of sandstone it would have simply good water, perhaps, but nothing else. This limestone region extends from five miles from the Pennsylvania line, where it is about 100 feet in thickness, southward, up Cheat River, down the Greenbrier, into Greenbrier county, where it is probably 1000 feet in thickness, on into Kentucky, where it may be still thicker. This is the great cave formation. Water containing vegetation dissolves limestone and they are formed.

Above the limestone lie the Mauch Chunk shales, which make the soil blood red; this is to be seen region. In New York or England or wherever found the country is good for grass.

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Them's our sentiments, and the man who differs with us has treason in his soul and bile on his liver. —*Glascow Times.*

It fell on the stair and I stole it how shocking!
A guerdon most rare!
'Twas one of a pair, and it fastened her stocking;
It fell on the stair and I stole it, how

SCENE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE IN NICARAGUA.

Interesting Story of the Origin of the Complications and History of the Mosquito Indians—A Home in a Tree Top.

CAPTAIN R. B. SEAT, United States Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, the scene of the recent international complications known as the Bluefields case, has been in St. Louis, and gives the Republic some interesting facts about the origin of the trouble and of the history of the Mosquito Indians.

Just four centuries ago Christopher Columbus and his men made their first landing on the American continent at a point on the shore line of the Carribean Sea. The great discoverer was greeted cordially by friendly Indians, who were dumbfounded at the first sight of pale faces and of the anchored sailing ships that rose and fell with the tide in the harbor. Columbus planted the cross on the land and took possession in the name of Queen Isabella. He named the point in Spanish, Cabo de Gracios a Dios, which freely translated mean "Thanks be to God."

This Thanks-be-to-God point is located on the northern boundary of what is to-day known as the Mosquito Reservation, which is within the territorial limits of the Republic of Nicaragua. And the lineal descendants of those Indians who received Columbus with open hospitality are to-day known as the Mosquito Indians.

VIEW OF BLUEFIELDS.

These descendants of the savages who received Columbus have now for over a quarter of a century been enjoying the blessings of a free government of their own. An attempt of a revolutionist to take away their liberties has thrown three nations into international complications — Great Britain, the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua.

This international trouble is familiarly known as the Bluefields case. In order to lead up to an intelligent understanding of the case the story of the Mosquito Reservation, its government and its people and its commercial industries must be told.

Leaving the landing of Columbus and the subsequent Spanish supremacy in the dim past and coming down to the beginning of the present century, it is found that the Mosquito Indians were living a quiet and inoffensive life in their squalid bamboo huts among the banana trees and the luxuriant vegetation that thrived under a tropical sun. Their wants were few and their habits simple, and sustenance was supplied by nature without the asking. Their religious belief was a smattering of the old sun worship of the Incas.

CHIEF ROBERT HENRY CLARENCE.

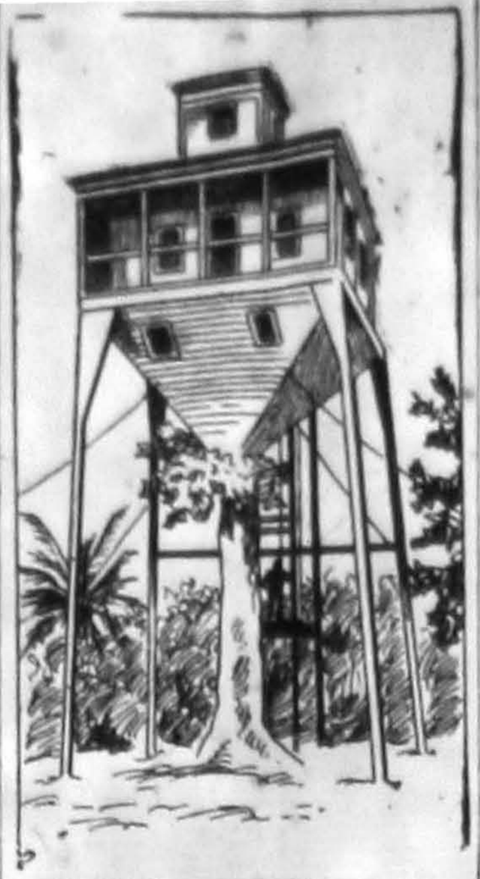
But eventually the Moravian missionaries came among the Mosquito Indians and brought the light of the Christian gospel and of civilization. Schools and churches and missions were soon scattered along the shore of the Caribbean Sea, and the Mosquito Indians became civilized, learned to speak English, built for themselves neat frame houses, acquired habits of

time the Republic of Nicaragua was formed; and in it was included the territory of the Mosquito Indians. This strip of country lies along the eastern coast of Nicaragua, and begins at the mouth of the Rama River, about thirty miles north of Greytown, which is the eastern terminus of the Nicaraguan Canal, and extends up the Rama River to its source, thence west and north to the Hueso River and down that stream to the sea, thence along the shore of the Caribbean Sea to Greytown, covering a distance of 200 miles in length with an average width of thirty-five miles.

This strip of country was originally occupied from time immemorial by the Mosquito Indians and they protested against the attempt of the whites to control the territory. England, which is ever ready to make conquests with a greedy hand, claimed a protectorate over the Mosquitoes for many years, but was never successful in making her claims good. England failed in several attempts to settle disputed questions relating to this region by treaty with the United States, and then she carried favor with Nicaragua and made a treaty with the Republic in regard to the Mosquito country. The Republic of Nicaragua claimed to have sovereign rights over the Mosquito country. This treaty between England and Nicaragua was made on January 28, 1860, at Managua. One of the provisions of the treaty was that the Mosquito Indians should have the right of governing themselves within the strip claimed by them. They could govern themselves according to their own customs and regulations, so long as they did not interfere with the sovereign rights of the Republic of Nicaragua and others in the district. The Nicaraguan Government agreed not to interfere with the local government of the Mosquitoes. But the Republic of Nicaragua was permitted to send a Commissioner into the Mosquito country to guard the interests of the Republic.

After this treaty had been made the Mosquitoes set about to organize a local government of their own. The Mosquito Chief called all the head men of the tribe together, and also all the residents of Bluefields, a seaport town that had sprung up on the Caribbean Coast. The Chief appointed a general council of forty-three men which framed a constitution and organized a Government which, after the model of a Republic, was divided into executive, judicial and legislative departments. This new Government went into effect on September 12, 1861. It has exercised all the municipal authority of the so-called Mosquito Reservation for thirty-three years.

For twenty years after the formation of this local government the population of the Mosquito Reservation consisted almost altogether of Indians and a class of native half-breeds who call themselves Creoles. They passed a sleepy, lazy, yet peaceful, existence and did nothing to develop the country. But a boom began in the reservation in 1881 and 1882. Enterprising Americans went down there from the United States and began the culture of tropical fruits. As the land was free from the many revolutions of the other Central American countries, these Americans did not hesitate to invest capital by obtaining leases to land from the Mosquito Government and opening plantations. The culture of bananas proved to be profitable and an extensive commerce in that fruit and in cocoanuts was eventually established between that country and the United States. Gold was discovered and Americans invested capital in placer mines, and now about $150,000 worth of gold dust is shipped to the United States each month.



"PAP" WILDERSON'S HOME.

The cutting and shipping of mahogany and other valuable woods and also the India rubber trade developed into an extensive commerce. In the gold, hardware and India rubber industries alone the Americans have invested $2,000,000 of capital. Twelve years ago the commerce of the Mosquito Reservation amounted to nothing, and now the volume of trade amounts to $1,000,000 annually, besides the large quantities of mahogany, gold dust, rubber and cocoanuts, and all to the United States. The United States send back in return 25,000 half-barrels of flour annually, besides large quantities of beans, lard, pork, beef, corn, rice and many other products.

While enterprising Americans from 1882 to 1894 were developing these remarkable resources of the little reservation it seems that the local government established by the Mosquitoes in 1861 had gradually become corrupt in these latter days of prosperity. The hidden hand of British influence played a part in the control of local affairs. There are 2000 Mosquito Indians—men, women and children—on the reservation. Bluefields, the capital, which is located on the Caribbean Coast, has a mixed population of 4500. The large majority in the town are native Creoles, who are half-breeds of negro and Indian blood. There are 600 to 700 pure Jamaican negroes in the town, a small element of Indians and Spaniards, about 125 Americans and twenty-five Englishmen and Germans.

The Mosquito Government is controlled by the following officials: The chief and President is Robert Henry Clarence, a Mosquito Indian, twenty-two years old; the Vice-President is a half-breed Indian of the name of Patterson; the Treasurer is a German of the name of Burgenhagen, who is the head man of the Moravian Church; the Attorney-General is J. W. Cuthbert, a Jamaican who is as black as coal, and who is a subject of Great Britain. The Supreme Court is composed of Stephen Hodgson, a native Mosquito; John Taylor, a native of Colombia, South America, and John O. Thomas, another colored Jamaican, who is a British subject.

The officials control the Governmental machinery. The revenues of the reservation are raised by duties on imports and an export duty on gold dust or fruit. It appears that the young Mosquito chief and President, who is an intelligent young man with an English education, is only a figurehead and is subservient to British influences. This ring of mixed officials has collected the revenues for years, it is said, but has turned the large part into its own pockets. The head man of the Moravian Church is Treasurer and influences legislation for his interests. The British Attorney-General exerts a powerful influence over the young chief.

This management of public affairs has long been unsatisfactory to the American residents, who have really developed the country. Numerous complaints were made against the Mosquito regime, and the general opinion existed that the local Government would have to come to an end soon. While this feeling was

MISSION HALL, BLUEFIELDS.

tired from Bluefields, in accordance with an agreement between the British Counsul and General Lacayo. The marines went aboard the Cleopatra and sailed for Greytown the same evening. A police guard of twenty-five men was left in the town by Lacayo, however.

On the night of March 6 a fight took place between the Nicaraguan soldiers and, crowd of natives in Bluefields; forty shots wear fired, and two of the soldiers were killed. The British Vice Consul, the American Consular Agent and General Lacayo himself joined in a request that the British marines should come from the Bluff to the town and restore order and quiet. The marines came down and patrolled the town and restored order, and they occupied the town until March 17, when the British warship Canada arrived and relieved the Cleopatra. On March 20 the Canada withdrew the marines, and two days later sailed for Colon.

Captain Seat says that the American residents at Bluefields feel that the United States Government should take some action in the form of a treaty with Nicaragua, whereby American interests would not suffer in met with the approval of the American residents and also many of the natives. The Americans recognized only the sovereignty of the Republic of Nicaragua over the reservation, anyway, and were willing to aid General Lacayo as the representative of that Republic.

Now came about the Bluefields incident. Captain Seat was asked to explain the cause of the trouble. According to the Captain's story, it appears that General Lacayo, on the pretense of nobilizing troops to defend Nicaragua against the invasion of Hondurauians, brought 150 soldiers with him and occupied the town of Bluefields on the twelfth day of last February. He immediately deposed the local Mosquito Government and proclaimed martial law throughout the reservation. General Lacayo and his army landed in Bluefields with no more money in their pockets than could be found among Coxey's Commonwealers. General Lacayo had a decree issued, imposing an export duty of three cents per bunch on bananas, and would not recognize the outstanding debt of the Mosquito Government which was due American residents. General Lacayo, under the reign of martial law, forced every merchant to pay the duties. The General was lining his pockets with wealth, and he concluded it was a good thing, and that he would play the role of dictator for awhile. After martial law had been declared the American residents presented a petition to General Lacayo, asking if their vested rights on the reservation would be protected. The General refused to give any assurances of such protection, but, on the contrary, issued another decree, increasing the tax on bananas, and another decree abolishing the English language and making the Spanish language the official language of the country, notwithstanding the fact that it was an English-speaking community. The country was under bayonet rule, and all property was in danger of being seized as booty. All business establishments were in danger of loss by the forfeiture of insurance policies. Armed sentinels stood at every street corner in the town and passers-by were challenged at the point of a bayonet. Armed men entered private residences at night under a pretense of searching for concealed arms and ammunition, and many assaults were committed. A reign of terror prevailed, and many inhabitants fled from their homes to the woods.

On February 25, the British warship Cleopatra, Captain A. G. Howe, cast anchor at Bluefields Bluff, eight miles from the town a and remained until the 27th, when she sailed for Colon, but left on shore fifty marines supplied with arms and ammunition. The Cleopatra returned on March 4. On March 5 the Nicaraguan soldiers re-

foreigners was never denied by Nicaragua until Commissioner Lacayo ignored the right since his arrival at Bluefields. The Americans at Bluefields feel that the United States Government could easily say to Nicaragua that Uncle Sam would prevent British interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs, and in return ask special concessions for American citizens, so that the r acquired interests will be preserved.

The Mosquito Indians, during the last twelve years that Americans have developed the country, have acquired habits of greater thrift in some instances. They have built better houses, and they work industriously in the placer minds and on the fruit plantations. The Mosqurtoes are small in stature, and of heavy, stocky build. The squaws are not prize beauties, by any means. These people are naturally inclined to be dull and lazy under the enervating effects of the climate, and they are inoffensive and simple in their ways. They wear but little clothing while working on the plantations, but when a Mosquito buck goes to town he invariably wears an old pair of trousers and a red shirt. He is then dressed in the height of Mosquito fashion.

One of the famous attractions in the town of Bluefields is an odd house that is located in a tree seventy feet from the grounnd. It was built by an eccentric Yankee, who is familiarly known in Bluefields as "Pap" Wilderson. What are known as ebo trees grow to moderate height and proportions in that country. This tree furnishes excellent hardwood lumber, and it bears a nut, from which an oil is extracted that is used for both lubricating and cooking purposes. Old Pap Wilderson, by the aid of ingenious machinery, sawed off an ebo tree at a point seventy feet from the ground, and with the long trunk of the tree as a foundation constructed a house up in the air. The two stories of the house rise above the seventy-foot trunk of the tree. The house is reached by an elevator that runs alongside the tree. The center of the house rests on the tree trunk, while supports run from each corner down to the ground. So this ingenious Yankee obtained from the ebo tree the lumber with which to build his house on the trunk of an ebo, and the ebo nuts furnished him with oil which he uses to lubricate the gearing of his elevator and in cooking his meals.

Murdering the Larks.

It is said that the pot hunters o California are rapidly exterminating the meadow lark. It is a very toothsome bird, and is eagerly bought by market men and restaurant keepers, and as it does not enjoy the protection which the law gives to most other kinds of game birds, it is hunted at all times of the year, and especially when the other birds may not be shot. But not only is the meadow lark a good game bird, he is one of the best friends of the agriculturist and fruit growers, as he is one of the leaders among the insectivorous birds, being especially fond of cutworms, and his destruction is likely to be attended with great damage to the farmers. A San Francisco paper calls for a revision of the game laws for the protection of the lark.—Picayune.

A Huge "Goliath" Beetle.

A unique addition, and one of uncommon interest, has just been made to the insect house in the London Zoological Gardens. The new arrival is a specimen of the Goliath beetle from West Africa—a giant even among its own kind. There is little to appreciate in the too familiar species of the English household beetle, but visitors to the Zoo will not fail to admire the splendid proportions and beauty of color of the Goliath.

Specimens of this genus are exceedingly rare, and are in consequence

A "GOLIATH" BEETLE.

much prized by collectors. The newcomer at the Zoo is the first of its kind to make its home there, and is believed to be the only living specimen possessed by a public society in the world. It measures between five and six inches across the body, and if the legs were extended to their full the total measurement would be some nine or ten inches.

The home of the genus Goliathus is in tropical and Central Africa. Related genera also occur in South America and tropical Asia. One of the species in South America is roasted and eaten by the natives, who are said to regard it as a great dainty. The new beetle at the Zoo, which, by the way, is a male specimen of the largest form, Goliathus Drurei, has been

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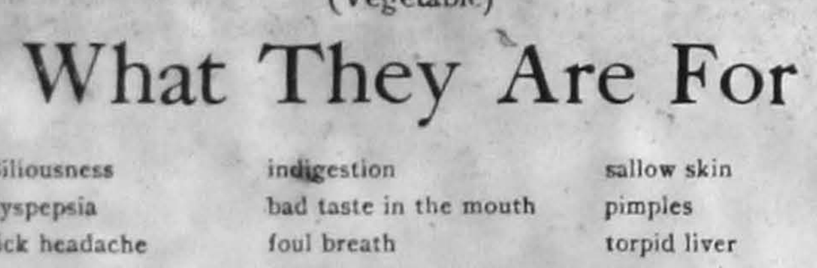

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NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

Plaids are coming in again. Fine little checks, with green, yellow, and black combined, are the favorite mixtures in taffeta silk.

Miss Kate Sanborn, the author, is busy moving into the house she has bought recently at Metcalf, Mass., in which she will spend a large part of the summer.

Miss Ilona Eibenschutz, the young pianist, now in London, is only twenty-two years of age. She was born in Budapest and made her debut in Vienna before she was six.

Mrs. Minerva Rhines, who died recently in Chicago, became a resident of that city when it contained 900 inhabitants. She was eighty-four years of age at the time of her death.

Miss Nellie Temple, a Vassar graduate of the class of '82, has recently been engaged in assisting Professor Ratzel, of the University of Leipsic, in a revision of his treatise on the United States.

The Colorado Legislature has passed the bill for a house-to-house registration of voters and twenty-seven women have been appointed on the list of canvassers for registering the women voters.

Mrs. Yates, the first "lady Mayor" in the British Empire, has just taken her seat as Mayor of Onehungo, New Zealand. She wore a blue-and-white print gown, with a white front and puffed sleeves.

A new material called "bure" is being used in Paris. It is coarsely woven, like canvas or nun's veiling, with heavy threads, and has a fancy surface which gives it the appearance of being heavy.

A silk season is predicted for summer, especially of the very light silks that are made in this country, the taffeta, demi-taffeta, lutestring, foulard, or the so-called China silks, and the useful surahs.

Of 166 women who have attended the Medical College at Geneva, Switzerland, and qualified as physicians, nine have died, 129 are known to be in practice, and twenty-eight have given up their profession.

Mrs. Munnington Caffyn, the author of "Yellow Aster," is the wife of an Australian physician. Her father refused to give her an education; but she got it somehow, and at the age of sixteen years she was translating German poems and following the hounds.

Soft gray effects are charming in the new silks, and will rival the clearly-defined white and black silks that came into favor last summer. These grays are very effective in bengaline strips of satin and moire pointille with yellow or rose color, or else with the gay pompadour blossoms strewn upon them.

A curious fashion in hat and scarf pins consists in having as the pin head a large pearl, either pink, gray, white or black, with a tiny diamond snake curled slantingly around it; the lilliputian serpent may be replaced by a fly resting on a minuscule sprig of flowers; a turquoise may be used instead of a pearl.

The "bow bonnet" is said to be the latest style for evening wear. Wide moire ribbon that has been wired forms this simple affair, which has no frame or band for a foundation. It must be set high on the head, with drooping ends, or an Alsatian effect, as best becomes the wearer, and be pinned on with jeweled pins.

The society editor of a Montana paper—a woman—became ill, and her place was taken by one of the "all round" reporters. He described a costume next day as "a vision of moire antique, cut bias at the neck and festooned with blue silk and Jack roses. Miss M— had the smallest feet and biggest sleeves in the ball room."

A simple little evening waist, which can very easily be made at home, is of silk in any becoming color, covered with accordion-plaited black net put on to the tightly-fitting lining with a blouse-like effect. The square neck is finished with a band of fancy trimming, and the short, puffed sleeves of net have a double frill of lace. This will make an old black silk look like new.

New shoes and slippers for the bride include a high-cut Oxford shoe of fine black patent leather, with tiny white buttons and a piping of white kid around the vamp. Another novelty is a pretty low shoe, the toe piece black and the heel part white, a big flat bow of white ribbon over the instep. Bedroom slippers are of watered silk, or slightly wadded satin, gay with bow, beads and ruffles.

The reticules of our grandmammas, with a few modern improvements, are reappearing. They are deep bags of closely-woven jet or bead work or heavy old-fashioned silk. They are drawn up into silver or stopper-like tops, not much bigger in circumference than wedding rings, and are provided with slender silver chains, by which they may swing from the old-fashioned girl's belt.

Don't Blame the Cook

If a baking powder is not uniform in strength, so that the same quantity will always do the same work, no one can know how to use it, and uniformly good, light food cannot be produced with it.

All baking powders except Royal, because improperly compounded and made from inferior materials, lose their strength quickly when the can is opened for use. At subsequent bakings there will be noticed a falling off in strength. The food is heavy, and the flour, eggs and butter wasted.

It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket, if not in health, by accepting any substitute for the Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is the embodiment of all the excellence that it is possible to attain in an absolutely pure powder. It is always strictly reliable. It is not only more economical because of its greater strength, but will retain its full leavening power, which no other powder will, until used, and make more wholesome food.

Sponge Fishing.

Fishing for sponges in the Mediterranean is done chiefly by divers, though inferior kinds are got with a trawl. The finest divers are the Greeks, who go for the purpose all over the Mediterranean in their native boats. The industry is very arduous and even dangerous. An average hand can manage twenty fathoms (one hundred and twenty feet), but it takes an exceptionally good man to go down thirty fathoms (one hundred and eighty feet), and thirty-three fathoms is the limit. The pressure of the water at this depth is so great that, in spite of the protection afforded by the dress, some two or three per cent. of the sponge-fishers die annually from the direct effects of the strain.

Europe's Milk Supply.

A German journal puts the milk production of the chief countries of Europe as follows, in kilolitres: Germany, 14,218,000,000; France, 10,117,000,000; England, 8,925,000,000; Austria, 8,307,000,000; Sweden, 2,203,000,000; Low Countries, 1,321,000,000; Denmark, 1,250,000,000; Belgium, 1,201,000,000; Switzerland, 1,109,000,000. The kilolitre is the equivalent of 220 gallons.

Faggot Parties.

Faggot parties are a new entertainment in Tucson, Arizona Territory. Each invited guest brings a stick of wood and burns it in the fireplace while he tells a story. All the wood that is left over goes into the family wood pile.

ANARCHY can never travel hand in hand with good government.

The subject of the above portrait is the Rev. Charles Prosser, a much beloved and most devout minister of the gospel of Carmel, Northumberland Co., Pa. Mr. Prosser's usefulness, was, for a long time, greatly impaired by a distressing, obstinate disease. How his malady was finally conquered we will let him tell in his own language. He says: "I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and I had suffered so long that I was a wreck; life was rendered undesirable and it seemed death was near; but I came in contact with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I took twelve bottles of 'Discovery,' and several bottles of the 'Pellets,' and followed the hygenic advice of Dr. Pierce, and I am happy to say it was indeed a cure, for life is worth living now."

For dyspepsia, or indigestion, "liver complaint," or torpid liver, biliousness, constipation, chronic diarrhea and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery effects perfect cures when all other medicines fail. It has a specific tonic effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels. As an invigorating, restorative tonic it gives strength to the whole system and builds up *solid flesh* to the healthy standard, when reduced by "wasting diseases."

Mr. J. F. Hudson, a prominent lawyer of Whitesville, Sebastian Co., Ark., writes: "Having suffered severely, for a long time, from a torpid liver, indigestion, constipation, nervousness and general debility, and finding no relief in my efforts to regain my health, I was induced to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' Under this treatment, I improved very much and in a few months was able to attend to my professional duties."

Yours truly,

J. F. Hudson

To purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thereby invigorate the liver and digestive organs, brace up the nerves, and put the system in order generally; also to build up both solid flesh and strength after grip, pneumonia, fevers and other prostrating diseases, "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. It does not make fat people more corpulent, but builds up *solid*, wholesome *flesh*.

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, have fullness or bloating after eating, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, frequent headaches, "floating specks" before eyes, nervous prostration and drowsiness after meals?

If you have any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from torpid liver, associated with dyspepsia, or indigestion. The more complicated your disease the greater the number of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it.

Nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, nervous debility, and kindred disturbances are generally due to impoverished blood. The nervous system suffers for want of pure, rich blood to nourish and sustain it. Purify, enrich and vitalize the blood by taking "Golden Medical Discovery" and all these nervous troubles vanish.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is far better for this purpose than the much advertised nervines and other compounds, so loudly recommended for nervous prostration, as they "put the nerves to sleep," but do not invigorate, brace up and so strengthen the nervous system as does the "Discovery," thus giving *permanent* benefit and a radical cure.

Buy of reliable dealers. With any others something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for them; but it can't be, for you.

A Book (136 pages) treating of the foregoing diseases and pointing out successful means of home cure, also containing vast numbers of testimonials, (with phototype portraits of writers), references and other valuable information, will be sent on receipt of six cents, to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Aug. 31, 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post-office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second-class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

W. P. HUTCHINSON, who recently practiced the Black Art of printing in this office, has established a newspaper at Alderson, to voice the interests of our pet aversion, the People's Party. It will be called "The Man," and will likely be in great demand by a certain class of the gentler sex.

AFTER the meeting of the Executive Committee, Democratic clubs will be formed in every neighborhood in this county. Hard luck hes left so many of our people depressed or careless, that we must do something to arouse enthusiasm; we don't want to backslide or grow cold in the good work. We have a heavy task before us, and we have made only a start. Much of the Democraiic policy remains to be effected. We want to keep pegging away and patching up until we have a Government once more free from the worst horror of the war—the financial distress. Receiving as the party did, the affairs of the nation in a ruined condition, the work of years is required to rectify the evil.

HON. JOHN A. HOWARD, of Ohio county, has been nominated for Congress in the 1st District by the Democratic party. He is one of West Virginia's clever men, and a man who has been successful beyond all conception. He is thirty-four years of age. Not so many years back he was a glass-blower at Wheeling. He holds now the most important position of prosecutor of Ohio county, he being one of the few Democrats that could be elected to that office. He is strong with the labor unions. He is a fit man to be the representative of his district. A man of brilliant attainments, he is a man of the people, knows their needs, and has their interests much at heart.

WILSON and Alderson are probably the only two West Virginia representatives who will be returned to Congress, as the other two will lose their nominations. In thinking of this fact, the truth is impressed, that it does not pay to take a middle course in anything. Here are two Representatives widely separated in their views on many subjects, but both conscientious and earnest workers. They have been appreciated, and no other man in their districts could rival them in their nominations. The other gentlemen, who tried to keep their skins whole, are turned down

M. Hogsett, a business man of Roanoke, and a former county boy. He was a son of J. T. Hogsett of Mill Point. He was a young man of marked ability. For some years he was a teacher of this county. He went to Roanoke and since being there he has held various positions of trust as stenographer and secretary. A few years back he was married to Miss Duffie Marshall, of this county, a neice of Hon. J. W. Marshall, M. C., of Virginia; there no children of this marriage. A life full of promise and happiness is brought an untimely end.

Church Notes.

Bishop G. W. Peterkin will preach at Clover Lick next Sunday at 10:30 a. m., at Marlinton at 3:30 p. m., and at Huntersville at night. On next Monday night he will preach at Hillsboro.

Rev. C. W. McDanald has finished his work on Elk where he was stationed during the vacation of the Seminary.

Rev. Bittenger, of Huttonsville, will preach at Marlinton this (Thursday) evening.

Third round of quarterly meetings of Lewisburg district, M. E. Church South.

Huntersville	Sept. 15, 16
Green Bank	" 22, 23
Levelton	" 22, 23

W. G. HAMMOND, P. E.

The text of last Sunday night's service was, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God that you present your bodies a living sacrifice unto God, which is your reasonable service.

Lewisburg Fair.

4TH, 5TH, 6TH, AND 7TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Every stall will be full of race horses, trotters, pacers, exhibition horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Among the race horse people that we have heard from and expect are Bradshaw, of Lynchburg, Va., White Watson and some horses from Charleston. There will be fun this year.

The fair ground is alive this week with men and teams beautifying the grounds, fixing up the track, making a base ball ground, etc. The Secretary and directors are hard at work getting up displays of fancy articles, exhibits of birds, animals, etc.

We will make a success this year in the amusement line.

We have been very much encouraged this year by the unusual interest our farmers and stock raisers are taking in the fair. This is a sure sign of success and encourages us to greater efforts. We again ask every one to join us in making this fair a grand success.

GREENBRIER INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The Hillsboro Academy.

The opening of the Hillsboro Male and Female Academy is postponed until the 17th day of September, owing to the school building undergoing necessary repairs. We would like to say a word for this school, or do anything to cause the people of Pocahontas to appreciate the merits of the institution. Situated as it is, in a neighborhood noted for its high class of cultivated people, its environments make it a highly desirable school to place a boy or girl at school. Professor Wamsley, the principal for the coming year, is an honored graduate of one of the best colleges of Virginia, and anyone who has met him feels that the school is fortunate in securing his services. Miss Virgie Sydenstricker, lately graduated from the L. F. I., assistant, and Miss Mary McNeel, as music teacher, complete the staff of teachers in a most acceptable manner. We predict a year of signal success for the school.

County Court.

A special session of the county court was called for last Tuesday to make orders relative to the building of the court house. All members present. The report of M. F. Giesy, architect, was received, showing that the Manly Manufacturing Company was entitled to a payment of $2000, and a draft for this amount was issued. The report showed further that the whole

Holt's store, a few nights ago, drawn together, presumably, by the ghost of the man, who wrote, "Misery loves company," and after many endeavors, all of which proved failures, to divert their minds from the town taking Institute, they decided to disgorge their poetical effusions on this subject, consoled in the recollection, "that great minds always run in the same channel." All planks and barrel heads summitted, were discarded, except the following :

INSTITUTE EPICS.

1.

To Marguerite.

Yes, the Institute has come and gone
And so has a girl with a blue dress on,
She'd the prettiest wave to her golden hair,
And an eye so blue, and a face so fair ;
Her smile was a smile that we rarely meet,
And she came and went like a siren sweet.
Now she's teaching for the state,
And I'm left here disconsolate.

The author objected to his lyric being followed by this :

2.

He's gone from his home where the buzzard's nest,
No more will he dig for the ginseng root ;
For ambition has fired his lowly breast,
And he's off to attend the Institute.

No more will he follow the shovel plow
Nor force into measures the stubborn mule ;
He's gone from the heigths where the winds pow-wow,
And he's bartered his freedom to teach a school !

3.

Beneath a shady tree they sat,
He held her hand she held his hat,
I held my breath and lay right flat,
They kissed, I saw them do it ;
He held that kissing was no crime,
She held her lips up every time,
I held my peace and wrote this rhyme,
And they thought no one knew it.

4.

(Tune "The Bowery.")

I went down to the Institute,
I met a young lady, so very cute,
I asked for her company to the Bazar.
She said "how delightful you gentlemen are ! "
At seven I went up to her hotel,
She had gone off with an uptown swell,
That, as it should, made me mad as—well,
I'll never go there any more !
The Institute, the Institute,
They say one thing and they do another
I'll never go there anymore !

I followed to the Bazar, and well,
There sat the lady and her young swell;
The cashier said to him, looking stern,
"It's two and and a half you now owe this concern."
The young man said he had overdrawn
As one and a half was all he had on;
The cashier took his brass watch into pawn,
He'll never go there anymore.

Commissioner's notice.

OFFICE OF L. M. MCCLINTIC, COMMISSIONER, MARLINTON, W. VA.
August 26th, 1894.

A. W. Rider's Administrator vs. *In Chancery.* *John Rider and others.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the above styled cause that pursuant to decrees entered therein by the circuit court of Pocahontas county, on the 18th day of October, 1893, and on the 21st day June, 1894, I will at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 24th day of September, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following accounts, to-wit ;

1st. A further settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast admr. of A. W. Rider, decd.

2bd. An account the fund in this cause, real and personal, and after providing for the payment of the debts and costs, disburse the same among the legatees in the will of Alex. W. Rider, as declared and fixed in said decrees.

L. M. McClintic, Commissioner.

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. I. Holt, of Academy, West Virginia, will call and settle at once or their

Plasterer Contractor.

Work done on short notice.

NOTICE.

The Teachers' Examination will be held in the public school building at Marlinton, August 27 and 28, 1894.

Section 19 of the School law is so amended as to provide that all grades of county certificates shall be issued at the same examination.

Edray W. Va., D. L. BARLOW,
Aug. 7, 1894. County Sup't.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

At rules held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, 6th day of August, 1894.

Rachael Beverage, Plaintiff,
vs.
Hugh McGlaughlin, Mary A. McGlaughlin, Robert McLaughlin, Mary J. Hiner, Mary Hiner, only child of Elizabeth Townsend, deceased, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to procure partition of the lands of Wm. McGlaughlin, deceased, among his heirs at law ; said lands lying near Dunmore, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, and being in the aggregate near 800 acres, now occupied by Hugh McLaughlin, Robert McGlaughlin and Mary Alice McGlaughlin, and also for general relief; and it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendants, Mary J. Hiner and Mary Hiner are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the date of the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, Clerk of said court this 6th day of August, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
H. S. RUCKER, p. q. [au10-4w]

HILLSBORO MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

J. E. Wamsley, A. M.
(Late Asst Prof. of Greek and English in Randolph Macon College.)
Principal.

MISS VERGIE SYDENSTRICKER,
(Graduate L. F. I.)
Assistant.

MISS MARY MCNEEL,
Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Prepares for Leading Colleges and the University.

Full course in Higher Mathematics and English, Ancient and Modern Languages, with Public School Branches.

GRADED COURSES AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department
First and Second Reader Grades.
Tuition $1.50 per month

Second Department.
Third and Fourth Reader, Arithmetic, History, and Geography.
Tuition $2.25 per month.

Intermediate Department.
Fifth and Sixth Reader, Ordinary School Branches Completed.
Tuition $2.75 per month.

Academic Department.
Higher English and Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and German, Nat. Science and Moral Philosophy.
Tuition $3.25 per month.

Music $3.00 per month.

Special rates will be made to students desiring courses in Hebrew and Anglo Saxon.

First half session opens Sept, 10 '94. Second half session opens Jan 15 '95; Session closes June 17 '95. For Particulars apply to the Principal, Academy, W. Va.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MARLINTON HOUSE,

BY MRS. C. A. YEAGER,
Every Saturday Night at 8 o'clock.

Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF N. C. MCNEIL, COMMISSIONER, MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

July 30, 1894.

Lyons McKee & Co., et. als. vs. *F. P. Vandervoort, et. als.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in above styled cause that pursuant to decrees entered therein on the 3d day of April, 1894, and the 20th day of June, 1894, I will, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 28th day of August, 1894, proceed to take: state and report the following matters, to-wit :

1st. The amounts due the plaintiff 's respectively from the said F. P. Vandervoort.

2d. Upon what real estate the judgments are liens.

3d. Any other matter to be specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself or required by any party in interest to be stated.

N. C MCNEIL,
aug 3 Commissioner.

Notice to Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of F. P. Vandervoort :

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said F. P. Vandervoort to the satisfaction of the liens thereon, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said F. P. Vandervoort, which are liens on his real estate, or any part of it, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on or before the 28th day of August, 1894.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1894. N. C. MCNEIL,
aug 3 Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER N. C. MCNEIL, MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

July 30, 1894.

N. Frank & Sons, et. als. vs. *E. I. Holt, et. als.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that pursuant to a decree entered in above styled cause on the 19th day of June, 1894, I will, at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 27th day of August, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following matters, to wit :

1st. An account showing any additional claims against the said E. I. Holt, not heretofore reported in this cause.

2d. An account showing the assets in the hands of the receiver applicable to the payment of the debts of the said E. I. Holt.

3d. The pro rata payment upon each debt which the said assets will make.

N. C. MCNEIL,
aug 3 Commissioner.

Notice to Creditors and Lien Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of E. I Holt and all other creditors of the said E. I. Holt :

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county made in a cause therein pending to subject the real and personal estate of the said E. I. Holt to the satisfaction of his debts, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said E. I. Holt, whether they be liens on his real estate or not, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on or before the 27th day of August, 1894.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1894. N. C. MCNEIL,
aug 3 Commissioner.

Notice to Creditors.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator, vs. *Rachel E. A. Sheets and others.*

To the creditors of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

IN pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending to subject the real estate of the said Jacob Sheets to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Jacob Sheets for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 30th day of August, 1894.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the said court, this 10th day of July, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON,
Clerk.

Miss Anna Wallace.
Holt has purchased
ght of the Urback
for this county. We
millions in it.
between the Golden
dray resulted in an
stment. Everybody

Beard has returned
Clifton Forge. It is
may remain a good
ontas.
e Loury is still un-
me on Brown's Creek.
rents, Mr. and Mrs.
m Anthony's Creek,
sit and may remain

dican inmate of the
ail writes to his fath-
ining flesh, and that
d him money to get
he will be a Demo
getting so many Dem-
to read.
ast be useful or orna-
can be useful and be
and good; if not, let
ental, but in either
red years will wipe
stence about as com
that was swallowed
summer.
ntative body of teach-
n last week. Seventy-
nt, and of these six
Truly there is a sin-
this profession not
other outside of the
.
ate and examinations
was quite a treat to
ve the teachers with-
and the citizens did
ld to make them feel
welcome.
uished West Virgin-
t Addison Sulphur
only place he knows
ds and stone masons
"grub."
n a sort of general
the court house men
eek. The brick-yard
l on the county trees-
ate is allowed to en-
ses of making the
in as the work pro

rshall met with an
k last Sunday. A
attacked his horse,
roung. The horse
hen reared. The sad
e rider was thrown
or about one hu dred
as not hurt though
nscious for some time.
and festival given
Aid Society last week
in every respect. It
reception where the
ld meet each other.
derable sum of $70
All the babies of the
led in the Judge's
ourt-house, asleep; it
of nothing so much
f a flower bed.
tlemen were gathered
were giving the editor
"Hail Columbia!"
d put something in
he ought to have left
er that he had failed
at which he ought.
cally known as "Old
ke up and said that
n of the prayer-book,
done those things
t not to have done,
ndone things which
ve done, and there is
n."

Pocahontas horses
heard of being enter
risburg Fair, belong
n. Mr. Wilson's
; Mr. Hebden's mare
Mr. Hales' horse,
rnshaw up); Mr. L.
Hon. have been en
be hoped that more
ress of this county
chance to "show off."

day until Justice Grose could ar-
rive. McClintic appeared for the
State, and Bratton for the defense.
Evidence showed that Jas. Morgan,
an employee of Gray's, had spirited
away the mule, and had been found
by Gray at the Warm Springs, in a
peculiarly happy mood, in posses-
sion of the mule, Gray had relieved
him of the mule and had failed to
to return with it to this State. The
ownership of the mule is in dispute.
The court sent him on to await the
action of the Grand Jury. The
prisoner failing to give bail in the
sum of $500, he was committed to
jail. Our efficient constable Joe
Buzzard was conspicious in the pro-
ceedings.

J. A. Shinneberry, a prosperous citizen, was at Marlinton and pro cured some of the new brick for flues in his new residence, now in course of completion. Two new houses so near as Quincy Poage's and his, brighten up matters very much about Poage's Lane.

Emery Smith and Paris Yeager set out on their bicycles for the grand concert at Green Bank, last Saturday. Emery's wheel came to grief at Dilley's Mill, and the trip was abandoned by him. Paris was met at a short turn by a horse man at full speed, not far from Green Bank, and in the collision things were badly bursted up, but neither of the parties sustained injuries to speak of. In a few days the bicycles will come home on other wheels and lay aside for repairs.

Personal.

Mr. Harry Renick and cousin Mr. Hannah were in Pocahontas last week.

Captain Gunther, the courthouse man, came over from Addison to to see how his work is progressing here. The stone walls of the Addison courthouse are rising rapidly under skillful supervision.

Miss Grace Clark will shortly leave for Charlottesville, Va.

Mr. Floyd Stalknaker, one of Randolph's foremost teachers, was visiting the town on Monday on his way to the fair.

Mr. T. W. G. French has left Marlinton. Sorry to lose this genial Englishman.

Mr. N. J. Brown, of Mill Point, made this office a business call on Tuesday.

F. B. McKinney and J. T. Urback of Weston are in town. Mr. Urback is the the patentee of a valuable invention in the churn line. He is also perfecting an invention which is to be an improved double shovel plow.

Miss Neva McNeill is teaching school at Buckeye with an encouraging enrollment.

Wine and Lambert have suspended sawing for a time at their site near P. L. Cleek's on Knapp's creek. This is owing to the scarcity of water. They have sawed about 160,000, and a good deal more remains to be done.

Mrs. Wm. T. Beard visited friends at Huntersville and Marlinton, Saturday and Monday.

D. M. Yeager is at Monterey.

The friends of Mrs. W. G. Ruckman of Sunset are much concerned about her health, and have decided to send her to some city hospital for treatment as advised by her physicians.

Messrs. L. M. McClintic and D O'Connell are off for Beverly.

Dilley's Mill.

Fine rain on the 26th. Threshing is being done in this vicinity, and crops yielding well. Corn better than could be expected considering the drouht.

Preaching at Mt. Zion Sept. 2, by Rev. Fultz.

Some of our young folks returned from the Institute at Marlinton; all report a good time; our Professor very low with typhoid fever, is getting better under the skillful treatment of Dr. Little.

Austin Lightner has the diphtheria, but is doing well. Dr. L. L. Little attending physician.

R. K. Burns, Deputy Sheriff, of Academy, attended the singing convention here last Saturday night.

Miss Carrie Cleek, of Bath county, Virginia, is the guest of Mrs. J.

Master P. D. Yeager, of Marlinton, rode into our village last Saturday on his bicycle, and on Sunday morning had a race with the boys on horseback and got run over and broke his bye.

Mr. J. K. B. Wooddell and family, who have been visiting in this neighborhood for some time, have returned to their home in Ritchie county.

Adam Post, of Buckhannon, is over to see his Betsey at this writing.

The singing association at this place on the 25th inst. was largely attended, and the classes acquitted themselves grandly, which showed the ability of the instructor as being a fine teacher of music.

George Taylor, Esq., of Huttonsville passed through our town last week enroute for Dunmore.

We wish Professor Van Pelt a safe journey home, and would welcome him back any time he would come and will give him another class here as he is a fine singer and a first-class instructor.

Rev. C. L. Potter will hold a communion service at this place on the 9th of September at 11 o'clock.

Messrs. G. D. Oliver & Brothers have brought out the firm of C. C. Arbogast & Co., who were in the mercantile business, and will move to our village in the near future to the store-house of H. A. Yeager.

J. R. Hevener has bought an engine to run his mill.

J. C. Arbogast threshed 710 bushels of grain last. J. W. Oliver and brothers threshed 619 bushels.

I. B. Moore, of Sunset, was in our village last week on business, and reports dry weather and late corn.

SOAP STICK.

Resolutions Passed by The Institute.

1. Resolved, that in the McGuffeys series of readers and spellers, Ray's series of arithmetic and algebra, and Harvey's Grammer, we have as satisfactory text-books as can be had for our schools, and we desire to go on record as being heartily in favor of their re-adoption by the Legislature. We believe that a change in Histories should be made, and recommend the Barnes series, United States and General, to take the place of the works now in use.

2. Resolved, that the State levy for free schools be changed from 10 cents on the $100 to 15 on the 100, and that our representative be asked to further the matter at the next meeting of our Legislature.

3. Resolved, that we tender our thanks to Rev. Wm. T. Price and Geo. P. Moore for their able assistance in the Institute. And to Miss Susie Price, Prof. J. L. Wamsley and Miss Myrtle Herold for beautiful music rendered during the sessions of the Institute.

4. Resolved, that we find in Professors S. B. Brown and James T. Rucker to be able instructors and that we most heartily request the State Superintendent to return them next year, and that our County Superintendent do all in his power to secure them.

5. Resolved, that we recognize in our County Superintendent, Mr. D. L. Barlow, an earnest and conscientious and faithful officer.

6. Resolved, that our most cordial thanks are tendered to the citizens of Marlinton for their uniform courtesy extended to us as teachers.

7. Resolved, that a copy of these

yet we would beg leave to suggest that the veterans of this county meet at the October court and elect officers, et cetera. Let this class of men come together and all that is best in the county will be represented. Let them meet in a body and let the man who knows them and their circumstances say, as he looks at the men assembled, whether any curse rests upon them for supporting the cause they knew was right. No blight has come upon them on account of the bloody resistance offered in defense of home and country. To those remaining in Pocahontas, and they are not few, long life and prosperity is the worst that has befallen. If asked how call the best element of the county together, we would say to gather the old Confederate soldiers and their chil dren and there would be quite a respectable mass.

The Court-House Injunction.

This injunction was dissolved by Judge Campbell on the 20th day of August, seventeen days after it had been submitted to him on motion. As comprehensive and concise a report as can be made is the order itself which is here copied:

The defendants, the County Court of Pocahontas county and the Manly Manufacturing Company, on the 2rd day of August, 1894, moved the Judge of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, in vacation of said Pocahontas Court, in pursuance of notice duly given to the plaintiffs, to dissolve the injunction awarded to the plaintiffs in this cause on the 26th day of June, 1894, and the said defendents filed their answers, and the plaintiffs replied thereto generally, and the said motion coming on to be heard, on the plaintiffs' bill and exhibits therewith filed, and the answers of the defendants and the exhibits therein referred to, and general replications thereto, and was argued by attorneys, H. S. Rucker and C. P. Jones, for the plaintiffs, and L. M. McClintic for the defendants, and the Judge, not being advised, took time to consider, and on this 20th day of August, 1894, doth sustain the said motion and doth adjudge, order, and decree that the said injunction awarded the the said plaintiffs in this cause be dissolved.

Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee.

The Democratic Executive Committee will meet at the court house at Marlinton, on the 8th day of September, 1894, at 1 p. m., to formulate plans for conducting the campaign in Pocahontas county, and to attend to any other business which may come up before the body for consideration. The following gentlemen compose said committee: Dr. Austin, S. B. Hannah W. A. Gladwell, E. D. King, John Waugh, L. M. McClintic, H. M. Lockridge, E. A. Friel, W. H Grose M. J. McNeel, R. W. Hill, and E. I. Holt.

Our Elevation.

The following heights show the elevation above the sea of various points in our county. Spruce Knob in Pendleton county is the highest point in West Virginia, and is 4860 feet; Spruce Knob, in Pocahontas, 4730; Mace Knob, 4700; Gibson's Knob, 4100; Marlinton, water level, 2167. The longitude of Marlinton is 30° 13′, latitude 80° 7′.

The Tariff-Bill passed without the signature of the President, and

er a right angled triangle whose hypoteneuse is 36 rods and base 26 rods; which is the larger and how much? Ans. The circle, 383.16 sq. rds. nearly.

3. Sold two horses at $150 each; gained 20 per cent. on one; lost 20 per cent. on the other. How much was gained or lost by the transaction. Ans. Lost $12.50.

4. A purchased a farm and store for $4275; the cost of the farm was 133⅓ per cent. of the cost of the store; he sold the farm at 60 per cent. profit and the store at 40 per cent. profit. How much did he gain by the transaction and for what price did he sell each? Ans. Gain $2250; price of farm $4000; price of store $2625.

5. The rent of an estate is greater by 10 per cent. than it was last year. The rent this year is $1925; what was it last year? Ans. $1750.

6. What time at Columbus (lon. 83° 3′ W.) when it is 6 p. m. at Baltimore (long. 76° 37′ W.)? Ans. 5 hr. 34 min. 16 sec. p. m.

7. The compound interest on a certain sum for three years compounded annally at 5 per cent. is $277.83. Required the original principle. Ans. $1762.60

8. Multiply nine *hundred thousanths* by nine hundred *thousanths* and divide by 24 *ten millionths*. Ans. 33.75

9. John had $225⅝ and earned one-fifth of 3 and one third times 88⅛ more; having lost part of his money he found that he had 186⅜ remaining; what amount did he lose? Ans. $97 8-9.

10. A can do a piece of work in 4 days, B in 8 days, and C in 12 days. Find the time in which all to gether can perform it. Ans. 2 and 2-11 days.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

What is government? What is its chief object? Name the rarious forms of govenment known to history.

Of what form is the United States government? [illegible] organized? From what source are its laws mainly derived? What is its supreme law?

Name the three branches of our government? Which branch does Congress represent? Of what branches is Congress composed? How are the members of each branch obtained?

What branches of the government represented by the Supreme Court of the United States? Of how many judges composed? What is their term of office? Over what other body and under what circumstances is the Chief Justice called to preside?

What branch of government is represented by the President? How is he elected? For how long? Name his most important duties?

For what three general purposes may Congress levy taxes?

What check is placed upon the President in his action towards foreign powers? For example, in making treaties, appointing ambassadors, ministers, etc?

Name two powers given by the Constitution of the United States to the House of Representatives, but denied to the Senate? Name two powers given to the Senate but denied to the House of Representatives?

Name our present Representatives in Congress, and our Senators

Name four powers denied to the States by the Constitution?

(To be continued)

It is currently reported in the town of Marlinton that J. A. McLaughlin reported to the Board of Examiners that Miss Sallie McLaughlin was receiving help in the examination room. The followlowing will explain itself:

"We, the undersigned members of the Board of Examiners do here-

Under the veil at the bridal,
Under the gloom at the pall,
Behind impenetrable barriers
To work out its life of dole,
From its first faint cry till the hour to die
Is the doom of each mortal soul.

First tender thought of the mother
Who bends us forth in pain,
As she looks in the eyes of her offspring
Some clew to its soul to gain,
"O! what is my baby thinking,
With that grave intent and wise?"
But ever remains the mystery,
And never a voice replies.

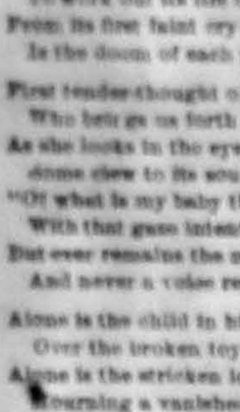
Alone is the child in his sorrow
Over the broken toy;
Alone is the stricken lover,
Mourning a vanished joy;
Alone is the bride at the altar,
Alone the bridegroom stands,
With his hidden life between them,
That—and their plighted hands.

Alone lies the wife, with the cankor
Of blighted hope in her heart;
Alone is the husband dreaming,
Of balked ambition's smart,
And so from the birth to the burial,
From the first to the latest breath;
In crowded streets, on lonely steeps,
The soul goes alone till death.

—Boston Transcript.

THE MAN WITH A MINE.

BY S. JESSE BLOCK.



IT was 4 o'clock in the morning. The big hotel was completely deserted. Behind the desk, the night clerk, having satisfactorily adjusted himself to fit a comfortable arm-chair, his feet conveniently propped upon a small table, and aided by the light of a single incandescent lamp, was eagerly devouring the contents of a spicy novel. Two colored porters lay stretched upon the benches, sound asleep. The handsome corridor was empty, and as my heavy heels struck the stone flooring the vacant halls brought back a short, weird echo.

The clerk looked up from his book and nodded pleasantly as I passed through into the street and rain. Without, the heavy downpour had made of the broad, asphalted avenues of the Capital City into miniature rills. It was late in autumn, and the thick darkness of that unearthly hour, together with the fearful storm, allowed even the cabbies and hackmen to cease their lonely vigil for a chance fare, and seek shelter.

One solitary cab, which I had taken the precaution to order the evening previous, stood by the curb. I buttoned my mackintosh closely about my throat, and admonishing the cabman to drive with all possible haste—for I had to leave on that early train, and there was only twenty short minutes to spare—was about to enter the cab.

One foot was already inside, when I heard some one running, and the next instant felt a hard hand clutch my wrist. I turned quickly and faced the intruder.

"One moment," he managed to ejaculate between his gasps for breath, "I am just chasing to the depot to catch the early train for New York. Accidentally overheard you instruct the drive. I'm all out of breath and nearly exhausted. To miss that train would delay some hours—cause great loss—financially. Won't you let me share your cab with you?"

It was a very impertinent request for an utter stranger to make. There was not time to think, and though I did not fancy strangers, and dislike to be intruded upon, yet it was such a plain, outspoken request, and such an honest face confronted mine, that I smothered my prejudices and muttered "jump in."

During the nasty, damp ride to the railway station, neither of us said a word. Several times my companion pressed his head against the wet glass window and peered into the darkness. Once he took out a small silver watch, but it was too dark to see the time.

As we neared the depot, he again opened his watch, this time striking a match to see. "Half a minute yet," he whispered, anxiously; "we'll just make it." As the cab stopped, he hurriedly opened the door, snatched his valise—each of us carried a small satchel—and with a short "hurry," ran into the depot, I following close at his heels.

Without pausing to glance on either side he quickly reached the entrance to the platform. Then, increasing his velocity and brushing the gateman, who was on the point of closing, rudely aside, we rushed pell-mell through the gates. I, being in the rear, just barely managed to board the last car as the train pulled out of the shed. Congratulating myself upon not having missed the train, I looked back, elbow, and turning saw my partner of the cab stretching his neck to watch the late comers. He laughed, and slapped me familiarly on the shoulder, "Well, old man, we caught her. Let's sit down."

I did not relish his unconventional familiarity, and felt somewhat disinclined to continue the acquaintance; but a long, tiresome journey was before us, through a country so well known to me as to be divoid of any interest, and being an exceedingly poor traveler, I silently acquiesced.

Once comfortably seated, and divested of our wet outer garments I heaved a sigh of relief, and proceeded to investigate, for the first time, my self-invited companion. He was a man of medium build, with no particularly noticeable features save a pair of penetrating, steel-gray eyes, which, even from their deep sockets, seemed to pierce me through and through, and hold me with a power almost hypnotic.

A broad-brimmed slouch hat, jerked down almost to the eyes, concealed a high, intellectual forehead. Now and then a gray hair appeared in the closely-cut brown mustache, which adorned his upper lip; on his head, too, an occasional streak of gray combined with the brown. His nervous anxiety in the cab had entirely vanished. He thrust one hand carelessly into his trouser's pocket, and after a big yawn settled back in his seat. The swagger, unconcerned air impressed me with the idea that he was a character, but for lack of a theme I failed to open the conversation.

Presently he again looked at his watch, and as he replaced that much-bothered time-piece in his vest pocket my attention was attracted to a very peculiar watch-chain. A skein of silk joined a series of peculiar white links. He noticed my curiosity, and smiled patronizingly.

"Never saw the like before, eh?" he said; "strange thing to carry about, but I killed it myself, you see."

"Killed it yourself!" I echoed, eyeing him with respectful curiosity; "you killed what? What is it?"

"Nothing," he laughed, evidently amused at my surprised look. "The thing tried to bite, so I ended its earthly career, as they say. It's the backbone of a rattlesnake."

With an exclamation of wonder, I leaned over and scrutinized the curio closely. He seemed to enjoy my sudden display of interest, for giving me the chain in my own hands to examine, he accurately described how he had mounted the vertebræ, and made of them such a unique chain.

"I killed this fellow in the mountains," he explained. "Rattlesnakes are very plentiful out where I'm from. They're dangerous vermin, too."

"You are a Westerner?" I ventured to question.

"That's where you're right," he answered, his bright eyes glistening, "and proud of it. Direct from Washington State. First time I've ever been east of Missouri in my life. Traveled pretty far though. Been from Panama to Hudson Bay; from 'Frisco to St. Louis; and, if I live next summer, I'll take in Europe and Africa."

I looked at him. "And now?"

"Now," he answered in a lower tone, drawing closer and glancing seriously around the car, which contained but a few other passengers, "now I'm on my way to that much-talked-of city of New York, on a little matter of business, and incidentally to see the sights."

"Ah! I am returning to New York, my home, after an extended business trip, and anxious to get there, too. It was a desire to reach home that hauled me out of bed so early this morning. Otherwise it would have had to be some very important business, indeed."

"Stranger," he said, sitting up suddenly and looking me full in the face, "you're a right smart chap. My business in New York is very important. I'm going there to sell an interest in a gold-mine."

"Gold-mine!" I exclaimed, sitting back so abruptly that my head came in rather unpleasant contact with the edge of the seat. "A gold mine, did you say?"

"Why, yes," he replied, paying no attention to my mishap. "I was prospecting some months ago up in the mountains and ran across a rich vein. We—my partner and I—can't raise enough ready money to work it without its existence becoming known, so I'm now on my way to New York to sell a one-fifth interest for cash—spot cash—"

"How much do you need?"

"Fifty thousand dollars! That's the figure. No checks, no drafts, no monkey business; cash—cash in hand, nothing else will do." He brought his palms together with a whack. "We've got to follow up that vein quick, and must have the cash money. Pretty snug pile, but it's dirt cheap; mine is worth half a million, dead sure."

I was at a loss to speak. I did not know what to think. I merely stared mine! And owned by such an ordinary looking individual! It was too stupendous to credit.

With the same perceptive keenness that had previously displayed he shrewdly surmised my thoughts. He picked up his valise, and before I could understand his intentions took therefrom a small bag, carefully tied at the top with a strong thread.

"You see," he said, opening the pouch and dropping a few small pieces of bright yellow gold into my hand, "here are some samples I carry with me for inspection."

"Those tiny bits?"

"Stranger," half contemptuously, "those tiny bits you have are worth just a dollar apiece, and this little bag holds about three hundred dollars' worth more, including dust."

Gold! Gold! I rolled the shiny metallic splints about my palm, loath to return them. What new misery would these puny chips bring to a covetous, envious world! "Keep two or three of them," he said, "I have plenty left."

"Thank you," I replied heartily, selecting several pieces, "you are too liberal."

"Bah! that's nothing. More where those came from. That satchel holds some two thousand dollars in dust and nuggets."

"Whew! I ejaculated. "My dear fellow, are you not too careless? You are an utter stranger, unacquainted and unknown, journeying to a place like New York, where murder and crime thrive as well as riches. What could you do or how defend yourself should some desperate characters discover your secret and assail you openly or by bunco?"

"Bunco, hey? I think not. Stranger, your dead wrong." He eyed me squarely. "I'm a Westerner, and a man who has lived in Washington State and fought road agents don't fear your Eastern scamps or bunco fellows. See this forty-four? The man who fools with Dan Tiller—which is me—would taste that, and I'll promise it would be the last thing he'd ever taste. We men of Washington State are used to the smell of danger, and we don't run when she comes up, either. If I'm bothered, you bet I'd let her fly just as quick in New York City as in my own mountains."

I subsided. Moreover, I shuttered, and experienced no little relief when he finally replaced the pistol in his hip pocket. I am a timid man, and the sight of that revolver, handled so recklessly near my head, sent a shiver creeping down my back. I twisted nervously in my seat, and from the bottom of my heart wished the trip was over. Presently he resumed his eulogistic description of Washington State, but though intensely interested, except for a few feeble "ohs!" and "ahs!" I interposed no interruptions.

"Great State, Washington, sir. Coming country. No place like it anywhere. We're new yet, but we'll be right on top in a few years. Fruit twice the size of yours; climate superb. Don't know what it is to have a cold, as you call it. Swift justice, though; man must be honest or pay the penalty. Our mustangs climb the hills almost as easily as the mountain sheep. Sport! Why those sheep are the finest hunting in the world. Man, sir, I went to Washington sixteen years ago with four dollars in my pocket. It cost me two to rest my bones that night on the hard wooden floor of a cabin near Tacoma, and now—well, prospecting pays, sometimes!"

He had grown very talkative, and ran over the various distinctions of his State with a volubility I little expected. Though much interested, I could not dislodge the idea—nor the proximity—of that miniature cannon, and made but a poor listener.

Of a sudden the train stopped. It was a small station near Baltimore. In the distance, by the early dawn's light, the outlines of the city could be readily distinguished.

The conductor entered the coach and explained that, owing to an accident to the engine, we should be delayed a short while. Delighted to obtain an excuse to absent myself, even temporarily, I hastened outside with others to examine and comment upon the damage. It proved to be very slight, and in ten minutes the train was prepared to proceed.

As the iron horse resumed his labors I returned leisurely to my seat. What was my surprise to find my Western fellow-traveler had disappeared. I had walked through the train, but had not seen him. He had vanished completely. At once I assumed he had been accidentally left, and a thousand ideas ran through my head what to do with his precious satchel. Lest it should stray I stooped to secure it, when I found that it, too, was gone. Certainly he had been wise enough not to overlook such a valuable bag.

There was nothing I could do; so, making myself comfortable, I secretly rejoiced that I had been separated from that awful weapon. For the first time since we started I was at ease.

As the train pulled into the depot comprehend his meaning; "I don't understand you, sir."

"You don't, eh," threateningly; "where is the other fellow? There were two of you." I looked at him blankly. "Come, come," he snarled, "there's no time for nonsense. Where is your pal? We want him, too."

"My pal!" I questioned, angrily, incensed at his manner. "What do you mean, anyhow?"

"See here," he cried, showing a police badge and grasping me roughly by the shoulder, "where's the other fellow? He was with you! You both jumped the train together!"

Between the coarse handling, I managed to explain what had become of my companion. I vigorously protested ignorance of any wrong-doing, and demanded to know why I was arrested. The detectives—for such they were—simply smiled sarcastically, and despite all my objections and assertions of innocence, hustled me out of the car, through the depot, and into a carriage standing outside.

I was immediately taken to a nearby police station, and there subjected to fresh indignities; questioned, cross-questioned, re-questioned by the officers in charge, notwithstanding my indignant opposition.

In answer to my persistent demand to be told the cause of my detention, a telegram was thrust into my hand. Therefrom I gleaned the astounding intelligence that a national bank of Washington had been entered by burglars late the night previous, the watchman overpowered, gagged, and the gold vault alone despoiled. Gold! The word rang in my ears—stolen! Ah, dunce that I was; fool, dolt! I saw it all now. Stunned by the accusation, and by the supreme audacity with which I had been so adroitly duped, I tearfully essayed to explain my connection with that—scoundrel.

I narrated the circumstances in their entirety. When I told of the cab episode, they smiled; when I spoke of his Western yarns, they laughed; when I mentioned gold-mine, they fairly roared. Then, notwithstanding my vehement objections, I was subjected to a thorough search. It was then the bits of gold came to light, to corroborate my statements or to condemn.

Here was a ray of hope. Instantly I telegraphed to the hotel proprietor at Washington, for, besides being well known, he was a personal friend. He came at once, bringing with him the clerk, the porter who had awakened me, and the cabman. My statements were substantiated, and after a deal of red tape I was liberated, having sustained the loss of an entire day and the inconvenience of a temporary prisoner's call.

The culprit was never captured, and the only portion of the stolen gold ever returned to the bank were the three small chips which had been given me by my chance acquaintance as a remembrance, and a sample of his gold mine!—Home and Country.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Illuminated leather is in demand.

Uncle Sam issued 24,000 patents in 1893.

Indianapolis (Ind.) health officers have been ordered by the State Board to vaccinate all persons who have not been vaccinated within seven years, to prevent the spread of smallpox.

Mount Hercules, Island of Papua, is the highest in the world, its altitude being 32,786 feet. Mount Everest, India, was until recently put down as the largest, but it is only 29,002 feet high.

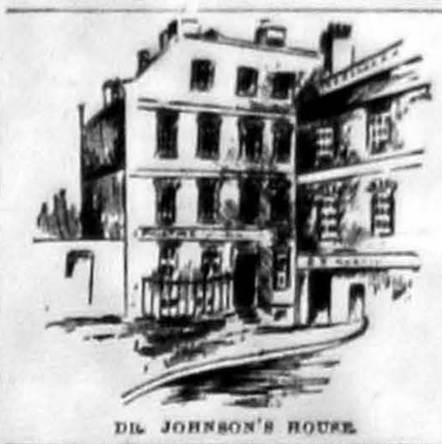
The function of the African's black skin is now supposed to be the conversion of the sun's light into heat. The heat thus generated remains in the skin, never penetrating to the deeper and more vital tissues.

A French scientist claims to have invented a paper which is indestructible by fire. Specimens have been examined which had been previously placed for four hours in a pottery furnace. The same man has also invented incombustible colors and ink. The invention is likely to be of great value, and the incombustible paper will, it is expected, be in considerable demand for wills, deeds, account books, etc.

Dr. J. M. McFarlane terms those plants which close their leaves or leaflets at night, nyctotropic. He says three-fourths of the entire number belong to the butterfly family of plants—the Leguminosæ, and many of the remaining to the Oxalidaceæ. He supposes that the movement is to protect against a too-rapid radiation of heat; but why this protection should be more desirable in leguminous than in other families is not suggested.

A remarkable success of a new submarine boat built for the Italian Government is alleged in reports from Spezia. At the official trial two Vice-Admirals and several other officers embarked on the boat and were shut in. The boat immediately disappeared under the water and thus traversed the

the famous Doctor is, we fear, about to vanish, owing to reconstruction of the houses on the west side of Gough Square, Fleet street. This house is one of the sixteen known to have been occupied by Johnson; but is practically the only one that can be identified with certainty. The dictionary was produced in the building, and in the garret immediately beneath the roof Johnson's amanuenses worked on it. Here, too, his wife died. Leigh Hunt describes the visitors and friends who frequented the house as "a miscellany creditable to the largeness of his humanity."



DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE.

They included may poor and unknown persons and dependents; but among well-known names may be set Sir Joshua (then Mr.) Reynolds, Cave, Dr. Hawkesworth and Garrick. Should the house be swept away, as is expected, it is to be hoped that a memorial of some sort will mark the site for the benefit of future admirers of the lexicographer.—The Queen.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Labratory Binghampton, N.Y.

A person may walk through seven German States in seven hours.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

IF your life is not a blessing to others it will be a curse to you.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it. 75c.

A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give instant relief.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Mr. Henry W. Detwiler
Pennsville, Pa.

Heart and Stomach

Both Caused Trouble—Cured by Hood's.

"I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla two months ago, when I was low with stomach trouble and felt badly all over, weighing only 130 pounds. My heart troubled me, frequently compelling me to stop work, and my blood was impure causing pimples on my face. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I began to get better immediately, and now I feel like a new man. My blood has been purified and now my skin is clear and my complexion fair. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me much good and I gladly recommend it." HENRY W. DETWILER, Pennsville, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

P N U 20 '94

MERCURIAL Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of **SSS**

"About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I **RHEUMATISM**

than will be in a month. This is but one typical case of very many; and it serves also to call attention to the unfortunate fact that we have comparatively few farmers in this country who avail themselves of the services of an Entomological Bureau that is the envy of all enlightened European agriculturists.—New York Witness.

STABLE LITTER.

The matter of litter for the stables is one deserving attention at this time. Formerly, when economy was not considered as it is now, the straw was looked upon as worthy of no better use than to be trodden under foot and go into the manure heap. But now the straw is made a valuable food, and by cutting it and adding some grain food richer in nutritive elements, it is easily made as valuable as hay, so that it cannot be used as litter any more. There are several other substances that may take its place that have no food value, and these should be collected for use as soon as possible.

The first and best of these is leaves from the wood lot or the forest. It has been found profitable to keep up a plantation of timber for this sole use, if for no other. One acre of leaves will supply a large stable, and should be gathered into heaps and covered from the rain. They are soft and warm and make the best of manure. For the horse stables they make it possible to keep the manure in the stalls, especially if they are loose box stalls, the whole winter, or least half of it, and thus save much unnecessary labor in removing the manure daily, as is often the custom. The litter is trodden hard, and does not decompose, and thus, when kept renewed every few days, the stable is cleaner and less offensive than one that is cleaned daily.

Sawdust is the best litter for cow stables, but it should be of hard wood and not pine. It is very absobent, and a little of it sprinkled over a floor recently cleaned freshens and purifies the stable. But it will be better in every case to dust the floor with gypsum as soon as it is cleaned and before the litter is spread. Dry swamp muck is next to sawdust for its cleanliness and better for its use as manure, for its antiseptic quality sweetens the air of the stable, and it is the greediest of all absorbents, taking up twice its weight of liquid matter. If straw is used it will be trebled in value by cutting it small in a fodder-cutter. It then lies better on the floor, covers the manure better and is more absorbent than long straw. Owing to the feeding value of straw the dairyman had better use sand or dry earth in the place of it, and feed the straw to the dry cows and the calves. It is also excellent rough food for the horses. A horse may be kept in excellent condition with any kind of straw cut and wetted and mixed with the regular ration of meal, and this food is far cheaper than feeding whole grain and hay. The saving will be fully one-third, and the animals will be kept in better condition.—Germantown Telegraph.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Overloading, an ill-fitting collar or an ill-tempered driver is generally responsible for a horse's balking.

The nearer we can restore our soils to the condition in which the breaking plow first found them, the better crops we may expect.

Refuse vegetables, peelings, etc., can be made into a mash with wheat bran and fed to the hens with as great a profit as if fed to the hogs.

Fruit-growers should not let the past year's experience discourage them. Scarcely any line of productive labor was profitable last year.

During the first two weeks chicks will do well in a room with no outside run, but after that they should be given a range or they will droop.

A prominent breeder of hogs who has kept careful records says that for ten years he has been able to sell stock at an average price of $5.05 per 100 pounds.

Do not crowd the half-grown chickens together in a small coop.

page from the "Arabian Nights." Barnato went to Cape Town in 1873, comparatively a poor man. Three years later he bought the first claim in what is now the flourishing town of Kimberley, the center of the diamond mining industry in Africa. The price he paid for it was inconsiderable.

In 1881 he owned four claims, which he floated into a company for about $100,000 a claim. He was now on a sound financial basis. In 1884 he bought another tract of land, paying the highest price ever given in Kimberley. But he made from that speculation alone $100,000. With the money now at his command he began operations in diamond mining stocks.

His system was to amalgamate different mines and thereby centralize capital. At the present time he represents one-half of the diamond exports of the Kimberley mines. One can estimate from Mr. Barnato's holdings what his income must be. Diamonds weighing 38,000,000 karats, or seven and a half tons, have been found at Kimberley since he purchased his first claim. In the rough their aggregate value is $250,000,000.

It is only a question of time and the continuance of the diamond yield when Mr. Barnato will eclipse in wealth the Indian Maharajah and the big millionaires of America. Yet the bulk of his wealth has been accumulated within the past ten years. As diamonds are small and can easily be smuggled out of the mines by the workmen, it is found necessary to keep the strictest watch upon them.

Most of the miners in South Africa are natives. They are divided into two classes. One class devotes its entire time to spying upon the other class. These detectives are usually chosen from the Zulus, who make, by long odds, the best officers of any native tribe. They are keen sighted, quick witted and attentive, regular in their habits, and simple in their wants. The Kaffirs are the workmen. These men are passed in squads through the various departments of the searching house.

The searching house is arranged according to this plan: The miner, on going to work, takes off his clothing in the first apartment. He passes into the second nude and in the third puts on the regulation working garb of the company. On coming out of the mine this order is reversed. The miners are searched at midday when they come in for their meals, as well as in the morning and evening. There are always trustworthy inspectors present to see that everything is properly conducted.

Notwithstanding these precautions a great deal of thieving goes on. It is a problem to the companies how to prevent thefts on the part of the employes. To encourage the zeal of the officers a reward of twenty-five per cent. on the value of the stolen gems was offered to him who succeeded in recovering them.

The "compound," or barracks, of the workmen is inclosed by four high walls, and comprises a spacious dormitory, recreation sheds, a hospital and a general store. The utmost regard is paid to sanitary regulations, and nothing has been left undone in this respect, no matter how costly it might have been.

The store for supplies is bountifully supplied with goods bought from the local merchants, and the miners can purchase whatever they want upon presenting coupons issued by the clerk of the mining company. The average cost of living in the "compound" is about five shillings a day.

The natives know the value of the coupons issued to them thoroughly, and are economical and saving. The "compound" is inspected daily by a physician, so that the health of those who work in the mines may be preserved. Consequently most of the native miners are healthy and perfectly contented.

It is different, however, with the white miners. As a rule they will not consent to enter a "compound." They prefer to live in houses by themselves, although the expense is much greater. Attached to one of the mines there are about sixty of these dwellings, forming three sides of a

years have cost the taxpayers nearly $7,000,000,000.

The entire church membership of the United States is put by the census statistics at 20,643,000.

One must have traveled 1000 miles in a straight line before being eligible to the new British Institute of Travelers.

In New Guinea the natives use a comb that has but two prongs, and scrape their wool with it only once a week.

The University of Michigan sent out a class of 731 last year, the largest ever graduated from an American university.

A horse got so tightly wedged in a Sedalia (Mo.) kitchen that it was necessary to knock a hole in the wall to get him out.

An enumeration of the population of Aggershuus, Norway, in 1763, showed that 150 couples had been over eighty years married.

On the body of a notorious brigand recently killed in Turkey was found $20,000 and a notebook, which showed that he had killed 192 men.

A child was recently born in Antananarwo, Madagascar, with two perfectly developed fins instead of arms. It is bright and pretty, and bids fair to live.

On the northern border of Malo, Russia, there are 9000 acres of land devoted to the culture of sunflowers. The natives eat the seeds as Americans eat peanuts.

An exceedingly rare animal—a black-faced, black-eared caribou—was recently shot at Andover, Me. This caribou was unusually large, with big, branching horns.

Budapest, Hungary, claims the honor of having published the first almanac. It was printed in 1475, and contained one mother-in-law joke, which is believed to have been the first on record.

A pea-shelling machine is being used in Tennessee. The peas are poured into a hopper, the pods broken open, the peas taken out, carried along groove, and passed under a strong current of air to free them from foreign particles, while the crushed shells go in another direction.

Patrick Lynch, a New York laborer, fell from the fifth floor of a new building, where he was at work. His fellow-laborers ran down to gather up his corpse and found him sitting on the ground, nursing his ankle. It was sprained, and that was the only apparent injury done him.

Instinct Told Them the Right Road.

"I had an experience to be remembered once at Moosehead," said Joseph Williams. "Three of us were out in the lake one winter's day in January when a storm came up. We had a couple of horses and rode on sledges made of split birch poles. To get home and settled in the cabins before night came was our one wish, but for two hours the icy clouds had been blowing up on the horizon, and now came down in a whirl of snow and icy wind. In half an hour we were lost on the ice. Two hours later we crossed our own tracks again and knew that we had been going about in a circle. To stay out there all night would be death, and to keep on traveling about aimlessly meant to fall at last exhausted. Finally, as the wind blew keener along the level surface, and the snow beat on our faces with more cutting effect, we called a halt and discussed again the chances. An old guide who was with us suggested that we let the horses take their own way off the lake. It seemed foolish, but we agreed. Striking the horses smart clips with the whips, we were surprised to see them turn each to the left and start off to the east. We thought that this would take us farther into the lake, but submitted, and in half an hour the trees along the bank loomed up through the storm and we were safe. A horse knows by instinct what a man doubts and questions in such times."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Interesting to Rheumatic Humanity.

gain entrance in that way. Then the walls should be built up of stone laid in mortar, and all the crevices should be filled with small chips to make the wall tight. The foundation of the wall should be made at least six inches wider than the wall outside, as the rats will try to make their way along the wall, and never make the offset outward to get under it. The beams above the floor of the cellar should be bedded in the wall, and the wall built close around the ends of them. This also insures soundness in the beams and prevents rotting, as there is nothing better for the preservation of the timber than lime. It has been recommended that the holes made by the rats be smeared with tar, which is offensive to them, or to place some concentrated lye on the bottom of the burrows, by which the rats' feet are burned. This so disgusts them that they leave the premises. But there will always be trouble unless the walls are built at first in the way mentioned.—New York Times.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

In buying matting it pays to get a good quality. Matting should always be bound, and unless you are an expert in such matters let me warn you not to attempt much in the way of cutting to fit corners. Unless you are very careful you will have a frayed breadth on your hands which will cost more to replace than the price asked by the dealers for making and laying. Double-headed tacks, such as are sold expressly for the purpose, are the only satisfactory ones. The ordinary No. 8 has a fashion of making its way into the fiber and then cutting loose.

Matting is not adapted for floor subjected to hard wear. The poor quality will fray, and the finer grades will wear off. Wherever it is used there should be a plentiful supply of rugs to protect it; for while worn carpet may be tolerated, worn matting has an air of shabby gentility.

Soiled matting may be cleaned with a damp cloth, and where there are colors it is well to put a little salt into the water in which you dip the cloth. If you have been so unfortunate as to drop grease upon the matting, do not try ammonia or benzine extractors; you will only make the spot worse. Sometimes brown paper and a hot iron will be effective, but the best eradicator is French chalk and benzine. Cover the spot thick with the chalk and moisten by sprinkling, not pouring, the benzine upon it. When the benzine has evaporated, brush off the chalk, and lo! the spot has vanished also.

Summer time, with its bare floors and colorless matting, is when rugs are most needed. Here, then, is a hint which some women may be able to use. It is more than probable the house holds an old, worn ingrain carpet, rolled away somewhere. If this needs brushing, brush it. Then cut into strips an inch wide, being careful not to cut across the warp, backstitch the strips together and send them to a weaver of rag carpets with instructions as to the lengths you desire woven, and the injunction to use the best warp possible. If you think it too much trouble to cut and sew the strips, the weaver will doubtless do that work also, for a trifle.

You will receive some handsome, thick rugs, which those who do not know the secret will think closely allied to Turkish. The effect, where the original carpet was of a bright color, is really charming, and you have the satisfaction of ordering just such lengths as suit your needs, for a bay window, or in front of a sofa, or a bed.

These rugs which, by the way, will not answer for stair carpets, as they are too stiff and thick, will last indefinately. Some in my own house have been in use four years and are still good.—Atlanta Constitution.

RECIPES.

Cottage Pudding—One cupful of sugar, one cupful of buttermilk, two cupfuls of flour, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda; bake and serve with a liquid dressing.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

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Is not an experiment, nor is it in its infancy. It has lived for 22 years and sent to the world's great emporium more young men than all the other business colleges of the two Virginias combined. Its proprietor charges a fair and reasonable compensation for the training it gives, and offers no premium for idleness. Our rates are $50 for eight months. If a pupil remains longer than eight months we charge him $5 per month extra thereafter. If he graduates in less than eight months, we will deduct $6 25 per month for the unexpired time. Thus it can be seen that we do not offer any inducement to waste

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

S. W. HOLT

Russia.

No modern people seem to have greater possibilities than the Russians, in the momentous future soon to be upon us. Mrs. Broadhead, a South Carolina lady, has recently published some historical sketches illustrating her impressions of the Russian and the Turk. In her opinion Russia is a government in the highest sense of the word. The firm conviction of Russian patriots in regard to their country is that it has a great mission to fulfil, and it is on this future greatness their national self-complacency dwells, rather than on their present condition, to the evils of which they are keenly alive.

In reference to Russia in Asia, she writes. "No nation is better prepared and fitted to bring Asia within the pale of European civilization than Russia, for she is a many-sided nation, composed of such a variety of elements in her population, like and unlike, that with all the nations of Asia she has some points of contact. None of the Latin races have, to the same degree, her genius for colonization, her whole history is one of colonization. She assimilates the conquered race, which is far more than colonization. She does not take possession of a country with a sword in one hand and a Bible or crass in the other, but by her merchants and her peaceful Moujik, who readily fraternizes with the conquered races. The English have a sublime feeling of race superiority, which makes it impossible to amalgamate with those they consider their inferiors."

After a century of domination there is no genuine fellowship between the English and their dusky compratriots in India. In a few years of the storming of Gheok Tape, some of Skobelef's gravest opponents become commanding officers in the Russian, and in civil administration, the fact of being a native citizen is no bar against holding high office.

One of the Wonderful Books of the Year.

One of the results of the Worlds Fair in Chicago is the production of a book that promises to be the literary senstation of the year 1894.

It was prepared by William T. Stead, who is known the world over as the editor of the London Review of Reviews, and is entitled "If Christ Came to Chicago." It is a powerful plea for the practical application of Christianity to the social and political life of the people, and is a startling revelation of the depths of vice and misery in the midst of which the majority of the people live. It is a book that should be read by every one who has the welfare of his fellow men at heart.

The Teacher's Lament.

BY MISS EMMA BURNER, of Green Bank.

My mind was filled one Summer day,
With Institutes and schools;
And asked what will the teachers say,
Before the weather cools?
And then I mounted the winged horse
And on Parnassus' Hill,
I chanced upon a lady,
Possessing mighty skill.

She was akin and did aspire,
To Oromages old,
Who always gave you your desire,
We are by ancients told.
And when I knew she owned this charm
My mind was then inclined,
To make a wish ('twould do no harm),
And it might bless mankind.

That lady's eyes were fixed on me,
So calm but wondrous bright,
A wreath of roses fair to see,
She held before my sight.
Alighting from my jaded steed,
I sought her friendly aid,
Just such a friend as you I need
I hastily assayed——

"The Institute is now at hand,
Where teachers congregate,
And all the members of the band,
Experience will relate.
Success will never crown my days
While I am weak and small,
I'm tortured by some pupils' ways—
Not so with teachers all.

Now Jimmy Spunk, who's famed for strife,
'Mid his rebellious ways,
Made me so weary of my life,
In his scholastic days.
Oh maiden dear, for power I sigh,
Let Sampson's strength be mine,
And I will take such boys and tie,
And give them forty-nine!"

"That wish is wrong," she said with weight,
"I cannot you commend,
But wish once more for somethin great
A helping hand I'll lend."

How glad I was for such a chance,
So bright the vision seemed,
And soon I wished (?) in a trance,
What I had often dreamed.
I would I were a beauty rare,
Great charms would I possess,
With sparkling eyes and raven hair,
A face all loveliness.

My classic brow so pure and white,
Eyes lit by Heavenly fire,
A fluent tongue, the world's delight.
My pupils would admire.
I'd talk about the twinkling stars,
And constellations name,
I'd tell about the planet Mars,
And climb the hill of fame.

A wealthy lady, too, I'd be,
Of

THE WATER LILY.

In the slimy bed of sluggish mere
  Its root had humble birth,
And the slender stem that upward grew
Was coarse of fiber, dull of hue,
  With nought of grace or worth.

The goldfish that floated near
  Saw alone the vulgar stem,
The clumsy turtle paddled by,
The water snake with lidless eye—
  It was only a weed to them.

But the butterfly and the honey bee,
  The sun and sky and air,
They marked its heart of virgin gold
In the satin leaves of spotless fold,
  And its odor rich and rare.

So the fragrant soul in its purity,
  To sordid life tied down,
May bloom to heaven and no man know,
Seeing the coarse, vile stem below,
  How God hath seen the crown.

—James Jeffrey Roche.

THE WINDMILL.

OWARD summer one day, in the years when Burke swayed admiring senates by his eloquence and passion, and Wilkes thundered against civic abuses, and set all London aflame; in short, when George III. was King, one Edward Gray, scrivener, came down to his native village to spend a fortnight with his sweetheart, Lucy Deal.

There were many pretty girls in the country around, but she was the beauty of them all, and as gentle as she was good. Her father had died when she was a mere child, and his wife faded away some four years later, leaving to little Lucy only the memory of that tender love which had cherished her earliest years. So it happened that when Edward Gray, her schoolfellow and playmate, was turned eighteen, and prepared to seek his fortune in the great city by the river, he and Lucy plighted their troth under the windmill on the hill, and it was settled they should be married as soon as Edward was rich enough to set up a home of his own. He had worked hard and prospered since then, and had made the long journey to Pengave this summer to press her to redeem her word and marry him forthwith.

But Lucy hesitated. The times were strangely out of joint; rumors of war were heard on every side; there were riots at Bristol—bread riots, what not; the prudent warned her to be careful.

"Better wait a little, dear," she said, as they started for a walk the morning after his arrival.

"Wait? Why should we wait? Are you not satisfied with me?"

"Of course I am. Still another year will soon pass if you are only patient."

The lover could not see it in this light.

"It is needless to delay any longer," said he, decisively. "Heaven favors the bold, and I miss you sorely when

"The press gang."

At those two ominous words Edward shivered, and grew cold in the noonday heat. For in a moment he saw the imminence of his peril, and all it foreboded—seizure, separation from Lucy, exile, perhaps death.

His first consciousness, when rallied from the momentary stupor that had fallen upon him, was of her voice, breathing encouragement and hope.

"Come," she said, "we will make for the glade yonder, and consider what is to be done next. There is no coach to London till the end of the week, and you must hide somewhere in the meantime. See! he begins to revive; he moves; there is not a moment to lose. Come!"

He caught at the words instantly, though only murmured, and it was as if a new spirit possessed him. He took her by the hand, and, half-running, they glided along till they reached a group of trees about a mile away. There they stopped.

For a long while neither spoke. The drowsy hush of the perfect summer day brooded in this secluded spot, undisturbed by movement of sound of any kind. On the trees the sunlight flickered, fled and returned again, playing fantastic tricks among the leaves. Above stretched the serene and cloudless sky.

"If I had only that one man to reckon with," said Edward, at last, "I should not care. But there may be others as well, and if the worst befall me, he has the law at his back to excuse and condone him."

"You are not in his power yet, nor need you be if you are prudent. I heard that strange men were seen in the neighborhood, but understood they were some distance away. Let me go back to the village alone, dear, and ascertain the truth."

Her face was composed; her expression had recovered its natural charm while she spoke to him. All at once she wheeled round with a stifled cry, panting like a hunted hare. Three men were hurrying across the open space behind to cut off their retreat, and in the foremost of these Edward recognized his enemy.

His eyes flashed. "We must run for it, sweet!" he muttered between his clenched teeth, and he clasped her round the waist.

They were out of the glade and into the open without drawing breath. The sun was level overhead, and its brightness almost blinded them as they emerged in its full radiance. Never pausing an instant to glance back, they sped away. The ground was rough and uneven: hard task, in sooth, were it to run fast in such a place. And it seemed to them as if they were fleeing for their lives.

Fortunately, they had gained a few yards in starting, for Lucy's cry of alarm the men paused in doubt, and before they could the two were well ahead of them; Edward drawing her along and encouraging her to do her best.

But the sailors' hesitation did not last long; they were used to such work, and in a minute more were in hot pursuit. Had Edward been alone, he would soon have distanced them,

started the race anew. It was their last effort.

A fierce shout escaped the astonished watchers as they dashed headlong after the prey. The shout ceased abruptly, for Lucy and her lover had suddenly vanished.

"Down the vale!" called the leader, in explanation.

The words were hardly out of his lips when they reach the edge of a hollow which none had noticed until now. There, right before them stood Edward, poising in his hand a great lump of dried earth. Rage and despair tore at the young man's heart, and gave strength to his arm and steadiness to his aim as he hurled the huge missile at his nearest foe. Down went the varlet backwards, his comrade's head falling cracked under his falling weight; and in a twinkling the two strong men were rolling helpless on the ground.

So sudden was it all, that the third man stood like one benumbed. Then, with a bitter laugh, Edward disappeared. With one impulse they ran to the other side of the hollow, which commanded a view of the hill, and saw the faithful lovers already half-way up the side, at a distance which showed the folly of continuing the pursuit.

They looked at one another.

"Best give it up, skipper," said one of them addressing the man in uniform. "'Tis a smart youngster, and has beaten us cleverly. What then? One can easily find stout hearts for King George elsewhere, and I bear no malice."

"Nor I," said the second.

The skipper eyed each in turn with a contempt which he made no effort to conceal. No creature is so touchy about his dignity as a petty officer.

"Mighty fine," he sneered, "but you may as well keep your sentiments to yourself; they won't suit his majesty's navy. Besides, the scamp struck me in the execution of my duty."

"Oh, as to that, if you're going to drag private quarrels into our business, why, 'tis neither here nor there; and if you ask my opinion, skipper, I say, after the bother we've had already, it's sheer waste of patience to go on. Evidently the lad and the lass know the country well, and will lead us a rare fool's dance before we have a chance of parting them. Small blame to either of them!—in their place I would do the same."

And the speaker folded his arms, and glared defiance.

The skipper felt like a captain whose crew revolts, and his astonishment quickly turned to anger, but he bridled his wrath.

"How do you know what my design is?" said he. "Do you take me for a clown, bent on wasting my own valuable time and yours into the bargain? We have only to wait a little, and the man, or most likely the girl, will be forced to go back to the village for food; they can't sit and starve on the hill. Thank your stars that you have to do with a man who understands his business, for your worthless wits would never keep your skins whole for a single hour." He looked round with a sudden start as he ended. "Lie down

a thought, and I mind me of that windmill we passed yesterday. Let's have a look at it; the chance is worth trying for."

She turned pale directly. This change of countenance did not escape him, "You must accompany us, lass."

He caught her by the arm. As she felt the touch of his hand she drew back. "Release me, and I will go with you," she said quietly.

The party walked on in silence till they reached the clearing in front of the mill door. Here the skipper bade them stop, and warned them to keep near him. He then lifted the latch and went in.

They looked searchingly round, but discovered nothing. The place was dim and close. Now the sunlight reached the floor at intervals. Now again it was veiled in gloom.

"Stay you there while I take a peep at the floor above," the skipper said, stepping toward the winding staircase in the opposite corner. Seeing, this, Lucy lost all nerve, and, careless of consequences, tried to prevent him from going further.

"Away!" cried the skipper, and pushed her roughly aside. At that moment an active figure sprang on him swiftly as a cat; a heavy blow sent him staggering back, and there, confronting them all, was the man they sought.

The shock of surprise smote them dumb; but before they could speak or move, a low, rumbling sound swept through the building, the walls bent inward, swayed, tottered and sank. With one simultaneous convulsion the old mill fell crashing down in a cloud of dust that hid the daylight, and threw a sudden darkness over the scene.

Then, in the darkness and stillness, and the horror of it all, a woman's voice was softly audible:

"Dear Edward, only you and I are left now!"

She nestled close to him—closer still, and burst out crying.

* * * * * *

FROM THE PARISH REGISTRY.

Marriage. The year 1795.
No. 41, page 12.

Edward Gray, of this parish of Penrave, and Lucy Deal of the same parish, were married in this church by banns, this 2d day of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, by me,

ALFRED MAYERS VICAR.

This marriage was solemnized between us:
EDWARD GRAY,
LUCY DEAL.

In the presence of:
GEORGE EDWARDS,
ELIZA JONES.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The circulation of the blood is affected by music.

An ordinary locomotive is said to consist of 5416 pieces.

A new metal named powellite has been discovered in Idaho.

The only quadruped that lays eggs is the ornithorhynchus of Australia.

It would take about 1200 globes as large as our earth to make one equal in size to Jupiter.

Pasteur's patients for treatment against hydrophobia sometimes num-

THE "LONGCHAMPS." THE "PHARTON."

ove represent two entirely novel coats, and one of those delight- hich are just now the rage in Paris, and which (with the two coats) the latest novelties. The "Longchamps" is an exceedingly smart in black mirror moire, the fronts turned back with Lyons velvet, the same, both being edged with fine-cut jet. The sleeves are vel in design, and wonderfully effective, lined with rich black lk. The white moire vest is supplied separately if required. The is a useful tailor-made coat, in black cheviot cloth, cut in the shion possible, with a fitting back, and very full skirts. The coat around with military braid, and worn with a smart Tattersall vest

ion in Hair Dressing.

ave not been for years so rming ways of arranging oks as to-day. With a skil- even a homely woman who nably good complexion can look almost handsome, so and picturesquely is it dress the hair. With the thods every strand of hair natiable and made the most is doubtful if any quantity ditions will be worn for ar to come. Art has really n these days, the dress- oms and the hairdresser's a woman's natural defects es are studied with a view ng or developing them. If ad is too high and round, are allowed to fall over it the outlines; if the head is nd round on the crown for the hair is dressed low to se and grace to its shape. ally no profile, there is no which has not its ap-

A Boy That Weighs 282 Pounds.

Wentzville, Mo., has a curiosity in the shape of a boy twelve years old,

AGE, 12 YEARS; WEIGHT, 282 POUNDS.

who is five feet seven inches in height, and weighs 282 pounds.

The boy's name is Johnny Wade, and he is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Wade. Mr. and Mrs. Wade have a family of seven children, five boys and two girls, but with the exception of Johnny none are above the average in height or weight.

A peculiar theory is advanced to account for Johnny Wade's enormous size. It is said that from the time he was able to walk it has been his habit [illegible] father, who is a butcher,

SPRING REPAIRS.

It pays to look the farm over before the hurry of spring work comes on, and find out what ought to be done to keep everything about it in good condition. If time is taken by the forelock in this matter, a great deal of the hurry and worry of spring work, as usually experienced on the farm, can be avoided, and the sundry jobs necessary to keeping things about the place in good shape can be done more satisfactorily, because more leisurely.—American Agriculturist.

POTTING COMPOST FOR PLANTS.

The soil used for potting is made of one part of clean leaf mold or decayed sods or rich garden soil free from weed seeds, one part of clean sand from a stream, and one part of thoroughly-decayed cow manure. For bright flowering plants some powdered charcoal is often added, this giving great brilliance to the bloom. A good liquid manure for house plants is made by dissolving one pound of nitrate of soda, two pounds of good superphosphate of lime, and two pounds of fresh wood ashes in a barrel of rain water.—New York Times.

TO KEEP HOGS HEALTHY.

Cleanly surroundings, pure, clean, good food of the proper kinds for building the growing frame work whilst growing or for fattening when finishing off is as essential to the health of hogs as to any other animal, says Colman's Rural World, and to reverse these is to induce frailty, weakness, loss of appetite, and, sooner or later, disease. It may be in individual cases only, or it may attack and decimate the whole herd and bring ruin and disaster to the owner. Filthy pens, filth fed with food, filthy, rotten, and decayed food, sour swill, the dead carcasses of diseased animals, the droppings of diseased animals, etc., etc., and a like line of feeding and keeping are all conducive to unthrift and disease, just as surely as that dry wood will burn when heaped upon a big fire, and we do well to recognize the fact and act upon it. Hogs as raised and fed for market nowadays are the merest kind of hothouse plants anyhow. They are crowded, and crammed, and made gluttonous from their earliest feeding days and unless great care is taken very easily become feverish, excited, overheated, and fit receptacles for floating microbes or other animalculæ in the air, the grass, or on their food.

MAKING AND MENDING FENCES.

Building and maintaining the fences on the farm is an item of considerable expense. It will be found advisable to plan the farm so as to lessen the quantity of necessary fencing as much as possible. In many cases the greater part of the cultivated land can be put into one field and in this way a considerable saving be made.

What fences are necessary should be good ones. A fence is intended either to keep stock out or in, and if it fails of this purpose it is an expense without [illegible] wire fence is that it takes up much less room and is much easier kept clean.—St. Louis Republic.

POTATO RAISING MADE EASY.

In deciding upon a specialty, location must be considered, thinks C. E. Chapman, of New York. The largest part of the potato crop must be grown within a few miles of a shipping station, as the bulk makes too much cost for hauling long distances. Thirty bushels at twenty cents per bushel, where but one load can be drawn per day, little more than pays the cost of hauling. Do not be handicapped from the start in planting ground unsuited, or illy prepared.

Potatoes require mellow soil; depth and looseness are more necessary than richness. The poor hemlock, yellow land of Tioga County, New York, yields the finest potatoes brought to the New York market. With me phosphates have proved valueless; horse manure spread on clover sod a year previous to planting is the best preparation. The land is plowed in the fall, twice dragged in the spring, with a spring tooth harrow. The drills are marked out three feet apart with a two-horse reversible plow, letting the plow run as deep as when the land was first plowed, turning all furrows down hill, which forms a bank on the lower side. Where land is steep the soil cannot be worked up to the hill from the lower side. The other way is marked with a narrow-toothed marker, which drags some fine earth back into the furrow, which makes a perfect seed bed.

The cut seed is dropped and stepped on by boys. With the same plow and one horse walking in the trench, the seed is covered, throwing the soil the same way as before, not back. The tubers are covered six to eight inches deep and the ground is two-thirds replowed. The potatoes will be a long time in coming up, will escape the first crop of bugs, will withstand drouth, can be harrowed several times, and, best of all, will be strong, rank growers, soon shading the ground with their foliage. I have never yet found a new tuber below the piece planted, nor above that point on the stalk which first saw the light, no matter how much soil was piled around it afterwards. Therefore it is best to plan so as to have a long bearing stem, with tubers attached far enough from each other to expand fully, instead of a hat full of the size of hens' eggs attached to two inches of stalk.

From the time the potatoes are planted until they break through the ground, they are dragged several times with a heavy two-horse spring drag, drawn in the same direction they were covered, but not across the furrows. This levels down the two furrows partially, and forms a rounded hill, completely mellows the soil in the hill, kills all weeds, can be done by a boy at a very small expense, as compared with cost of cultivating, and is infinitely better in the quality of work done. By this process no hoe ever goes into the field, nor any sunburned potatoes come out. The root growth is enormous; some of the roots are twenty inches long before any tubers have set. The after cultivation is very shallow to keep the ground from crusting over after rains, and to keep the soil fine and mellow, so as to serve as a mulch [illegible]

CHINESE SERVANTS, MALE AND FEMALE, AND HOW THEY WORK.

Their Ways Are Peculiar, But, After All, They Make Ideal Servants—One Woman's Experience.

HOUSEKEEPING in China, or rather in Hong Kong, differs materially from housekeeping in Japan. A multiplicity of servants must be employed in the one as in the other country, but the great difference consists in the fact that in Hong Kong nothing can be bought for the house save through the compradore. A compradore, generally speaking, in places of business is the cashier; in this case he is the middleman, and it is useless to rebel against his rule; nothing can be done without him.

"Master" himself occasionally grows weary of the compradore's yoke, and declares he will market for himself; it would be worse than useless for the mistress to do so, for the Celestials have no sort of respect for their own or other women folk, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

To market "master" goes; he finds the shops full of meats and vegetables, but not a penny worth can he buy. No amount of expostulation avails him; a thousand and one polite but diaphanous excuses are given him why the goods cannot be sold, and he is perforce obliged to have recourse to the compradores again. One compradore usually serves several families, and as a rule serves them well.

The "boy" is at the head of the servants, as in Japan, and is paid about the same wages—$10 per month. In most households he hires the remainder of the servants. After him come the cook, the house coolie, and one or two small boys, "larn pidgins" who serve as apprentices, without pay; then there is a scullion in the kitchen and the market coolie—if the family live at the Peak.

Usually an amah is kept who waits upon her mistress and does the household mending; her pay averages from ten to twelve dollars. If there are children one or more nurses are employed, according to the number. At least four chair coolies are kept, at from six to seven dollars a month; if the household is a large one, and off the line of the tram, a double number must be employed.

Some ladies keep a Chinese tailor the year round, instead of an amah. He costs no more, and he can make dresses and many of the linen and cotton clothes of the men folk, which is a great advantage in that clime, where so many changes are necessary.

Some families who are very particular keep a "washman," others send all of the linen out of the house to be done; this costs but little compared to London or New York prices. The ordinary laundry work done in Hong Kong is very poor; shirts and collars are passably laundried, but other things are badly done compared with the work of the Chinese out of China.

Chinese servants are peculiar, and one must spend some time in learning their ways and habits, for they imitate many things without trouble, and, as a rule, do exactly as they are told; still they will persist in doing some things in their own way. They can never be persuaded to do a thing

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

Ex-Speaker Reed will appear in Wm. L. Wilson's district to stump against him. Wm. L. is still running however.

COUNTY and district conventions have been held daily throughout the State, and the Democratic papers have with one accord felt it their duty to urge the party to stand solidly by the nominees. By Pocahontas Democrats this would be considered an insult; a presumption not to be borne. It is distinctly understood that we are Democrats, sink or swim, live or die, and that we support the nominee, forever and ever, world without end, amen.

LOOK at the Tariff-Bill passed by Congress, and you will see one of the thing that Congress has done; has gone over the list of all possible and impossible importations and made such an improvement on the McKinley Bill in the direction of free trade that you wonder that there has ever been unjust cause to ask, "what has Congress done?" The income tax is an immunity from governments of the age and possibly of more

and put the court house question in a jug.

Not a solitary dog-gone do I give
Ez where the county records shell be kep',
Nor where the pesky lawyers hev to live—
I allas stay away and save my "rep."
End ez to them dod-rotted little towns,
They call 'em Marlington and Huntersville,
They aint ermounted yet to coffee grounds,
End, by the great horned spoon! they never will!
The propersition I am here to make
Will make them two towns most allfired mad,
They'll jine together quick end then they'll take
Injunctions out, if eny can be had.
We'll build a court-house, that is what we will,
End when we get that self-same building done,
We'll change the county-seat to "Marlersville,"
Ef that won't do, we'll call her "Huntington."

REV. J. B. BITTENGER on his return from a visit to his friends in Monroe, preached in Marlinton Thursday night, August 30th.

The discourse was based on John 18 : 37, and John 12 : 26-27. It was well prepared, abounded in sound doctrine, and deserves more than a passing notice. Three ways Christ could have pursued is setting up his Kingdom—by force of arms; by right of constitutional provision; or by demonstrating the truth of certain philosophic principles. But Christ relied upon witnessing for the truth, even unto death, that God in Christ is reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their tresspasses unto them that trust in Christ.

It has been said that scientists inquire whence are we, theologians inquire whither are we going, but neither of these inquiries are so important as the reflection, we are here in the world, and what is the best way to live to make the most of life, so as not to make a failure of life.

Hence the importance of having a purpose and devoting life to the attainment of that purpose, even

COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, the 3rd day of September, 1894.

Levi Gay and J. P. Hawkins,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
J. B. Lockridge, Amos Barlow, Henry Barlow, O. P. Sydenstricker, Emma N. Warwick, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Bank of Ronceverte. J. C. Lonry, Sr., J. C. Lonry, Jr., and J. H. Doyle, partners trading under the firm name of Lonry & Doyle, Wm. Gibson, John Wartz, W. T. Price and J. C. Price, Committee of James Price, Sr., John Andrew Cleek, Bonk of Lewisburg, Hugh Dever, J. M. Hardy and Hardy, partners trading under the firm name of J. M. Hardy & Son, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Virginia, John A. McNeel, and J. C. Arbogast, Sher of Pocahontas county, and as such Administrator of Hugh Adams deceased,
Defendants.

The object of this suit is to enforce against the land of the defendant, J. B. Lockridge, the liens of the plaintiffs and defendant creditors of said J. B. Lockridge. And it appearing by affidavit filed, that the defendants, First National Bank of Buena Vista, J. M. Hardy and Hardy, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Virginia, and John A McNeel are non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said court, this 3rd day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk
W. A. BRATTON, Solicitor. s7 4t

Order of publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

At rules held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of of said county, on Monday, the third day of September, 1894.

Urish Hevener, Plaintiff,
vs.
H. A. Yeager, B. M. Yeager, R. S Turk, A. F. Mathews, Wm. M. McAllister, J. R. England, B. M. Yeager, Trustee, Eula J. Cunningham, Walter H. Yeager, W. E. Yeager, Maud S. Yeager, Paris D. Yeager, and Sallie Yeager, Defts.

The object of this suit is to have the

This day A. B. McComb and 584 others, citizens of this county presented their twenty several petitions in writing with the affidavits made by John M. Barnett, S. C. Pritchard, J. C Arbogast, Wm. H. Dilley, Josiah Dilley, J. W. Baxter and J. J. Noonan credible citizens of this county before Sam'l B. Scott, Jr., a Notary Public of this county and duly certified by him that said petitioners are as such, affiant verily believes legal voters of this county. Which said petitions together with said affidavits and certificates thereof are now here filed at this regular session of this court and the said petitions being in the same language and figures are as follows. "To the County Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia: Your petitioners whose names are hereto signed respectfully represent unto your honorable body that they are legal voters of Pocahontas county in said State of West Virginia and that they desire the relocation and removol of the county seat of said Pocahontas county from the town of Marlinton, its present location, to the town of Huntersville where the old court-house stands, and upon the lot in the said town of Huntersville known as the Court-House Lot. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a vote may be taken upon the question of such relocation at and to the town of Huntersville, the place above indicated at the next general election to be held in said county of Pocahontas—and your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

And it appearing to the court from an inspection of said petitions, that they are signed by an aggregate of 585 legal voters and citizens of this county, and that said petitioners ask the removal and relocation of the said county seat at and to the same place, and that said 585 legal voters and citizens of this county constitute more than two-fifths of all the legal voters of this county, which is estimated by allowing one vote for every six persons in this county, as shown by the last census preceding the entry of this order, (and there being a general election held in this county in and during the present yerr,) said petitioners ask that the question of the removal and re-location of said county seat to the place referred to in said petitions, to-wit: To the town of Huntersville on the lot belonging to the county of Pocahontas, known as the Court-House Lot, adjoining the lands of J. C. Loury, Sr., Wm. H. Grose and others, and being the same land conveyed to Abram McNeel, John Baxter, John Jordan, Jacob Warwick and Jas. Tallman, Justices, for the benefit of Pocahontas county for the purpose of a court house, by deeds bearing date of day of 18 and day of 18 , respectively, by John Bradshaw, and wife, and recorded in Deed Book No. 1, at pages 11 and 19, respectively, and being the same lot upon which the old court house now stands, and it appearing to the court that the petitioners in said petitions respectfully ask and desire that the county seat of this county be removed from Marlinton to said county and be re-located on the lot above described in the town of Huntersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

On consideration whereof, it is ordered that said question of removol and relocation be submitted to the voters of this county and

ACADEMY.

J. E. Wamsley, A. M.
(Late Asst. Prof. of Greek and English in Randolph Macon College.)
Principal.

MISS VERGIE SYDENSTRICKER,
(Graduate L. F. L.)
Assistant.

MISS MARY MCNEEL,
Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Prepares for Leading Colleges and the University.

Full course in Higher Mathematics and English, Ancient and Modern Languages, with Public School Branches.

GRADED COURSES AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department
First and Second Reader Grades.
Tuition $1.50 per month

Second Department.
Third and Fourth Reader, Arithmetic, History, and Geography.
Tuition $2.25 per month.

Intermediate Department.
Fifth and Sixth Reader, Ordinary School Branches Completed.
Tuition $2.75 per month.

Academic Department.
Higher English and Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and German, Nat. Science and Moral Philosophy.
Tuition $3.25 per month.

Music $3.00 per month.

Special rates will be made to students desiring courses in Hebrew and Anglo Saxon.

First half session opens Sept, 10 '94. Second half session opens Jan 15 '95; Session closes June 17 95. For Particulars apply to the Principal, Academy, W. Va.

Commissioner's notice.

OFFICE OF L. M. MCCLINTIC, COMMISSIONER, MARLINTON, W. VA.
August 26th, 1894.

A. W. Rider's Administrator
vs. *In Chancery.*
John Rider and others.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the above styled cause that pursuant to dec ees entered therein by the circuit court of Pocahontas county, on the 18th

accused of stealing a mule by H. A. Yeager. Gray was committed to jail by Squire Grose and the preliminary examination of James Morgan *alias* Whiskers was heard by Squire Cook. McClintic being absent Price appeared for the State and Snyder and McNeil for the defendant; the evidence showed that Morgan rode the mule to Virginia under Gray's direction for whom Morgan was working, carrying mail. Frank Anderson as special constable had arrested Morgan in Virginia. The evidence was that Morgan had jumped out of the "gable window" of the house and had taken to tde woods and been run down by Anderson, who is a member of the foot ball club. The justice discharged the prisoner from custody under the warrant. Morgan will remain as a witness againts Gray. Morgan is quite a character; has been a sailor most of his life and the sea air still hangs about him. His straight-forward testimony is his own behalf told strong his favor.

—A great part of this county has for its railway station Millboro Depot, Virginia. It is very strange, too, that the people patronize this depot, when they pass the Hot Springs, which is ten miles nearer and on this side of the Warm Springs Mountain, the most formidable barrier of the country. The secret of the whole matter is that Mr. S. L. Talley, the agent at Millboro, is the most accommodating agent ever in a railway depot, and he looks after the interests of his friends so far off so well, and is so careful of small consiguments that is always more satisfactory to have goods sent to his depot. There could be no greater compliment paid to a man than the sight of those innumerable white covered wagons which continue their trips over the Warm Spring Mountain, because of a good agent.

—A horse trading incident is the common property of this country. A well known trader had a horse which he would sell. The horse would then invariably lie down and refuse to get up. The buyer would then "rule bargain" and pay some money to get out. This man met our friend Roland Price, when he was first starting out. Now Price is the most innocent looking man in the world but what he don't know about horses is hard to learn. He traded for the trick horse and when it tried lying down, it received such

make his future headquarters at Marlinton.

Miss Jessie Renick, of Academy, is teaching at Split Rock.

Mr. H. M. Lockridge, of Huntersville, will take the law course at the Morgantown University.

Mrs. Dr. Austin and family, of Green Bank, are off to the fair.

Miss Susie Price is visiting in Greenbrier county.

Miss Mollie Smith will be at home this week from an extensive trip to Virginia.

Mrs. Mary Ervine, of the Warm Springs, passed through Marlinton on her return from Randolph county.

Mrr. A. N. Taylor, of William's River, and Mrs. A. S. McNeill called at this office last week. We always appreciate a visit to this sanctum, and a kind word from our friends.

Clover Creek.

Mrs. J. C. Price is convalescent she is able to move about the house.

Mrs. Howard Showalter is unwell at this writing.

Rev. Mr. Sloan has closed his servis of meetings. also Rev. Mc Danald. we were sorry to see them leave. Mr. Sloan organized two churchs while here: one at Driftwood and one at Linwood. There were 18 conversions at Split Rock; 22 members in all. Driftwood has several members and we hope to be able to build a church.

Mr. Hanson Dilley passed on his way to his farm on Elk accompanied by Mr. S. B. Hannah.

The cattle men and the sheep buyers are making their appearance, but only offer 2½ whilst the Baltimore markets quote 60 lb lambs at $5.37½ per hundred. The sheep buyers must think that we are "know-nothings."

Rev. Underwood preached at this place last night on his return from Conference. John Sheets and wife and A. Hamilton have gone to Highland to see their sister Mrs. Eleanor Hiner, who is sick and not expeted to live.

The thrashing-machine is among us. Dr. Ligon had a fine crop. Mr. Meeks had 135 bushels of wheat.

Just as I expected gold found a gain in this part.

Blackberry picking is still the order of the day; what would we have done without them.

INQUIRER.

Dry weather at present and the Autumn breeze can be felt.

Miss Ida R. Hill has gone to Nicholas county to visit friends and reletives.

Mr. Richard Bruffey, of Nicholas county, is visiting with friends in this locality.

S. A. McCarty's threshing machine may be heard in the valley and on the hills, as it threshes out the golden grain. The wheat crop in this vicinity only produced a moderate yield.

School begins to day at the Lobelia School house, with Mr. T. M. McCarty as teacher. He is a good teacher, as scholars will soon find ont.

Miss Maggie Eagle left last Saturday to teach school st the Hayes school house on Bogg's Run. Her school commences to day.

Mrs. J. B. Vaughn has two radishes raised in her garden, one of which is 22⅛ inches in length and 9½ inches in circumference and weighs four pounds; The other is 17½ inches long and has an average circumference of 11 11-24 inches for the first ten inches of its length and weighs 4½ pounds.

Sep. 3, 1894. W. Va. ROVER.

Green Bank.

J. B. Bradshaw was in this vicinity last week and bought Dr. J. P. Moomau's fat cattle.

Sam Ralston, of Virginia, was in our village last week on legal business. Also, George Smith.

J. H. Hevener, of Hightown, Va., was here last week.

On the sick list: Miss Mollie Riley, typhoid fever. Four cases of diphtheria and one of indigestion, but all are doing well under the skillful treatment of Dr. Little.

Professor J. E. Wamsley, principal of the M. & F. A. at Hillsboro, was in our neighborhood drumming for his school.

Ezra Wooddell will teach the Wanless school on Back Alleghany this Winter. He is a good teacher.

E. H. Patterson, of Marlinton, is in town.

L. J. R. Dysard, of Travelers' Repose, and Andy Geiger, of Driftwood, passed through town Monday.

Samuel Cooper started a drove of 250 lambs for the eastern market on the 3rd inst.

J. H. Curry says he thinks of going to Rouceverte in the near future to have his finger amputated.

Quite dry and smoky.

Threshing is the order of the day. Considering frost and drought, grain is better than expected.

Pocahontas county reminds me as needing those men for whom John Wesley asked, "Give me one hundred preachers who fear nothing but sin and desire nothing but God, and I care not a straw whether they be clergymen or laymen." That is what is needed to restore the tranquility of our county.

J. C. Harper and wife are up on a visit.

About twenty young people enjoyed the croquet party and ice cream supper Mrs. E. M. Hannah's last Saturday evening. We thank her for her kind hospitality.

Uncle Billy Gibson and wife of Elk are visiting here.

Rev. S. C. Morgan Mr. McMillion passed through town on Sunon their return from Circleville.

Rev. Fultz preaches next Sunday Trinity at 10:30 a. m. At New Hope at 3 p. m., and again at Trinity at 7:30 p. m.

A question to be answered through the TIMES: Does the Bible say anything about a second life on earth and judgment on the last day? If any one wants to express his opinion we will be glad hear from him.

Rev. Potter preached a unique, and interesting sermon at Mt. Vernon last Sunday night.

The dogmas of many persons of this part upon the court-house affair are that all parties ought to re-unite and move off in harmony.

Preaching at Trinity Church tonight (Monday) by Rev. D. C. Hedrick.

We wish to see Pocahontas lift her head; put on her coat of many colors; and may she retrocede and become as she was some years ago, and become valiant at last.

AMBITION.

Dilley's Mill.

"Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime, and departing leave behind us, foot-prints on the sands of time." Thus it is with the TIMES; it is making a deep impression on the minds of its readers, which is success. It is a welcome visitor to many homes, especially is it welcomed by those who have removed from the county. They look for it as they do a letter from home

...ompino—A Tarpon Leaped Over the Rail.

FISH out of water is naturally at a disadvantage, but, curiously enough, they often accomplish some very aggressive acts when leaving their natural ...nt. Perhaps one of the most remarkable instances was related to me ...aturalist who had traveled extensively in the islands of the South ...c Ocean. The great reefs which ...l away over this region are very ...w, and covered with acres of ...branch, leaf and other corals, ... grow in such a manner that ... and lanes are left, calling to ...the streets of a city. In these ...s grow sea fans and plumes ... as gorgonias, some lavendar, ... yellow, brown and many tints, ..., with the gorgeously colored ...that swim in and out, add to the ...y of the scene and carry out the ...f a garden, as the fishes resemble birds and the corals and ...e can well be compared to the ...of a terrestrial forest.

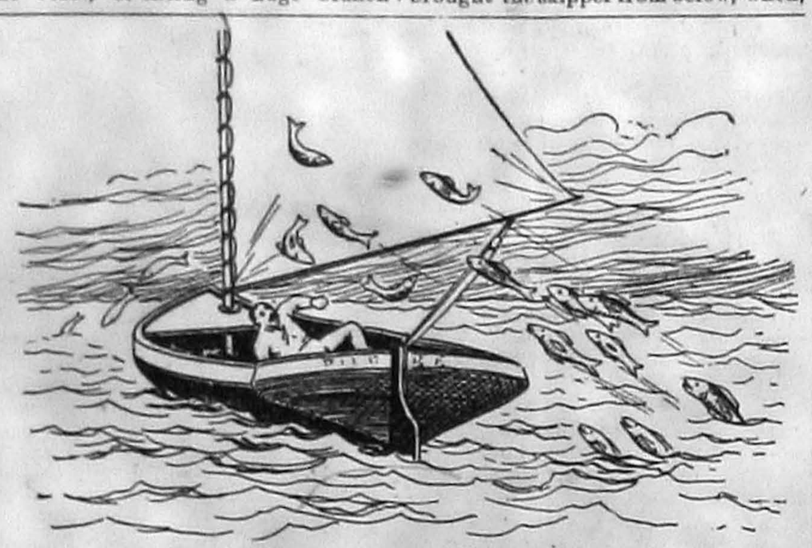
...he coral are found many beauti...ells that are valued by collect...nd in their sale there has grown ...large and important industry. ...ollectors are the natives, who in ...s wander over the vast shoals ... baskets slung over their ...ders, tripping over the the coral ...rch of shells, which are kept un... trading schooners come round.

DOWN BY A FLYING GURNARD.

...ter on the reef where the na... has an average depth of ...four feet, and is famous for ...ber and variety of fishes ...re. Among them is a long, ...h called the gar, attaining a ...f three feet, with a sharp ...ill armed with fine teeth, ...eared by the natives more ...s. This would be difficult ... and by those not familiar ...

...that lived in among the roots of the branch coral--shells that had a most wonderful lustre and were a rich orange hue and known to the world as the orange cowry. These were very rare, one kind being valued at $100.

In searching for the cowries the men waded along, occasionally dipping beneath the surface, peering under the coral, or lifting a huge branch



YACHT BOMBARDED BY POMPINO.

above the water so that a companion could examine it and pick out the various treasures in demand by the naturalist. When the coral was fully inspected it was thrown aside. This act would create a splash that would reverberate over the water in a singular way. The natives were scattered about, covering an area of perhaps two acres, each man industriously engaged in filling his flat basket or poking into the coral with the iron-pointed stick they carried. Suddenly one of the collectors threw into the water an exceptionally large piece of coral. It happened that a school of large garfishes were lying near, and, alarmed at the loud noise, they darted away like so many arrows from their bow, directly in the direction of four or five men. The native who started them into action raised a shout, which the others heard just in time to turn and see the living darts coming at them. They fully realized the danger, as serious accidents had occurred in the past from contact with them.

On came the gars, four or five of them, gaining momentum at every bound, and in a few seconds they were on the party. The naturalist in the boat dropped behind the gunwales, while his companion was struck on the cap, the fish glancing off. The natives held up their flat baskets as shields and secured two in this way; still another, using his stick very skillfully as a sword, dodged a third fish and struck it down, securing it. It was a narrow escape for all concerned, and very suggestive of the dangers resulting from seemingly

...water, though more completely than does the gar, spreads its enormous side fins and literally soars away. Its flight is more or less blind and curious accidents have been the result.

On one occasion a fishing schooner was sailing near the Barbadoes, and but one man, and he at the helm, was on deck. The rounding-to of the vessel and the shaking of the sails brought the skipper from below, when, to his amazement, he found the helmsman lying senseless, with a bruise on his forehead, and, in the lee scuppers, wriggling about, a large gurnard. The fish in flying along had been caught by the wind and struck the man fairly in the forehead with such force as to knock him senseless. Similar instances have been recorded, and a blow from the armored head of such a fish is not at all a joke.

The gurnads are found in large schools in the Barbadoes, and constitute an important item of food among the natives.

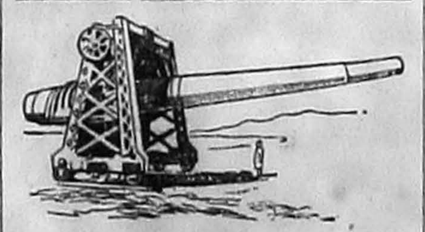
Some years ago a friend of the writer was cruising in a boat in Southern Florida, when, coming to a shallow lagoon, they put in. Finally they noticed they were running a large school of fishes that, finding themselves cornered, turned, the individuals leaving the water in every direction and in such numbers that the sailors were obliged to throw themselves upon the deck to avoid the bombardment. As it was several of them were struck violent blows, while

...thing else. There is something singularly impressive in these fishes, and a monster that I came upon suddenly lying in very shallow water gave me something akin to buck fever. In any event, my astonishment and confusion lasted so long that the fish escaped.

At certain seasons in the year the St. John's River in Florida abounds in the tarpon, and some extraordinary jumping is to be witnessed. When suddenly alarmed the fish will leap into the air in any direction that it may be headed. Thus it happens they have landed in boats towed by steamers. But the most extraordinary exhibition was seen one day as a Jacksonville steamer was going down the river, bound for Fernandina. A gentleman was sitting on the upper deck, tipped back comfortably against the pilot-house. He was probably drinking in the beauties of the Florida climate in the winter and its semitropic features when suddenly there came a flash, a gleam of white and silver, a glimpse of big, black eyes, and a monster fish poised in the air, and then a big tarpon fell fairly into the lap of the thinker, who with it rolled to the deck, a very much astonished and demoralized man. The tarpon had evidently been swimming toward the steamer, and alarmed at the noise had darted ahead, rising at least ten feet in the air, then shooting ahead at least six feet, to land in this curious fashion. Many more incidents could be related illustrative of the encounters that have occurred between man and fish in the element of the former.--San Francisco Call.

Largest Gun Ever Built in America.

The first thirteen-inch high-powered rifled gun completed in this country was recently tried at the naval ordnance proving-ground, near Washington. It is the largest modern gun which has been built in this country, and its trial, says Harper's Weekly, was a complete success.



BIGGEST GUN EVER BUILT IN AMERICA.

The gun and mount were built at the Washington Navy Yard Ordnance Works in less than a year, and were set up at the proving-ground to be tested by the actual firing of a service charge and projectile. The mount weighing about thirty-one tons, was easily transported to the proving-ground and put in place; but the moving of a thirteen-inch gun, weighing 60½ tons, was a more delicate matter. The gun was put on two car trucks of four wheels each, connected

That peerless light no gloom can blur
Shines not more pure above
Than innocency beams in her—
The little lass I love.

Star of my heart, O dreaming star,
From balmy sleep arise!
Shed one soft ray
To bless my lay
Before the darkness flies.

The rose that in the night wind sways
So flawless and so pure.
'Tis fit to charm a seraph's gaze,
A hermit's glance to lure.
O not more fair is that white rose
In spotless grace divine,
Than is the lass whose bosom knows
The love that burns in mine.

Rose of my heart, O rare, white Rose,
In song my love I pour!
O come and rest
Upon my breast
White Rose that I adore.
—Samuel M. Peck, in Atlanta Journal.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The burglar's friend—His faithful Jimmy.

A host in himself—The cannibal who devours his entertainer.—Grip.

The good measure of the vegetable peddler always appears at the top.—Puck.

One of the most striking things you can place in a parlor is a clock.—Hartford Journal.

When you lose the power to enjoy yourself, people no longer like you.—Atchison Globe.

"He has no more influence," said a Hartford wit, "than 'p' in pneumonia."—Hartford Courant.

Many people would be more truthful but for their uncontrollable desire to talk.—Atchison Globe.

We dream great things of to-morrow; but all it ever becomes is another yesterday.—Atchison Globe.

The only objectionable feature about the violet is that so many people write poetry about it.--Atchison Globe.

Some men have such confidence in their ability that they would start a sun-umbrella business in London.—Puck.

There would be no great objection to the anarchist if his exploded bombs were only as harmless as his explodod theories.—Washington Star.

There's nothin' like the weddin'
For to make a feller learn;
For he thinks that she is his'n,
But finds out that he is her'n.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Passenger — "I say, conductor, there's an old gentleman falling off the 'bus." Conductor—"That's all right; he's paid his fare."—Pearson's Weekly.

"Are you sure Miss Oldtime keeps up the study of ancient history?" Madge—"Oh, dear me, yes. I saw her reading in her diary, to-day!..."

well close the shutters. Order is brought out of chaos often very easily, and Mrs. John Malin, of South Butte, Mont., Feb. 17, 1899, found an easy way out of her difficulties, as she writes thus:—"My husband and I took very bad rheumatism from severe colds, and my arms were so lame I could not raise them to help myself. I sent at once for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before the bottle was half empty, I could go about my work. My husband became so lame he could not get out of bed. Two and a half bottles completely cured him. I will always praise St. Jacobs Oil and you may use this as you see fit." This is a clear case of what is best at the right moment, and how every household can be made happy where pain abounds.

A human skull as large as a bushel basket has been found in Sicily.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghampton, N.Y.

It is said that there never is an odd number of rows on an ear of corn.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

FOR STRENGTHENING AND CLEARING THE VOICE use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." "I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting

of flannelette, cretonne or wool and an armful or two of hay. The goods are sewed strongly across the top and bottom and down one side, and quilted across from side to side at distances of about fourteen inches. The hay is put in lightly and the remaining side sewed down. When the hay becomes limp hang the quilt before the fire, and it soon becomes crisp again. The warmth of these quilts cannot be realized except by those who have tried them. In making these quilts they should be made quite as wide as the beds they are intended to cover. They are equal in warmth to two or three blankets.

Such quilts are much used by the peasantry in the Swiss mountains, who appreciate the warmth they afford.—Detroit Free Press.

STRAWBERRY SUN PRESERVES.

It is a curious fact, but well known both to scientific folk and to experienced housewives, that the direct action of the sun is at once surer and more satisfactory than that of any other known heat. So when we learn it is a tradition of old Virginia cookery to preserve strawberries in the sun in place of over the stove there is little occasion for surprise, but only an opportunity to realize how much those famous cooks can teach us.

The berries treated after the following recipe are both richer and more perfect than those prepared in any other way. The object of the glass is of course only that of concentrating the heat, and the effect is not dissimilar to that known to every child who has played at the old trick of burning the skin by catching one of old Sol's rays upon a bit of broken glass.

The peculiar purity of the sweetness combined with the succulent redness in this sun-cooked preserve gives a suggestion of some oriental conserve. The berries seem to be permeated with the sun's sweetness in addition to their own, and the syrup become rich, pure and clear as syrup can be. The berry retains its shape and comes unbroken from the jar, which alone is cause sufficient for recommending this especial preserve.

I trust enough has been said to insure a trial by every woman who loves a toothsome dainty; certainly those who know the luxuries with which a Virginia dame of the old school fills her closet will realize how lucky she is who finds these secrets out.

The Virginia rule requires three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of strawberries. The sugar is mixed with just enough water to wet it and put on to boil. It is to be taken off before it thickens and poured over the strawberries. Then the berries are set in the sun two days, covered with a pane of glass. They are occasionally stirred.

Housekeepers Should Remember.

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands of baking powder in the market, in their reports placed the "Royal" at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness; and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Large "Gobblers."

The American bronze is the largest of all turkeys. Some of the weights attained by it are almost fabulous. Birds have been known to reach more than fifty pounds, and a "gobbler" was imported some time ago by the secretary of the Turkey Breeders' Club of Peterborough which weighed forty-five pounds and was a magnificent specimen of his race. The records of the great Birmingham show tell of old turkey cocks exhibited there weighing nearly forty pounds, of hens thirty pounds, of young cocks twenty-nine pounds, and of young hens nineteen pounds; but these are birds fed up for the purpose, and are exceptional

A house that was built at Canton, Conn., in 1760 is still occupied as a dwelling.

Preserving Timber from Insects.

Experiments made in France have shown that the reason the sap wood in timber is worm-eaten is because of the existence of starch in it. It is the starch that the insects are after, and they do not attack the hard wood because it contains no starch.

The experimenters have devised a method of preserving timber from such attacks. In the spring they cut a ring through the bark around the upper end of the trunk, and suppress all buds that are developed there. By autumn the starch has disappeared from the sap-wood and the tree is ready to be felled. Timber thus prepared, it is said, does not become worm-eaten.

The nations richest in horses are the Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

MARLINT

W. VA.

"Rainy Day,"
t way.

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Y GOODS.

Helena, $2.25 for $1.75
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P. GOLDEN.

, Iron, Steel, Felt Roof-
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for shingles, posts
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FIRE

Rest"

yourself as easily with a Kodak as with any other camera—an illustrated manual, free with every Kodak, tells how in terms that the merest novice can understand; but if you prefer

"You Press the Button,
We do the Rest."

KODAKS $6.00 to $100. EASTMAN KODAK CO. Rochester, N. Y.

Send for Catalogue.

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FRESCO WORK.

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Satisfaction guaranteed.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms.

per day - - - -	1.00
per meal - - -	25
lodging - -	25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor.

THE

DUNSMORE BUISNESS COLLEGE

An Institute of Shorthand.

Staunton, Virginia.

Is not an experiment, nor is it in its infancy. It has lived for 22 years and sent to the world's great emporium more young men than all the other business colleges of the two Virginias combined. Its proprietor charges a fair

Come to the Times Office,

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

TIMES.

Y, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE

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The Elkins Convention.

Alston G. Dayton, of Phillipi, was nominated in the 2d. Congressional District, by the Republicans, to oppose the great Wm. L. Wilson. The mere fact that Dayton is nominated is full of significance as to the status of the political affairs of that district. Dayton is a young lawyer of brilliant attainments, yet he would never have had the honor of this nomination by the Elkins convention if there had been a chance of electing a Republican over Wilson. It is an empty honor.

Ex-President Harrison was present and made a good speech, from a Republican standpoint. His speech was brief, but contains the whole argument used by those of his party:

The ex-President said: "I came to this beautiful valley of the mountains to pay a visit to a distinguished citizen with whom I have been very pleasantly associated, and had not expected that I should be called upon to address any public body but when invented I chose to come. You are assembled to discharge an important public duty, and I will not, therefore, detain you with any speech. This district will be before all eyes this autumn; the contest is not local. It happens that your present representative was assigned to prepare a tariff bill and has attached his name to it. It is therefore expected that his conduct will be subjected to severe and careful scrutiny. Unfortunately, the proclamation has been made by President Cleveland and Wilson that the Tariff-Bill as adopted is not a finality, but that this destructive warfare is to go on.

"If you approve of this, show it by returning Wilson to Congress, but if, on the other hand, you have felt the effects of the depression, if you think more of those who prefer to drag the country through the Slough of Despond, show it by defeating him.

"I can not say much of the last administration, delicacy forbids me to say much of this, but if you consider the heads of department and subordinate officers you will see that there was an attempt to act for the best interests of all the people. I can not say how far we succeeded, but I know we did the best

Death Claims Lanty Lockridge.

Last evening word was received in Ord that the old gentleman Lockridge had been found dead, sitting in his chair, at the home of his sons Lee and Gus Lockridge, about four miles south west of the city. The coroner, Dr. Klinker, was notified, who in company with C. A. Munn, D. A. Gard and the JOURNAL scribe went to the scene.

Mr. Lockridge had been staying in Ord for some time and only went out home a few days ago. He was not feeling as well as usual until the evening before his death, when he seemed in especialy good spirits and health and got up the next morning and to all appearances being as well as a man of his age could be and ate a good breakfast. The family, Mr. Lee Lockridge and wife, went away about 10 o'clock in the morning to visit another farm and as they would not return till evening, Mr. Lockridge's dinner was placed on the table for him. Gus Lockridge was attending the reunion at Grand Island. About half past five in the afternoon Mrs. Moore, daughter of Mrs. Johnathan Crow, went to the Lockridge home and she saw the old gentleman sitting in his chair near the porch on the north side of the house, apparently asleep, but as he did not speak she became alarmed and went back home and informed her brother, Horace Crow, who immediately went down there and found that the old gentleman was dead. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Lockridge returned home a short time after Mr. Crow got there.

He had eaten his dinner and had been to the well and got a fresh pitcher of water and to appearance, after dinner had selected the place on the shady side of the house to rest and had fallen asleep in his chair never to wake.

After learning all the facts, the coroner thought an inquest unnecessary.

The deceased was born in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in April, 1818, and was at the time of his death, on August 30th, more than 76 years of age. He had been one of the familiar figures in Ord for some time and was a pleasant gentleman and respected by all. His sons are among our most prosperous farmers, and have the sympathy of a host of friends.

The funeral will be held at the Presbyterian church this after-

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at the back of the house and away from the sea."

"Ah, Miss Carry has changed her room."

"Only for one night," I said. "They were all made nervous by hearing the legend of the spectral dog at Peel Castle yesterday, and Carry could not sleep alone lest it should come to her."

"Then now you will lock your door?" said Mrs. Consadine.

"Indeed I shall not," said Carry. "I should always imagine I had locked it in with me."

"Locked it in—with you and that beautiful hair. Yes, I see; it would be most imprudent."

On hearing this speech Carry glanced at Edward, and catching his eye they both tittered audibly. Fortunately the landlady just then knocked at the door, and asked Mrs. Consadine to speak to her, so she left us without noticing the two young people's rudeness.

That night I wakened with a sudden start and sat up in bed, listening intently, I heard in the stillness a low moan from the direction of Carry's room, and a moment after the words: "Oh, Jane, come to me"—not screamed, but sent, as it were, by the mere force of their fervor—through the intervening space to my ear. Not waiting to strike a match, I was in an instant in her room, the door of which I found open. She was lying quite still, moaning most pitiably: "Oh, Jane, Jane! come to me."

"My dearest, I am here," I said, taking her in my arms. "What is wrong? Are you ill or in pain?"

"Oh, Jane, it has been here, just as Edward described it! Oh, take me into your room; let us go away from this horrible place."

Of course I understood that my poor little sister had had a nightmare, and that it was no use reasoning with her just then, so I led her to my room, her eyes hidden on my shoulder, lest even in the darkness she should see the dreaded shape. Once in my bed, I wrapped her in my arms and by degrees she ceased to tremble, and in a little time we were both quietly asleep.

We did not wake till nearly breakfast time, and were dressing hurriedly when suddenly it struck me that there was something very unusual about Carry's head.

"Carry," I said, "what have you done to your hair?"

"Done to my hair?" said Carry. "Nothing."

"That is nonsense, my dear; just look at your hair."

Carry went to the glass.

"Then, Jane," she said, turning a white, awe-stricken face to me—"Jane, it was no dream; something did lean over me in the night and touch my hair."

"Some one has played a wicked, practical joke," I said angrily; "and, besides frightening you most cruelly, has quite spoiled the front of your hair. One side is cut off; of course, now you must cut the other side and wear a horrid fringe. Mother will be angry when you go home to her with

"But it is dangerous," said Edward. "She has a candle, and I feel quite sure she has some of Miss Carry's hair—anyhow, it is just like it."

A light, dim, but distinct, began to dawn on my bewildered mind. I took Edward gently by the hand.

"Show me the window," I said. We went quietly together round to the side of the house. Edward leaned across the little balcony and drew back the trailing sprays of creeper which partly screened the window from my view, and I saw poor Mrs. Consadine, with flowers on her head, a candle in one hand and a tress of Carry's golden hair in the other, dancing before a large mirror, talking to herself and to the back of her hair alternately, but often going dangerously near to the lace curtains which fluttered in the draught.

The spectral visitation was explained. The poor crazy lady had evidently been aware of her propensity for wandering through the house at night, and had really wished us to lock her out of our rooms; but finally she had coveted my sister's lovely hair, and had contrived in the night to possess herself of a tress, which was evidently a cherished thing. I need not tell of my indignant remonstrance with the landlady for treacherously leaving us unwarned of the mental condition of her lodger, nor of the tears and humble apologies with which she propitiated me.

"The poor old lady was quite harmless, would not hurt a fly—only she loved pretty things, and the young lady's beautiful hair was too much for the poor dear to withstand, and if she might make so free, the young lady looked more sweeter than ever with her pretty fringe, so no harm were done, but in a manner of speaking, only good."

Will it be believed that it was Carry's view of the subject also; that she begged and prayed of me not to give up the lodgings; that from that day she took the "poor dear," as she called Mrs. Consadine, under her special protection, and that finally, when at the end of our holidays we were leaving Ramsey, she presented her, as a parting gift, with the other lock of hair.—London Crosses.

WISE WORDS.

Few, save the poor, feel for the poor.

A lover's eye will gaze an eagle blind.

Our enemies are our outward consciences.

If thou wouldst be borne with, then bear with others.

Character is a diamond that scratches every other stone.

The truly sublime is always easy and always natural.

Be generous. Meanness means enemies and breeds distrust.

The discernment of self-interest requies superior intelligence.

The recording angel never seeks information from a gravestone.

Sin in its own cloth

INDIANS OF THE FAR NORTHWEST.

ribe For a Paper Printed Own Language and Have System.

to the Northwest of rica in the mysterious er of British Columbia, rred by "unexplored hemmed in by mighty ells a race of red men more numerous, who mselves proficient in rts of peace, and who, nown in their customs must excite the won- on of the civilized ple are known to the o have found their as the Tinneas, and frequent communi- vilization" chiefly son Bay Company re and Fort Fraser. re strictly guarded y white Nation of n cleanliness both roundings as they ey have a saying nd is worse than

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The new generation is fast becoming a community of scientific tillers of the soil. Were all the Indians of America in so advanced a state they would at no time be a cause of anxiety; the Government would never be called upon to supply their wants, and the white brother could learn not a little from them that he does not now know."

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Birds with long legs have short tails.

The pitcher plant snares insects and swallows them, but does not digest them.

Snakeproof aluminum boots have been tried in Florida swamps and are a success.

A French surgeon removed a bullet from the eye of a child without destroying the sight of the optic.

If a well could be dug to a depth of forty-six miles the air at the bottom would be as dense as quicksilver.

In the northwestern part of Colorado there is a region several hundred square miles in extent which is a vast deposit of petrified fish.

The "tartar" on human teeth is filled with animalculæ, which are destroyed by vinegar. Vinegar itself contains eel-like insects.

A writer on elephants declares that when very hot the elephant will insert his trunk into his throat, draw up water and sprinkle it over his back.

The cause of the superstition concerning the opal is found in the fact that this gem is very liable to split, and consequently to become worthless.

There have been more remains of mastodons and other extinct mammoths found in Ichtucknee River, Florida, than any other stream in the world.

A. H. Savage Landor, grandson of the poet Landor, has recently returned from a prolonged sojourn among the hairy Ainus of Yezo, Japan. The average height of these people is 62½ inches for men and 58½ inches for women.

The arts of collecting provisions, storing and preserving food, domesticating and managing flocks and capturing slaves are quite as well understood by animals and insects as by man in the earlier stages of his civilization.

The California woodpecker is an insect eater. Yet in view of the approach of winter, it prepares a store of food of a wholly different character and arranges this with as much care as an epicure might devote to the storage of his wine in a cellar.

A grower of pineapples claims valuable medicinal properties for the juice of that fruit, confidently asserting that it will cure indigestion, no matter how severe, and has

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...missioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on 6th day of April, 1894, and on the 22nd day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of M. J McNeel vs. Lanty W. Herold, and others, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1894.

in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the one-half undivided interest of the defendent, L. W. Herold, in 120 acres of land situate in Pocahontas county, on the waters of Knaps Creek, on the West side of the wagon road leading from Huntersville to Frost, being the same land conveyed to Lanty W. Herold and M. F. Herold by Andrew Herold, by deed dated April 1st, 1876, (Exhibit "L" of the bill.) Also, 1¼ acres, or more, of land situate in the village of Frost, in this county, composed of two adjoining parcels, one of which is the residue of a tract of land conveyed to the said L. W. Herold by Charles P. Jones, Commissioner, by deed dated April 9, 1890, after conveying 2 acres to H. F. Herold by deed dated April 10, 1890. And the other parcel contains ½ acre, and the title was derived from the late J. B. Hannah. The 120 acres of land is mostly in bluegrass sod, is fertile and fine grazing land. The 1¼ acres of land in Frost has upon it a commodious dwelling house, together with all necessary outbuildings, and is admirably suited for hotel purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid

H. S. RUCKER, } Special
L. M. MCCLINTIC, } Comm'rs.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county do certify that the Commissioners above have executed bond as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Order of publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, the 3rd day of September, 1894.

Levi Gay and J. P. Hawkins,
Plaintiffs,
vs.

J. B. Lockridge, Amos Barlow, Henry Barlow, O. P. Sydenstricker, Emma N. Warwick, First Na-

Re-location of County-seat.

AT A COUNTY COURT continued and held for the county of Pocahontas att he court house thereof, on Wednesday, the 11th day of July, 1894.

This day A. B. McComb and 584 others, citizens of this county presented their twenty several petitions in writing with the affidavits made by John M. Barnett, S. C. Pritchard, J. C. Arbogast, Wm. H. Dilley, Josiah Dilley, J. W. Baxter and J. J. Noonan credible citizens of this county before Samll B. Scott, Jr., a Notary Public of this county and duly certified by him that said petitioners are as such, affiant verily believes legal voters of this county. Which said petitions together with said affidavits and certificates thereof are now here filed at this regular session of this court and the said petitions being in the same language and figures are as follows. "To the County Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia: Your petitioners whose names are hereto signed respectfully represent unto your honorable body that they are legal voters of Pocahontas county in said State of West Virginia and that they desire the relocation and removol of the county seat of said Pocahontas county from the town of Marlinton, its present location, to the town of Huntersville where the old court-house stands, and upon the lot in the said town of Huntersville known as the Court-House Lot. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a vote may be taken upon the question of such relocation at and to the town of Huntersville, the place above indicated at the next general election to be held in said county of Pocahontas—and your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

And it appearing to the court from an inspection of said petitions, that they are signed by an aggregate of 585 legal voters and citizens of this county, and that said petitioners ask the removal and relocation of the said county seat at and to the same place, and that said 585 legal voters and citizens of this county constitute more than two-fifths of all the legal voters of this county, which is estimated by allowing one vote for every six persons in this county, as shown by the last census preceding the entry of this order, (and there being a general election held in this county in and during the present yerr,) said petitioners ask that the question of the removal and re-location of said county seat to the place referred to in said petitions, to-wit: To the town of Huntersville on the lot belonging to the county of Pocahontas, known as the Court-House Lot, adjoining the lands of J. C. Loury, Sr., Wm. H. Grose and others, and being the same land conveyed to Abram McNeel, John Baxter, John Jordan, Jacob Warwick and Jas. Tallman, Justices, for the benefit of Pocahontas county for the purpose of a court house, by deeds bearing date of day of 18 and day of 18 , respectively, by John Bradshaw, and wife, and recorded in Deed Book No. 1, at pages 11 and 19, respectively, and being the same lot upon which the old court house now stands, and it appearing to the court that the petitioners in said petitions respectfully ask and desire that the county seat of this county be removed from Marlinton in said county and be re-located on the lot above described in the town of Huntersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

On consideration whereof, it is ordered that said question of removol and relocation be submitted to the voters of this county and voted on at the next general election to be held in said county, to-wit, on the

EVERY PERS
Looks to his own interest
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way to do this is to
A. D. BARLOW
Wholesale and Retail
BEVERLY, W.
where he is selling flour
and carriage. Note
following prices:

XX 68
Nickle Plate(good family)
Old Dominion Extra
Old Dominion Best
Gold Medal(patent)

While getting your flour y
get feed, salt, fertilizer, and
ing implements of all kinds a
respondingly low prices.

Order of publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, t

At rules held in the clerk's offi
the circuit court of of said county
Monday, the third day of Septem
1894.

Urish Hevener, Plaintiff,

vs.

H. A. Yeager, B. M. Yeager, R. S Tu
A. F. Mathews, Wm. M. McAllist
J. R. England, B. M. Yeager, Trus
tee, Eula J. Cunningnam, Walter
H. Yeager, W. E. Yeager, Maud
S. Yeager, Paris D. Yeager,
and Sallie Yeager, Def'ts.

The object of this suit is to have t
plaintiff substitute to the rights of t
dofendant, A. F. Mathews, in the jud
ment obtained by said Mathews again
H. A. Yeager and plaintiff as his sec
rity, in the circuit court of Greenbri
county for $801.69 and $16.81 costs
the November term of said court, 18
and to have the deed of trust given
said H. A. Yeager to B. M. Yeage
trustee, to secure said Mathews del
enforced for plaintiffs benefit, and
subject to sale the interest of said
A. Yeager in the astate of which Bert
Yeager died seized. And it appearin
by affidavit filed that R. S. Turk, J.
England, Wm M McAllister, and walt
H. Yeager are non-residents of th
State, it is ordered that they do appe
here within one month after the fi
publication of this order and do wh
is necessary to protect their interest
this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, clerk
said circuit court, this 3rd day of Se
tember, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
J. W. ARBUCKLE, Solicitor.
sep7 4t

L. C. BARTLETT,
PAINTER
PAPER HANGING,
FRESCO WORK
SIGN PAINTER.
GREEN BANK, WEST VIRGIN

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famous woodsman, but it was pre-empted by a rattle snake which made a motion with an arguamentative tail, but was promptly executed. After that the court seemed to lean to the west side of the river, where the camp was located. Enough bass were caught that afternoon together with some squirrel meat, to provide supper for the crowd of hungry lawyers.

The night was delightful and a fine camp-fire made a man satisfied with himself. The musquitoes had filed their bills however and the tobacco smokers were the luckey ones.

A days fishing followd. While all were absent from camp, some hogs made a forcible entry and destroyed every thing in reach. The want of a few of the necessities of life was suffered after that. The weather good fishing and hunting made the expedition a very enjoyable affair.

Dunmore.

The weather is just right.

Farmers have commenced plowing, corn cutting will commence soon

Miss Josie Walker commence the Dunmore school Monday, 17th. Persons wishing to take music lessons can do no better than to come to Dunmore and receive musical instruction from Miss Walker.

Died, at her home, Aunt Precilla McCutcheon, on Friday, 7th inst., aged 94 years, 6 months, and 6 days, she was probably the oldest lady in the county. She has been a member of the Presbyterian church ever since she has lived in this county.

Miss Love McLaughlin is on the sicklist. Dr. Barnett is waiting on her.

Mr. Ed. McLaughlin took a load of apples to Marlinton.

Jacob K. Taylor is building a fine barn, also Hugh McLaughlin, Wm. Gragg Chief Architect and Builder

Mr. E. D. King was in our town last week.

Mr. Renick Kerr is building a dwelling house at his celebrated lithia spring. This will be a great Summer resort for invalids. This water will cure rheumatism.

TOM SAWYER.

Green Bank.

Ed. McLaughlin, of Marlinton, was in our village last week.

John Whitelaw, of Monterey, Va, was in our vicinity last week to see his betsy.

P. D. Arbogast, of Traveler's Repose, was calling on the Secretary of B. of E., last week at this place.

C. E. Pritchard and Will Jackson, of Dunmore, called at our burg last week.

T. H. McLaughlin, of Back Alleghany, and H. A. Yeager, of Marlinton, were in our village last week

Mrs. L. H. Wooddell, of McDowell, and Mrs. A. M. V. Arbogast were visiting Mrs. J. O. Beard one day last week.

Justice W. H. Grose, of Huntersville, was at this place last week on legal business.

Mrs. Asbury Sheets, who has been critically ill for some time, is getting better under the treatment

storms that was ever known here. The hail cut the corn badly, and the wind blew down corn, fencing, and a great many fruit trees, doing much damage, but no lives were lost, and no one hurt, but scared. Houses shook and rocked to and fro and the rain fell in torrents until the water stood on the ground where level six inches deep at least, and hail fell as large as a large marbel.

Mrs. Dr. L. L. Little and children are visiting in Randolph county at this time.

Miss Ella Kerr is off to Beverly on a visit. SOAP STICK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

The second and last examination for the teachers of Pocahontas county, will be held at Hillsboro, Sept. 28 and 29. D. L. BARLOW, County Superintendent.
Edray, W. Va., September 10, 1894.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, in the chancery cause of Thomas C. Malcomb *vs.* John N. Wanless, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House in Marlinton, West Virginia, on

Tuesday, October 16th, 1894,

a tract of land belonging to John N. Wanless supposed to contain about

363 ACRES,

lying in District No. 1 of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, being the same land conveyed by Andrew Wanless and wife to said John N. Wanless as containing by estimation 393 acres, by deed dated the 26th day of June, 1878, of record in the clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 54 of Deed Book No. 13, except 30 acres, more or less, on the South of said 363 acres, which was purchased by Thomas R. Beverage as part of said 393 acres, at a judicial sale confirmed by decree of said Court, at its April Term, 1893, in the chancery case of Matilda E. Wanless *vs.* John N. Wanless.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue of the purchase money falling due at 6 months from day of sale, the purchaser executing bond with good personal security for the deferred installment, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. L. M. MCCLINTIC, Special Commissioner.

State of West Virginia,

County of Pocahontas, to wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Circuit Court of the county afore said, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th dry of September. 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Sep14 4t

Commissioner's sale of Land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced at the

Rack and Pinion, and index for focusing.

View Finders for horizontal and vertical exposures,

Automatic Registers for counting the exposures,

Automatic Tension for keeping the film flat at all times.

Seven Styles use either plates or films, and can be focused with the index or on the ground glass.

17 STYLES AND SIZES. $5.00 TO $100.00. *Catalogue Free.*

EASTMAN KODAK CO. Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED.

$15 A WEEK. ANY LADY, employed or unemployed, can make about this amount a few hours each day. Salary or commission. $10 sample free. Address H. BENJAMIN & CO., 922 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered on the twenty-first day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of William Skeen's Administrator vs. John T. McGraw, and others, pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, in front of the court house door of said county to sell publicly to the highest bidder, the following real estate situate in Pocahontas county, to-wit: 3900 acres of land lying on Knapp's Creek in said county, adjoining the lands of William Curry and others, formerly belonging to the estate of William Skeen, deceased. This land is covered with virgin forests of white oak, white pine, and other valuable timbers, and is also reputed to have on it valuable iron ore. It lies along the bank of Knapp's Creek, in such a way that the lumber can be easily floated from it to market.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of suit and sale will be required. and for the residue of the purchase money, bonds with approved personal security, falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from day of sale, with interest from date, a lien to be retained as ultimate security.

R. S. TURK, Special Comm'r.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

COUNTY OF POCAPONTAS to-wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

sep14 4t

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered in the Chancery Cause of R. S. Turk, Commissioner, vs. B. M. Yeager, et als., pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, at the April Term, 1894, of said court, the undersigned special commissioner, will proceed on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1894, in front of the Court House door of said county, to sell publicly, to the highest bidder, the following tracts of land, lying in said county, to-wit: 40 acres lying on the West side of Buffalo mountain; 80 acres on said Buffalo mountain; 18¼ acres, and 14 acres, lying on

FEEDING WHEAT TO SHEEP.

Moderate feeding of wheat to any animal is not necessarily unwholesome. Wheat is a rich food, on account of the large quantity of gluten it contains, and when fed in excess to any animal this causes the masticated grain to gather in masses in the stomach, and thus interfere with the digestion of it. Then, of course, trouble follows, and sheep are more easily hurt in this way than any other animal. If wheat is to be fed, and its present low price makes this desirable, it is safest to grind it coarsely and mix it with some cut hay, and thus avoid the usual result of feeding it alone.—New York Times.

CARE OF TREES.

There is no better time than the present to examine groves and groups of trees in order to determine whether they are becoming overcrowded, and to designate those which should be removed to make room for the rest. The axe is the only remedy for crowding among trees, and when this heroic treatment is necessary no considerations of sentiment should be allowed to interfere with its use. At this season, too, it is easier to find where branches are growing too thickly on a tree, and where they are rubbing each other, than it is when they are in full foliage, and in the warm days of midwinter pruning can be done to advantage. When it is necessary to remove large branches they should be sawed close to the trunk and the edges cut smooth with a sharp knife. Coal tar applied to the wound will keep out moisture and fungi and thus prevent decay. Any kind of ochreous paint will answer almost as good a purpose, and it can be easily applied with an ordinary brush. All sprouts should be cut from the trunk and all suckers from its base, but the dead twigs in the heads of trees can be more easily detected in the summer.—Garden and Forest.

APPLE SPRAYING.

One-half pound Paris green to a fifty gallon barrel of water is the dose. One pound will kill and wither the leaves and harm the young apple formation. Place two empty fifty gallon barrels in an open spray wagon, back up to your pump and fill the barrels and then tie a bag over the top to prevent spilling. When at the orchard fasten a common carriage pump with a wire to the rim or chine of one of the barrels and then put in the Paris green, stir with a broomstick and drive up on outside row of orchard—one stir and one pump. Spray one-half a tree at a time, come down next row, spray one-half a tree till the orchard is done. When one barrel is emptied as low as pump will reach pour into the empty from the full barrel and when the water gets less green than it was in the first place when you put in the first half pound add the other half pound. My pump is an old carriage washer and rinsing kind. If the tree is tall throw up over the tree and a spray will come down. It is an easy, quick job and should be done just after the blossom has fallen and the apple formed. It won't prevent mowing and feeding the grass to cattle especially if you wait till a rainfall and then the first clear day mow and barn as usual.—New England Farmer.

OATS FOR CALVES.

No supplemental food is better than ground oats as a help in developing the heifer calf. As soon as she begins to eat hay she should have a little night and morning, fed dry. Begin with a half pint of feed, or even less, and gradually increase the quantity until she will take a pint at a feeding. See that you keep her thrifty and growing. A calf which is once stunted by insufficient or or improper food will never make so good a cow as she would otherwise have been, no matter how much pains you may take subsequently to make amends for the early neglect. But the feeding is not the only thing with the calf which you expect to develop into a dairy cow. The training is almost equally important. She should be taught to lead by a halter, to stand quietly and to bear handling long before the time when, as a cow, she will be forced to submit to these restraints. No forcible breaking in will be necessary if you are willing to take a little pains about these matters during early calfhood, and it pays much better to do it then and in this way than later and more forcibly. With such treatment you can easily develop a kind and gentle disposition, which is of decided money value when you come to putting her in the dairy.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FEEDING WORK HORSES.

From the Rural New Yorker.

Many farmers have a mistaken idea that a horse must be fed heavily on grain in order to do a large amount of work. Such men are apt to feed their horses from their regular work, and their general good appearance was a matter of extended comment. Mr. Shaw, Superintendent of Swift & Co.'s horse department, in explaining the management of these horses, stated that they feed nothing during the week but the best timothy hay and No. 2 white oats, and bran mash and hay on Sunday. No fixed rules are followed as to quantity, the amount being regulated by the requirements of the horse, which generally ranged from two to eight quarts per feed. The bran mash on Sunday, he stated, is a necessity to prevent what is known as Monday morning disease, or spinal meningitis, which is due to overfeeding during enforced confinement following a period of active work. It was stated that if full grain feed was given on Sunday a large percentage of their horses would be unfit for service at the beginning of the week's work. The disease is an aggravating one and quite difficult to cure.

This is a common experience with all managers of horses doing heavy city work, but it is seldom thought of in the treatment of horses doing farm work, although it is altogether likely that many disorders of farm teams are traceable to this same trouble. The horse that is subjected to rigid work, requiring heavy feeding, cannot be safely taken off from that work abruptly without exercise and continued on full feed; and even for Sunday's rest the plan of reducing the feed and making it of a laxative nature is highly recommended by the best authorities. Failure to observe this precaution may not result in a well-developed case of this disease, but it has a tendency to lead to disease or disturbance of the functions in various ways hardly less injurious even if less apparent to the eye.—Rural Home.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD FRUIT.

Under natural conditions a tree must attain a certain age before it will bear fruit. This varies greatly with different kinds of fruit, some coming into bearing much earlier than others. Whenever we allow or force a tree to bear fruit before it is reasonably well established, the vitality of the tree is injured. Nature's way is to let the tree reach maturity before it sets to work to effect its reproduction by seed. We may by dwarfing the tree obtain fruit earlier. In some cases and under some conditions the same varieties of trees will bear earlier than at others, and in testing new varieties dwarfing is often allowed in order to get at results earlier, but when this is done extra care must be given or the vitality of the tree will be injured.

In the ordinary orchard it is best to let the tree bear in its own good time rather than attempt any forcing. Cultivate and fertilize so as to give a healthy, vigorous growth. Get the tree well-established and ordinarily it will bear good crops of fruit.

Most trees, if thrifty and vigorous, are inclined to overbear, to set more fruit than they can properly mature without a too severe draft on the vitality. One reason why so many trees bear fruit only in alternate years is that they are allowed to overbear to such an extent one season that the tree is so exhausted that it requires the next season's growth to recuperate. For this reason proper pruning in season and careful thinning after the fruit has formed well is necessary in order to prevent the tree from overbearing and at the same time secure a better quality of fruit.

The formation of fruit buds depends not so much upon changes which occur during the present season's growth as upon those which preceded it. Bark and young wood in autumn and winter are laden with stores manufactured in the leaves the year before and stored up for use when required. Generally speaking, the fruit buds, too, are formed the year before, and the management should be such as will promote the development of fruit buds at the expense of the leaf buds. The fruit grower, so far as he is able, must check the growth of one and develop the other for fruit formation. But after the fruit is fully formed it is essential that too much be not allowed to remain on the tree, especially if a fine quality of fruit is desired. Thinning so that no two specimens touch each other will aid in improving the size, color and flavor of the fruit. It is the fruit grown under these conditions that pays the best profit, as it sells readily for good prices.—St. Louis Republic.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Do not manure against the roots in planting.

Never prune grapes when the ground is frozen.

The best crops of strawberries are grown with clean culture.

Lime and wood ashes make a good fertilizer for old orchards.

The peach tree is a very rapid grower if planted in a very rich soil.

SOMETHING ABOUT EAGLES AND THEIR WAYS.

They Are Fond of Their Home, and Live to a Great Age—Parent Eagles Are Good Providers.

THE great golden eagle, according to the Detroit Free Press, is one of the most distinguished members of its mighty family. It is found in many parts of the world, a kingly inhabitant of mountainous regions, where it builds its nest on rocky crags accessible only to the most daring hunter. Some large specimens which have been captured have measured nearly four feet in length, while the magnificent wings expanded from eight to nine feet.

The nest of this inhabitant of the mountains is not neatly made like those of smaller birds, but is a huge mass of twigs, dried grasses, brambles, and hair heaped together to form a bed for the little ones. Here the mother bird lays three or four large, white eggs speckled with brown. The young birds are almost coal black, and only assume the golden and brownish tinge as they become full grown, which is not until about the fourth year. Eaglets two or three years old are described in books of natural history as ring-tailed eagles and are sometimes taken for a distinct species of the royal bird, while in reality they are the children of the golden eagle tribe.

Eagles rarely change their habitation, and, unless disturbed, a pair will inhabit the same nest for years. They live to a great age; even in captivity in royal gardens specimens have been known to live more than a hundred years.

Eagles are very abundant in Switzerland. Although not so powerful as the great vulture, which also inhabits the lofty mountains, they are bolder and more enduring. For hours the golden eagle will soar in the air high above the mountain-tops, and move in wide-sweeping circles with a scarcely perceptible motion of its mighty wings. When on the hunt for prey, it is very cunning and sharp-sighted. Its shrill scream rings through the air, filling all the smaller birds with terror. When it approaches its victim its scream changes to a quick kik-kak-kak, resembling the barking of a dog, and gradually sinking until sufficiently near, it darts in a straight line with the rapidity of lightning upon its prey. None of the smaller birds and beasts are safe from its clutches. Fawns, rabbits and hares, young sheep and goats, wild birds of all kinds, fall helpless victims, for neither the swiftest running nor the most rapid flight can avail against this king of the air.

The strength of the eagle is such that it will bear heavy burdens in its talons for miles until it reaches its nest, where the hungry little ones are eagerly waiting the parent's return. Here, standing on the ledge of rock, the eagle tears the food into morsels, which the eaglets eagerly devour. It is a curious fact that near an eagle's nest there is usually a storehouse or larder—some convenient ledge of rock—where the parent birds lay up hoards of provisions. Hunters have found remains of lambs, young pigs, rabbits, partridges and other game heaped up ready for the morning meal.

Over its hunting ground the eagle is king. It fears neither bird nor beast, its only enemy being man. In Switzerland, during the winter season, when the mountains are snow-bound, the eagle will descend to the plain in search of food. When driven by hunger, it will seize on carrion, and even fight desperately with its own kind for the possession of the desired food. Swiss hunters tell many stories of furious battles between eagles over the dead body of some poor chamois or other mountain game.

Eagles are very affectionate and faithful to their little ones as long as they need care; but once the young eaglets are able to take care of themselves, the parent birds drive them from the nest, and even from the hunting ground. The young birds are often taken from the nest by hunters, who with skill and daring scale the rocky hights during the absence of the parents which return to find a desolate and empty nest. But it goes hard with the hunter if the keen eyes of the old birds discover him before he has made his safe descent with his booty. Darting at him with terrible fury, they try their utmost to throw him from the cliff; and unless he be well armed and use his weapons with skill and rapidity, his position is one of the utmost peril.

The young birds are easily tamed; and the experiment has already been tried with some success of using them as the falcon, to assist in hunting game.

The golden eagle is an inhabitant of the Rocky Mountains, but is very seldom seen farther eastward. Audubon reports having noticed single pairs in the Alleghanies, in Maine, and even in the valley of the Hudson; ornament their headdresses and their weapons with the tail feathers of the eagle, and institute hunts for the bird with the sole purpose of obtaining them. Indians prize these feathers so highly that they will barter a valuable horse for the tail of a single bird.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

London has about 178 rainy days in a year.

Utah has 72,000 children enrolled in school and is ready for Statehood.

It would take a snail exactly fourteen days, five hours, to travel a mile.

Legal executions in Mexico are by shooting and take place in the prison yard.

China is the most ancient Empire in the world and contains one-fifth of the human race.

In the Royal Aquarium of St. Petersburg, Rome, are fish which have been on exhibition for 150 years.

Thirty-two kings and princes have borne the name of Albert. It is of Anglo-Saxon derivation, and means, "all bright."

"Rip Van Winkle" has been on the stage for sixty-five years. The first play was produced at Albany, N. Y., May 26, 1828.

Among the authors who produced some of their best work while in prison were Poethius, Cervantes, Raleigh, Voltaire and Selden.

A Florida horticulturist says a scuppernong vine can be made to cover ten acres of land if started off properly when it first begins to run.

Catherine the Great of Russia was very intemperate, and constantly dreaded lest her face should become red. She rarely appeared in public after it did.

In the West India Islands, Nubia and the Soudan whistling trees are found. Peculiar shaped leaves and pods, with a split or open edge, gives the wind a chance.

The first free public school ever established in the world was at Dorchester, Mass., in 1639. The site of the school is to be marked by an enduring monument.

The statue Venus de Milo, regarded as the type of perfect womanly beauty, was found at Milo, one of the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, by a peasant while digging at the roots of a tree.

George Babbitt, of Waveland, Ind., was deaf and dumb for five years. A fall lately caused a serious accident to his arm and leg. Since then he can talk and hear as well as he ever could.

For thirteen years Ferdinand Haltzenland, a German veteran, living in Reading, Penn., has not tasted water. Wounds received in battle compel total abstinence from drink of all kinds except milk and coffee.

Before he died Mr. Dorsey, an exinmate of the Connecticut State Prison, provided a turkey dinner for the convicts on each anniversary of his birthday. These occasions are events in the prison, and last week 339 guests in stripes sat down to the dinner.

The Russian thistle was brought to North Dakota in the seed grain of some Muscovite immigrants. In a few years it has spread over the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Northern Wisconsin and Iowa. Its prickles are so tough and poisonous that men and animals are compelled, for protection, to wear leather or sheet-iron bootlegs.

An Expensive Haircut.

The peculiar will case of the late millionaire, Thomas Lynch, of Chicago, Ill., is in a fair way to solution. There were two wills. One of the sons was disinherited, and his portion was left to provide an annuity for "an old friend," Mrs. Belle B. Hill.

The first phase of the case was easily explained. Two wills were left, in order that there would be no possibility of a contest. The reason for the disinheritance of one of the sons is at hand. The first wife of Thomas Lynch died many years ago. About three years since Mr. Lynch met a young woman with whom he fell desperately in love, and despite the strenuous objections of his sons married her. This destroyed the entente cordiale between the father and his boys, and there were rumors that eventually culminated in a scandal that shocked the residents of Burton place. One night shortly after the marriage some of the boys returned home earlier than usual. Their father was detained in the city and the young wife was alone with the servants in the Lynch residence at Burton place. The boys were feeling angrier than usual, and the sight of the pretty face of the girl-wife caused them to commit an act that proved the sensation of the town. Thomas seized a pair of shears and in a minute had separted the pretty curls from his father's wife's head.

The score was settled in the will, which bears no mention of young

curate who had entered the pulpit provided with one of the late Rev. Charles Bradley's most recent homilies was for a moment horror struck by the sight of the Rev. Charles Bradley himself in a pew beneath him. Immediately, however, he recovered enough self-possession to be able to say: "The beautiful sermon I'm about to preach is by the Rev. Charles Bradley, who I'm glad to see in good health among us assembled here."

Cough nights? On going to bed take a dose of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

In England about 420 foreigners are naturalized every year.

Capt. Thomas Crane

Beach Haven, N. J.

EIGHTEEN YEARS

A Seafaring Man Suffers From Impure Blood

Poisonous Taint Expelled and Health Imparted by Hood's.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I wish to let you know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I have been troubled with

A Scrofulous Sore

for about eighteen years. For the past year the poisonous impurities have spread through my system, and sores have broke out all over my body. I tried many kinds of medicine and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

nothing did me any good until I began to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I continued with it regularly and have taken four bottles, I am

Now Perfectly Well

and sound, being 38 years of age. Several of my friends noting the benefit Hood's Sarsaparilla has been to me are now taking it with good results. I shall gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla at every opportunity." CAPTAIN THOMAS CRANE, Beach Haven, New Jersey.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

PNU 10 '94

Friendly Regard

is never entertained by the children for a medicine that tastes bad. This explains the popularity among little ones of

Scott's Emulsion,

a preparation of cod-liver oil almost as palatable as milk. Many mothers have grateful knowledge of its benefits to weak, sickly children.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas) World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:

BREAKFAST COCOA,
PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE,
GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE,
VANILLA CHOCOLATE,
COCOA BUTTER,

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

SENT, Charges Free! 5lbs Blue Vitriol 75c; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 5 and 8c. p. unsocketed incandescent lamps; door bell outfit $1.80; 1 cell bell, dry battery 35c; 2¼ in. iron box bell 75c. The Buckeye Electrical Co., Warren, O.

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GOOD LUCK Stamping Outfit, 2 Alphabets, 39 designs, Powder Pad and copy of Home Beautiful, a monthly on Needlework, Stamping, etc., postpaid, 25c. Farnham's, 18 W. 14th St., N.Y.

GET THE BEST.

RED ANTS.

Little red ants cannot travel over woolen cloth or carpet. Cover the shelf in a closet or pantry with flannel, set on it whatever you wish to keep from the ants, and they will at once disappear. They may be caught also in sponges into which sugar has been sprinkled; then the sponge should be dropped into hot water.

A NEW ON CLEANING.

A cleansing compound to remove paint, grease, etc., from carpets and clothing is made of one quart of soft water, one teaspoonful of saltpetre, two ounces of ammonia, one ounce of soap, castile preferred; mix well, says a writer in the Housekeeper. When dissolved it is ready for use. Wet the grease or paint with this mixture and rub well, applying a second time if necessary. Sponge with clear, warm water. Add half a teacupful of this mixture to a basin of water to clean fly-specked, discolored or smoky paint or doors marked by greasy fingers.

HOW TO KEEP COFFEE.

Mrs. Rorer, in the Household News, answering a correspondent who asked whether coffee should be kept in a cool or a warm place, says: "In a cool, but not cold nor very warm place. Now, there is considerable difference, of course, whether this coffee is browned or not, but I take for granted it is. A mat of unroasted coffee should be kept in rather a comfortably warm place. If you have a pantry off the kitchen, it would be an excellent place for keeping coffee. If roasted, of course, it must be kept in a closely covered tin or glass jar; it will not keep well in any other material, like paper for instance. The unroasted coffee should be kept in an open mat, allowing the air to circulate through and ripen it.

TO ARRANGE FLOWERS.

One principle must be recognized in the arrangement of floral decorations, which is that every spray of leaves or blade of grass put in to fill up should be graceful. The accidents and freaks of nature have no place in decoration. If flowers are scarce buds and leaves may be used in flat low decorations, to be looked down upon. In their season large leaves with autumn tints may be effectively used with small flowers. There must be contrast of form as well as contrast of color. There should be one large flower in every bouquet as a general rule. The arrangement of several kinds of flowers in one bouquet is looked upon as a monstrosity by some oriental Nations. This idea has great influence now, and where the leaf and stem are decorative in form and color only the flowers and leaves of the same kind of plant are placed in the same vase. The selection of the beautiful, placing it where it will give pleasure, is the artistic side of home life.—Philadelphia Times.

WINTER PUDDINGS.

Cornmeal Pudding—Boil one quart of milk, stir seven teaspoonfuls of cornmeal into one cup of molasses and pour the boiling milk over it. Stir well, then add half a teaspoonful of salt and one pint of cold milk. Bake in a moderate oven four hours.

Cottage Pudding—Two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, three-fourths of a cup of sugar, half a cup of milk. Mix thoroughly and add flavoring to taste. Bake quickly. Eat with any kind of liquid sauce.

Tapioca Pudding—Soak one cupful of tapioca in a cupful of water all night. In the morning add three more cupfuls of water; set on the stove and stir until it is transparent; then add one cupful of sugar and one cupful of jelly. Stir all together until dissolved, then turn into jelly molds. Eat with cream and sugar.

Suet Pudding—One cup of raisins, one cup of currants, one cup of suet chopped fine, one cup of milk or water, one cup of bread crumbs soaked, two apples chopped fine, one cup of molasses, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one of allspice, two of soda, four cups of sifted flour; boil three hours.

Sauce—One cup of sugar, one egg beaten to a froth, one cupful of water. Stir in a teaspoonful of flour; let it come to a boil, then add butter the size of a walnut. Let it stand until milk warm, then pour in the egg and sugar. Flavor with lemon extract.

Cream Sauce—One quart of milk boiled, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one teaspoonful each of vanilla and corn starch. Stir together and put in the milk when it boils.

Spice Sauce—Boil three-fourths of a pint of water, one cupful of sugar, twenty minutes. Remove from the fire and add one teaspoonful each of extract of mace, cloves and ginger.—Courier-Journal.

Good Rule in Most Climates.

A traveler in California finds the following rules for health posted in a hotel at Los Angeles:

1. Live as much as possible out of doors, never letting a day pass without spending at least three or four hours in the open air.

2. Keep all the powers of mind and body occupied in congenial work. The muscles should be developed and the mind kept active.

3. Avoid excesses of all kinds, wether of food, drink, or of whatever nature they may be. Be moderate in all things.

4. Never despair. Be cheerful at all times. Never give away to anger. Never let the trials of one day pass over to the next.

The period from fifty to seventy-five should not be passed in idleness or abandonment of all work. Here is where a great many men fail. They resign all care of interest in worldly affairs, and rest of body and mind begins. They throw up their business and retire to private life, which in too many cases proves to be a suicidal policy.

During the next period—the period from seventy-five to one hundred years, while the powers of life are at their lowest ebb—one cannot be too careful about catching cold. Bronchitis is a most prolific cause of death in the aged. During this last period rest should be in abundance.

Anybody who can follow these directions ought to live to be 100 years old at least. There is always this comfort, however, if we cannot live up to our ideas always we can at least try our best to do so, and the steady effort will be bringing us constantly nearer them.—Medical Age.

Man's Fall.

Since the original fall of man we have had some signal examples of great falls—not to include Niagara or the immense fall in values which the times have brought about—in the nature of accidents which waylay men at all times. One such is that of Mr. George W. Lord, Olanta, Pa., who says he fell down stairs and suffered four weeks with a sprained back. The use of St Jacobs Oil completely cured him. Mr. G. Roeder, 609 S. 17th St., Omaha, Neb., relates that he jumped from his engine in collision and sustained a very bad sprain to his ankle, he had to use a cane for weeks, but was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Never fail out with so good a thing.

ONE reason why some men are so lean is because they have thrown all their fat into the fire.

Six Tons of Hay Per Acre.

That is seldom reached, but when Salzer's Extra Grass Mixtures are sown this is possible. Over fifty kinds of grass and clover sorts. Largest growers of farm seeds in the world. Alsike Clover is the hardiest; Crimson Clover is the quickest growing; Alfalfa Clover is the best fertilizing clover, while Salzer's Extra Grass Mixtures make the best meadows in the world. A

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 14c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive eleven packages grass and clover sorts and his mammoth farm seed catalogue; full of good things for the farmer, the gardener and the citizen.

THE THROAT. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

The United States leads all the world in grain production.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Great Britain last year imported £22,000,000 worth of meat.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The estimated death rate of the world is 34 per 1 000 per annum.

Cause and Effect.

People who advertise do not often "give themselves away" in their advertisements. It must have been a very simple-minded man indeed who put up over his shop a notice to the effect that he was a "House-decorator, Plumber, and Undertaker."

CURES OTHERS

Mrs. J. H. LANSING, of *South Glen's Falls, Saratoga County, N. Y.*, writes: "After my third child was born, I barely gained strength enough in two year's time, so as to be able to crawl about to accomplish the little house work that I had to do, and that only by lying down to rest many times each day; had sick headache very often, many pains and aches all the time. After I had taken one bottle of your 'Favorite Prescription' I could see a great change in my strength and less sick headaches. Continued taking the medicine until I had taken seven bottles of the 'Favorite' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I am now able to do housework for a family of five persons, and can recommend your medicines to all suffering women."

GROCERS recommend the ROYAL BAKING POWDER because they desire to please their customers, and customers are most pleased when they get the best and the most for their money. ROYAL BAKING POWDER is absolutely pure, goes further, and makes better food than any other leavening agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

A Natural Bridge of Agate.

A mining expert, sent to investigate some Arizona properties for Denver capitalists, recently returned, and reports the finding of a most remarkable natural bridge formed by a tree of agatized wood, spanning a canyon forty-five feet in width. The tree had at some remote time fallen and become imbedded in the silt of some great inland sea or mighty water overflow. The silt became in time sandstone, and the wood gradually passed through the stages of mineralization until it is now a wonderful tree of solid agate. In after years water washed and ate away the sandstone until a canyon forty-five feet in width has been formed, the flinty-like substance of the agatized wood having resisted the erosion of the water-flow. Fully fifty feet of the tree rests on one side and can be traced, but how far its other end lies buried in the sandstone cannot be determined without blasting away the rock. The trunk visible above the canyon varies in size from four feet to three feet in diameter. Where the bark has been broken and torn away the characteristic colors of jasper and agate are seen. To the naked eye the wood is beautiful. Under a microscope or miner's magnifying glass the brilliant colorings are clearly brought out in all their wondrous beauty.—Oregon Statesman.

Oyster.

A single full-grown oyster produces, at the proper season about a million young, which swim about for a week or so, and then settle down to home life, attaching their still microscopic shells to any solid body which in their wanderings they have encountered. They are now about the twentieth of an inch in diameter, and form little white specks, called "spat." In six months they attain the size of a threepenny-piece. At two years old they are two inches across, and at three years three inches.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

It is the fashion now to have the teeth filled with diamonds.

It Pays.

It pays to read the papers, especially your own family paper, for often in this way good business opportunities are brought to your attention. For instance, B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., are now advertising, offering paying positions to parties who engage with them, devoting all or any part of their time to their business interests. It might pay you to write to them.

PNU 10 '94

S. S. S.

Cures the Serpent's Sting.

Contagious Blood Poison

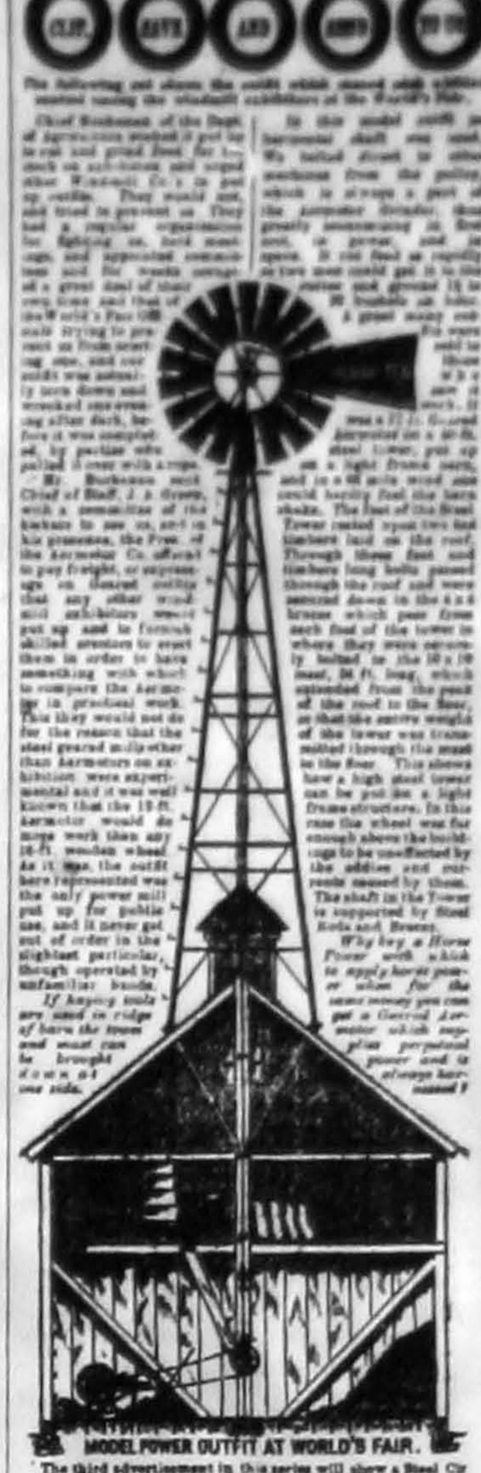
Heals Running Sores.

In all its stages completely eradicated by S.S.S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system.

A valuable Treatise on "The Disease and Its Treatment," mailed Free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. EXTRA WEARING QUAILITY. Thousands of Rubber Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM and don't be persuaded into an inferior article



MODEL POWER OUTFIT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

The third advertisement in this series will show a Steel Circular Saw and Frame, for farm and sawyers' use. It is a Perfect Pole Saw, with Perfect Safety Guards, and runs with very much less power than ordinary burr saws and has a better saw. This $40 Saw and Frame will be given for $15 and five copies of this advertisement, (which is No. 2 in the series,) if sent immediately after the appearance in this paper of the Saw adv., (No. 3,) but only one saw will be furnished to any one person. For the extra four copies call on neighboring subscribers to this paper, or induce others to subscribe, because we will not accept these advertisements unless taken from papers mailed to regular subscribers whose names and addresses must be given, together with the date of the paper from which they are clipped. Our Irrigation Pump may be substituted for the Saw. Either f.o.b. Chicago.

Where we can, we shall make liberal offers to accept copies of these advertisements in part payment for Windmills. If you have any thought of using a windmill this year write us at once, stating what you will need, whether Pumping or Geared, and if possible we will make you a liberal offer.

The Aermotor Co. proposes to distribute $500. CASH, IN PRIZES for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a farmer or user of a windmill, answering the question, "WHY SHOULD I USE AN AERMOTOR?" For conditions of competition and amounts and numbers of prizes send for particulars to the Aermotor Co., Chicago, or to its branches, at San Francisco, Kansas City, Lincoln, Neb., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Minneapolis, Buffalo, or 55 Park Place, New York City. Aermotors Pumping and Geared same price, All Steel, all Galvanized After Completion, delivered free on cars at Chicago and shipped to any one, anywhere, at the following prices:

8-ft. $25. 12-ft. $50. 16-ft. $125.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS

and one Diploma for **Beauty, Strength** and **Cheapness.** Over 50,000 of these vehicles have been sold direct to the people. Send at once for our complete catalogue (E) of every kind of **vehicle & harness.** Also book of testimonials, they are free.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

THE WALL PAPER MERCHANT SMITH SELLS THE BEST, THE CHEAPEST WALL PAPER

Good Papers 3c. and 5c. Gold Papers 5c., 8c. and 10c. Send 5c. stamps for samples. 341 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

January	2,	12 per cent.
"	15,	10 "
February	1,	11 "
"	15,	13 "
	TOTAL,	48 per cent.

We have paid to our customers in 45 days. Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1000 can be invested; write for information.

FISHER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 18A and 20 Broadway, New York.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

FREE.

Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

BOYS LEARN BOOKKEEPING at Home, $3. EXPERT BOOKKEEPING PUB. CO., Detroit, Mich.

CHEAP LAND.—The last GOOD, SAFE, CHEAP land for homes and investments is in South Dakota. Prices are advancing. Don't delay. Address STATE LAND CO., SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

JAPANESE TOOTH POWDER. Genuine. A large box mailed for 10c. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS—THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No atty's fee until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide

PISO'S CURE FOR

HILLSBORO MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

J. E. Wamsley, A. M.
(Late Asst. Prof. of Greek and English in Randolph Macon College.)
Principal.

Miss Virginia Superintricker,
(Graduate L. F. I.)
Assistant.

Miss Mary McNeel,
Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Prepares for Leading Colleges and the University.

Full course in Higher Mathematics and English, Ancient and Modern Languages, with Public School Branches.

GRADED COURSES AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department
First and Second Reader Grades.
Tuition $1.50 per month

Second Department.
Third and Fourth Reader, Arithmetic, History, and Geography.
Tuition $2.25 per month.

Intermediate Department.
Fifth and Sixth Reader, Ordinary School Branches Completed.
Tuition $2.75 per month.

Academic Department.
Higher English and Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and German, Nat. Science and Moral Philosophy.
Tuition $3.25 per month.

Music $3.00 per month.

Special rates will be made to students desiring courses in Hebrew and Anglo Saxon.

First half session opens Sept, 10 '94. Second half session opens Jan. 15 '95; Session closes June 17 '95. For Particulars apply to the Principal, Academy, W. Va.

Commissioner's notice.

Office of L. M. McClintic, Commissioner, Marlinton, W. Va.
August 26th, 1894.

A. W. Rider's Administrator vs. *In Chancery.* *John Rider and others.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the above styled cause that pursuant to decrees entered therein by the circuit court of Pocahontas county, on the 18th day of October, 1893, and on the 21st day June, 1894, I will at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 24th day of September, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following accounts, to-wit;

1st. A further settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast admr. of A. W. Rider, decd.

2nd. An account the fund in this cause, real and personal, and after providing for the payment of the debts and costs, disburse the same among the legatees in the will of Alex. W. Rider, as declared and fixed in said decrees.

L. M. McClintic, Commissioner.

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. I. Holt, of Academy, West Virginia, will call and settle at once or their accounts will be put for collection.

N. J. Brown, Receiver.
August 28, 1894.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ICE - CREAM

AT THE

MARLINTON HOUSE,

By Mrs. C. A. Yeager,
Every Saturday Night at 8 o'clock.

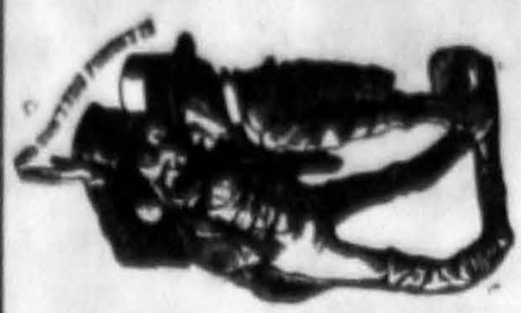
PATTERSON SIMMONS.

Marlinton, W. Va.

THE UMBRELLA

West Side, End of County Bridge.

Best and Cheapest Goods for the least money.



Marlinton, W. Va.

Which will best protect your interests on a "Rainy Day," Is to make a Dollar go a long and the right way.

Your income will look larger than ever when compared with the

BIG VALUES I offer in DRY GOODS.

Calico, 5 cents a yard....Ladies Shoes, LaBelle Helena, $2.25 for $1.75
Misses Shoes, our Fashion Dine, $1.75 for $1.25.

Have you ever thought how fast money accumulated when you can buy

A $15.00 SUIT FOR $10.85?

A $3.00 pair of Pants for $2.25.

Thirty-three and one third dollar on each $50 you spend, in five years will will make the sum total, $83.33⅓.

This is a Good Umbrella.

Yours, for Trade, P. GOLDEN.

E. H. Smith,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST,

Marlinton, W. Va.

—Dealer in—

Drugs, Paints and Oils,

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite everybody and promise close prices and polite attention.

☞ At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

W. A. FRAZIER, M. D.

Practice limited to the

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly Consulting Oculist and Aurist to the St. Louis City Hospital and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.

Office:—Over Augusta National Bank Staunton, Va. June-1 yr.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood Malaria, Nervous ailments Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's

ROOFING	Tin, Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing, with trimmings; and tools to lend, or tools to keep. Can be laid by anybody; shipped everywhere.
PAINT	red and black, for metallic roofing. Creosote Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.
LADDERS	that shorten or lengthen; for tinners, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.
PAPER	heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors
PRICES	low. Circulars and quotations by addressing,

WM. A. LIST & CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

FIRE FIRE

Insure against loss in the

Peabody Insurance Co.,

WHEELING, W. Va.

Incorporated March, 1869.
Cash Capital $100,000.00.

N. C. McNEIL.
Marlinton W. Va.

FURNITURE.

Fine Hardwood Furniture,

Stock always on hand, And Orders taken.

All Handmade.

Wagon Making and Repairing.

SAW FILING.

GUN & LOCKSMITH WORK.

A. G. BURROWS,

☞COFFINS made to order.

Marlinton, W. Va.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Capacious Hospital, Large Clinics.
Next session begins October 1, 1894.
For catalogue, address
David Streett, M. D., Dean,
408 N. Exeter st., Baltimore, Md.

BLACKSMITHING AND Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Shops situated at the Junction

For First-Class Job Work
Come to the Times Office,

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kincheloe,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
United Hospital and Dispensary,
Boston, Mass.
Allen C. Smith, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

S. W. HOLT

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Always carries a first-class line of

Dry Goods, Groceries

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH or to responsible parties thirty days. All outstanding debts must be settled at once.

The Keeley Cure.

FOR

DRUNKENNESS
OPIUM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELEY REMEDIES—and they are administered by physicians who are not only skilful in their professions—but who have had a thorough course of instructions a the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "Home Treatment," send to

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

Charleston, W. Va., or Wheeling, W. Va.

JUDGE W. H. DODGE, President. C. A. BARNES, Vice-President and Treas.
LEGAGE PRATT, Secretary and General Manager.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 9. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court,	A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney,	L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff,	J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff,	Robt. K. Burns.
Cl'k Co. Court,	S. L. Brown.
Cl'k Cir. Court,	J. H. Patterson.
Assessor,	C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct.	C E. Beard, G. M. Kee, Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor,	Geo. Baxter
Coroner	Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A C L Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W H Grose Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Brufly, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, Wes Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

L. W. ARBUCKLE,
[illegible]
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney-at-law.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL.
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office next door to *H. A. Yeager's* Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel.
All calls promptly answered.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D.
has located at
FROST, W. VA.
Calls promptly answered.

C. B. SWECKER,
General Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.
I sell Coal, Mineral and Timber Lands. Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
Postoffice—Dunmore, W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,
Architect and Superintendent,
Room, 19, Reilly Block,
Wheeling, W. Va.

Senaton Camden,

The premature action of some aspirants to the United States Senate, has forced the issue on the State, to a certain extent, of choosing between Camden and anti-Camden. In our own county we place enough confidence in the representative, whom we send, to allow him to go unfettered by resolutions or instructions, and knowing that he must know the sentiments of his people, he is trusted to represent that sentiment, so long as it does not conflict with the principles of an honest and straight-forward man.

Expressions of opinion that have been made by the influential men of the county, go to show that Senator Camden is as great a favorite with our people as he has always been, and the action of an unbalanced politician who is creating factional issues in other counties, is looked upon with great disgust. Senator Camden is at his home in Parkersburg doing all he can to unite the Democracy of the State, and he deserves the greater credit for refusing to enter the fight and defend himself from the annoying attacks made upon him from the stump.

When the Legislature assembles next winter, and it is found to be safely Democratic, and the important task is assigned them to choose a representative of the State, Senator Camden's claims to being reseated will be considered. He was cheated out of one term after he had been nominated, and last time gave way for Senator Faulk[illegible] ed by Kenna's death. He thus preserved harmony in the the ranks. Though he is standing on his merits now, it was tacitly understood that he was to succeed himself on the expiration of the short term.

If West Virginia is to have a man as Senator who truly represents her native worth, it will be hard to find a man in the Democratic party who can claim as much to his credit in the way of developikg the natural wealth of the State as Senator Camden.

N. B. We are opposed to Fly-Up-the-Creek Wilson.

A LITTLE boy recently worked out "W. C. T. U." to mean "Whiskey Can't Touch Us." Miss Willard would probably be delighted to know he had got at the spirit of the union. It is sad though, that she, as President of the Woman's Christian Temperence Union, should have looked in upon the wine when it was a pale amber, along with Lady Henry Somerset, and become partially intoxicated. Two "mighty good" women gone a little wrong.

BOARDS of appropriations, from County Courts up to Congresses, are forever feeling the public pulse as to the safety of increasing expenditure. The present Congress is an exception. They reduce it as much as they dare; but the pensions are vote getters, they must deal lightly there; penny postage would curtail the office holders in that department; if the clerkships were wanting, a Congressman would not be worth knowing. So what were the poor fellows to do without a tariff and an income tax? We Southerners say "down with everything, except what is absolutely necessary to run the government, and for that expense, let Congress make counterfeit money to meet it!"

Randolph County Items.

Business prospects are improving The manufacturing industries are on in full. The price of wool has gone up. Grain, and all kinds of produce is moving in sympathy with the order of things. But its a sad blow to the Republican party. The calamity howlers weep rivers of tears, but they can't stop the procession. We are going into a period of great prosperity. The Republican party of the 2d District has put up A. G. Dayton for mutilation by Wm. L. Wilson, for he will be snowed under so deep in November that he will never be heard from.

Misses Myrtle Shaw and Emma Karlen, who have been visiting at Mr. Hamilton's the past week, have returned to their home at Helvetia. Oh, how sad some of our young lads look!

Professor Wamsley passe through here en route to his school at Hillsboro.

Diphtheria is prevalent in our community.

Mr. George Bearing, from Greenbrier county, has been canvassing our district in the interests of the Green Nursery, Geneva, N. Y.

The schools of our district are flourishing nicely.

Preparations are being made for a grand time at the fair at Beverly, which will be held some time in October.

Died, of Diphtheria, little Russia Wamsley, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Wamsley.

Sleep on, dear sister, and take thy rest,
God called the hence, he thought it best
'Twas hard indeed to part with thee,
But Christ's strong arm supporteth me.
A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant in our home
That never can be filled.

Elkwater, W. Va. "OBSERVER."

Died.

Mrs. Priscilla Stewart died Sept. 6th, at Mr. J. B. McCutcheon's, aged 94 years. She was a native of Rockbridge county, but had been residing in Pocahontas several years, at the home of her brother, the late Robert McCutcheon, Esq., near Dunmore. Her decease was quite sudden. She had just finished peeling a pan of apples, and walked across the room and sat down to dinner and expired in an instant, at the table. Though so sudden, yet her departure was safe, as she trusted in her Redeemer, and was expecting to be called away at any time.

Miss Bettie Mallow, the only daughter of Mr. James W. and Mrs. Loury, near Huntersville, died September 9th, aged 16 years and two days, after an illness of four or five months' continuance. Her decease is much lamented by her relatives and many attached friends, by whom she was so highly esteemed for her amiable character character and pleasingly modest deportment. Last winter she spent at School in Covington, and was studiously endeavoring to acquire a finished education, when her health gave way, and she returned home.

"Precious daughter, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel
But it is God who has bereft us,
He will all our sorrows heal.

"But in heaven we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
And there with joy to greet thee
Where no farewell tear is shed."

W. T. P.

There seems to be a prevailing thirst for learning. There are boys and girls whose hearts are much set upon getting an education.

Wherever there be such, and the morals and habits be exemplary, it would be well for the members of their families, or of near friends to exercise some self denial and give them a chance; for a year or two the inconveniance would be painful but only temporary. If worthy young people for want of money be prevented from attaining the best education of which they are capable, the result and loss will follow them through life. Mental training is worth far more to them than superfluous clothes or luxuries.

If I Should Die Tonight.

"If I should die to-night:
My friends would look upon my quiet face,
Before they laid it in its resting place,
And deem that death had left it almost fair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress—
Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night!

"If I should die to night,
My friends would call to mind with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought,
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said,
The memory of my selfishness and pride
My hasty words would all be put aside,
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

"If I should die to-night,
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully:
The eyes that chill me with arrested glance,
would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften in the old familiar way—
For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest forgiven of all to-night.

"Oh friends, I pray to-night,
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow!
Think gently of me—I am travel-worn;
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive, oh hearts estranged! forgive, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine, I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night!"—*Selected.*

Those Brass Candle Sticks.

It was a pious lady of great intelligence and uncommon conversational powers that told the following of herself: "I had a lazy maid (back in slavery times) who was constantly trying my patience. One morning, I gave her minute and strict orders to brighten up the antique candle-sticks that were my joy and pride, when shining as a grandame used to keep them. According to this maid's rule, my order was not obeyed. I could stand such open disobedience no longer, and lost all patience and control of myself, berating the offender soundly.

"During the day, I chanced to see my loved candelabras all bright and shining, but took no pleasure now in them. Then my soul began to upbraid me and I said to myself: 'To think of a being with an immortal soul to save, becoming angry and giving rein to the tongue over *two brass candlesticks!*'" And thus in life, how often the cause that entraps us and gives Satan the advantage, is small. O very small and far below the soul bound for immortality!—*Mrs. Anna L. Price, in Christian Observer.*

It is hard to realize that in some states the emasculated party, the Populists hold the reins of government. Those Populists coming under the observation of a West Virginian, are generally men who have never been in touch with any party organization and who have no pride in a "faith that will not shrink" if such a term is known in politics. The worst trouble about this party is that the comparatively short span of life allotted to a man, handicaps him in his efforts to wipe out one or the other of the parties that he may have a try at governing; if he could live a thousand years, he might indulge in the pleasures of hope.

The church going people of California have a quaint way of expressing themselves about preaching from manuscript. When a minister from New York, or some other eastern point is on the Pacific Coast and is requested to preach a pet sermon packed away in his valise, the Brethren piously whisper to each other "Now for some dried tongue."

The devil probably loves a stingy man.

An anecdote is told of Benjamin Franklin, that points a moral, worthy of remembrance. When he asked an old gentleman for his consent to marry his daughter the father objected for the reason as he believed that Franklin was bound to be poor all his life. He said, that this young man "proposes to be a printer and already there are *two* printing offices in the colonies now, it seems to me he cannot make a living out of a third one."

The circulation of reading matter however from these first ones, created a desire for more and more until now the papers are numbered by thousands.

The Charlottesville *Progress* says Dr. A. C. Jones, of Doe Hill, Va., a graduate in medicine last session, and recently appointed assistant demonstrator in anatomy, is now at the University, awaiting the opening of the session.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Order of publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, the 3rd day of September, 1894.

Levi Gay and J. P. Hawkins,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
J. B. Lockridge, Amos Barlow, Henry Barlow, O. P. Sydenstricker, Emma N. Warwick, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Bank of Ronceverte, J. C. Loury, Sr., J. C. Loury, Jr., and J. H. Doyle, partners trading und r the firm name of Loury & Doyle, Wm. Gibson, John Wurtz, W. T. Price and J. C. Price, Committee of James Price, Sr., John Andrew Cleek, Bonk of Lewisburg, Hugh Dever, J. M. Hardy and Hardy, partners trading under the firm name of J. M. Hardy & Son, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Virginia, John A. McNeel, and J. C. Arbogast, Sheriff of Pocahontas county, and as such Administrator of Hugh Adams deceased,
Defendants.

The object of this suit is to enforce against the land of the defendant, J. B. Lockridge, the liens of the plaintiffs and defendant creditors of said J. B. Lockridge. And it appearing by affidavit filed, that the defendants, First National Bank of Buena Vista, J. M. Hardy and Hardy, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Virginia, and John A McNeel are non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said court, this 3rd day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk
W. A. BRATTON, Solicitor. s74t

NOTICE.

I will on the 28th day of September, 1894, proceed to sell on the farm of Allan Gulford to the highest bidder, all of the personal property belonging to the estate of Jno. Gulford, deceased, to wit:

2 Horses, 1 Shetland Pony, 2 Cows, some yearling Cattle, about 70 head of Sheep, 1 wagon and harness, some other property not listed.

TERMS OF SALE.

All sums under five dollars cash in hand, and all sums over that, twelve months time will be given, purchaser giving bond with approved security. J. W. OLIVER,

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on my lands on on Hill's Creek, adjoining the lands of P. Henry, R. W. Hill and others, either by hunting, taking fruit of any kind, walking or riding through, or by tearing down fences without permission.

s74t JOEL O. HILL.

very largely last year.

"Texas in its palmiest days knew nothing of buckwheat cakes or codfish balls," exclaims the Detroit Free Press.

The insurance statistics of England show that in case of the deaths of husband and wife, if the wife dies first, the husband survives nine years, while if the husband is the first to die, the widow lives for eleven years longer.

Puck turns philosopher: "Temporary insanity is the excuse for a good many things; but what excuse can be given for temporary insanity? Has any one ever heard of this madness ensuing the doing of a good action?"

The English Home Secretary has refused to allow Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who is alleged to have poisoned her husband, to be subjected to a hypnotic test in order to discover whether she is guilty or innocent.

George W. Childs, the great philanthropist, once said that the best investment he ever made was sending an overworked employe on a two-months trip to Europe and paying his expenses. Said he: "He could do twice as much work when he came back, you see."

Southwest Louisiana is one of the best sheep countries in the world, maintains the Courier-Journal. Sheep live all the year on the range, and there are no wild animals that prey upon them. The only expense involved is in driving them up, marking the lambs and shearing.

Secretary Lamont estimates the militia strength of the country at one-eighth the total of population, and thinks that in case of need the United States could take the field with an army larger than that of any civilized nation of the world. 8,283,997 men is his figure for the available military strength of the country.

The New York Tribune, in commenting on the recent aggravated case of crime at Cornell University, asserts that college ruffianism is dying out, and that a better feeling prevails among college students generally now than in former days. "We hope that it is so," remarks the New York Witness, "and that the college faculties will pluck up courage enough to make and to enforce righteous laws without regard to consequence."

Southwestern North Carolina shelters the most important and prosperous band of Indians in the East. They are Cherokees, and the band is an incorporated company. Their whole number is a little over 1500, and they inhabit a beautiful mountain region. Although they retain their aboriginal features and the strong frames of their savage ancestors, they dress in the garments of civilization and follow the pursuits of white men. The principal chief is a distinguished looking man; he has three sweet-looking daughters, two of whom would be noticeably pretty girls in any community. Old fashioned spinning wheels are still used in the cabins of these Indians.

Several wealthy New Yorkers have spent a great deal of money in the improvement of Jekyll Island, off the coast of Georgia, and now it is one of the finest winter retreats in the country. George Bleistein, publisher of the Buffalo Courier, describes it as follows: "Nature did much to make Jekyll a thing of beauty, and man and money have made it a joy forever. We have the grandest beach on the Southern shores, as good as that of Galveston, eleven miles long, from 300 to 600 feet wide, its hard, white sands washed twice per diem by old ocean's waves that sing an eternal lullaby. On the island we have sport fit for kings—the red deer, the wild turkey, the wild boar furnishing excitement for our Nimrods, while the waters abound in drum, sheepshead, and bass. Our clubhouse cost $90,000, and there are eight cottages that cost from $5000 to $30,000. We have built forty miles of

POSSIBILITIES OF THE BOTTOM OF CHESAPEAKE BAY.

It Is One of the Richest Agricultural Regions in the World—Adapted Only For One Crop.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, says the Washington Star, is one of the richest agricultural regions of the earth. The fertility of its bottom can be compared only with that of the valley of the Nile and the Ganges and other great rivers. But it is adapted for producing only one crop—the oyster. This mollusk, it must be remembered, lives on vegetable food, as do all animals directly or indirectly. If there were no plants, all animals would starve at once.

All human food is vegetable in its origin, whether eaten in the shape of plants or as beef, mutton and eggs. In the sea the blue fish preys on smaller fishes; many of these on smaller ones; these, in turn, upon minute crustaceans; these on still smaller creatures; and these last pasture on the microscopic plants which swarm at the surface of the ocean. All animals on land and water depend for their existence on vegetable food.

To the superficial observer the vegetation of the sea appears to be very scanty, and, except for the fringe of sea weeds along the shore, the ocean seems, so far as plant life is concerned, to be a barren desert. But the microscope shows that the surface swarms with minute plants, most of them of strange forms, having nothing in common with the trees and herbs and grasses of the land except the power to change mineral matter into food that is fit for animals.

Most of these plants are so small as to be invisible to the unaided eye, and, even when they are gathered together in a mass, it looks like slimy, discolored water. They seem too insignificent to play any important part in the economy of nature, but the great monsters of the deep, beside which the elephant and the ox and the elk are small animals, owe their existence to these microscopic plants. Their vegetative power is wonderful past all expression. Among land plants corn, which yields seed about a hundredfold in a single season, is the emblem of fertility, but it can be shown that a single marine plant very much smaller than a grain of mustard seed would fill the whole ocean solid in less than a week, if all of its descendants were to live.

As countless minute animals are constantly pasturing upon them the multiplication of these plants is kept in check, but in calm weather it is no rare thing to find great tracts of water many miles in extent packed so full of them that the whole surface is converted into a slimy mass, which breaks the waves and smooths the surface like oil. The so-called "back water" of the Arctic and Antartic Oceans consists of a mass of these plants crowded together until the seas are discolored by them.

Through these seas of "black water" roam the right whales, the largest animals on earth, gulping at each mouthful hundreds of gallons of the little mollusks and crustaceans which feed on the plants. In tropical seas ships sometimes sail for days through great floating islands of this surface vegetation, and the Red Sea owes its name to the coloration of its water by swarms of microscopic plants which are of a reddish tinge. It has been surmised that man may at some future time assert his dominion over the fishes of the sea, sending out flocks and herds of domesticated marine animals to pasture and fatten upon the vegetable life of the ocean and to make its vast wealth of food available.

Chesapeake Bay receives the drainage of more than 40,000,000 acres of fertile land, the most valuable part of the soil from which is received eventually in the bosom of its quiet waters. There it is deposited all over the bottom in the form of fine black sediment, known as oyster mud. This is just as valuable to man and as fit to nourish plants as the mud which settles every year on the wheat fields and rice fields of Egypt. It is a natural fertilizer and it is so rich in organic matter that it putrifies in a few hours when exposed to the sun.

In the shallow waters of the bay, under the influence of warm sunlight, this mud produces a most luxurious vegetation, but with few exceptions the plants which grow from it are microscopic and invisible. They are not confined like land plants to the surface of the soil, their food being diffused in solution throughout the whole body of the water. As they are bathed on all sides by nourishment, they do not have to go through the slow process of sucking it through roots and stems, and they grow and multiply at a rate which has no parallel in the land plants. In fact, they would quickly choke up the whole bay if they were not held in check by countless minute animals which feast upon them.

The oyster is an animal especially adapted for living in such waters and for gathering up these microscopic

he calls a drop of pure water, it is nothing of the sort. It is either a collection made by filtering several barrels of water, or else it is a drop squeezed from a piece of decayed moss or from some other substance in which such small organisms have lived and multiplied.

WISE WORDS.

Love trusts; it never sells for cash.

Forgiving grows easy with practice.

A fragrant mind is the choicest perfume.

Cupid not unfrequently drives in a carriage.

Don't cry over spilt milk; drive up another cow.

A cynic always tries to pick a rose up by its thorn.

Poverty builds nobler natures than wealth ever did.

We admire excellence in others with a tinge of envy.

It's a very poor hive that hasn't some honey in it.

God gives the foundation and man builds on it to suit himself.

By the time a man learns he is a fool, he begins not to be one.

Fashionable society is a dehumanized association of individuals.

Friendship has been known to stand all tests save money transactions.

We love those we love, for what they are to us, not what they are to others.

A woman in love is so charitable that she sometimes gives herself away.

Take good care of your insides and your outsides will take care of themselves.

If the rich shivered when the poor were cold, the poor would not be cold so often.

The egotist has a certain kind of bravery in that he admires that most which most people do not admire at all.

About Your Boys.

Treat your boys as though they were of some importance, if you would have them manly and self-reliant.

Be careful of the little courtesies. You cannot expect your boy to be respectful, thoughtful and kind, unless you first set him the example.

If you would have your boy make you his confidante, take an active interest in all he does; don't be too critical, and ask for his views and opinions at all times.

Don't keep your boys in ignorance of things they should know. It is not the wholesome truth, but the unwholesome way in which it is acquired that ruins many a young man.

Don't act as if you thought your boy amounted to nothing, or be continually making comparisons between him and some neighbor's son to his disadvantage; nothing will dishearten him quicker.

Don't think that anything is good enough for the boys, and that they don't care for nice things; have their room fixed up as nicely as possible; let them understand it is to be kept in order, and the result will justify your pains.

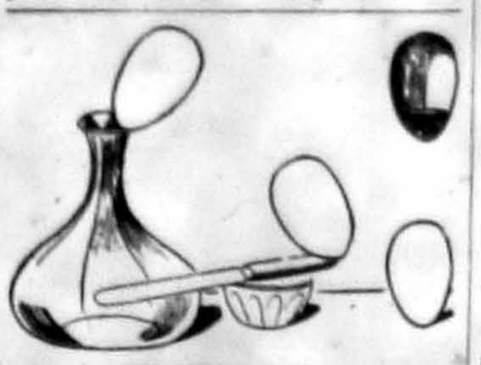
Furnish your boy with good, wholesome reading matter. Have him read too, and with you. Discuss with him what you read, and draw out his opinions and thoughts upon the subject. Help him to think early for himself.

Make home a pleasant place; see to it that the boys don't have to go somewhere else to secure proper freedom and congenial companionship. Take time and pains to make them feel comfortable and contented, and they will not want to spend their evenings away from home.

Pick your son's associates. See to it that he has no friends you know not about. Take an interest in all his troubles and pleasures, and have him feel perfectly free to invite his friends to the house. Take a little pains to make him and his friends comfortable and happy. He will not be slow to appreciate it.—Detrot Free Press.

Cahaba's Decadence.

"The town of Cahaba was once the capital of Alabama," said a citizen of Mobile, "and a visit to the old place is amply worth the trip. No one lives there. The town is tenantless and deserted, but many of the buildings still stand. Here can be seen the court house where Aaron Burr spoke, the house in which he stopped. William L. Yancey thrilled thousands of people with his eloquence where now nothing can be heard but the song of some wood bird. Some of the dwellings show that once they were occupied by fashionable people, for Cahaba in its day was not only the capital, but the centre where the wealth and culture of the State met. Many of the buildings are gone, and all of them are rapidly falling into decay, but those who think America too new to have interesting ruins should go to this place, and while upon the spot where so many memories of the past cluster, read the early history of Alabama and compare the past Cahaba with the



THE OBEDIENT EGG.

of gravity to the place where you desire it to be. To make a disobedient egg introduce into an empty egg shell some grains of shot and sealing wax. Close the hole, and hold the shell over a flame until the wax inside has melted. The shot and wax will then adhere at the bottom of the egg. When cool place the egg on the table, and it will stand upright, like the one shown in our illustration. The egg will be a source of mystery to your friends, as it will refuse to assume any other position.

If You Burn Yourself.

The pain from slight burns is very great. An excellent application is a thick paste of common baking soda moistened with water, spread on a piece of linen or cotton, and bound on the part, writes Elizabeth Robinson Scovil in an article on "What to Do in Emergencies" in the Ladies' Home Journal. This can be kept wet by squeezing water on it from a sponge or cloth until the smarting is soothed.

A thick coating of starch can be used instead of the soda, or wheat flour if nothing better can be had, but neither should be applied if the skin is broken. In this case it is better to use vaseline, olive or linseed oil. The doctor will apply some preparation containing carbolic acid.

If the air can be effectually excluded from a burn the pain is relieved.

Blisters should be pricked and the fluid absorbed with a soft cloth before dressing.

If the clothing adheres to the skin the loose part should be cut away and the patches of material soaked off with oil or warm water.

When the injury is extensive the sufferer will be prostrated and may die from the shock. Heat should be applied to the extremities and over the heart, and hot drinks given until the doctor comes.

In burns from a strong acid the part should be covered with dry baking soda or lime, as the alkali will neutralize the acid. No water should be used, but cosmoline or oil applied after the alkali has been brushed off.

When the burn has been caused by an alkali an acid must be used. A person recovering from the effects of a burn requires very nourishing food.

The Curious Naked-Necked Fowl.

This breed originated in Transylvania, and is best known in Germany, where they are kept chiefly as curios-

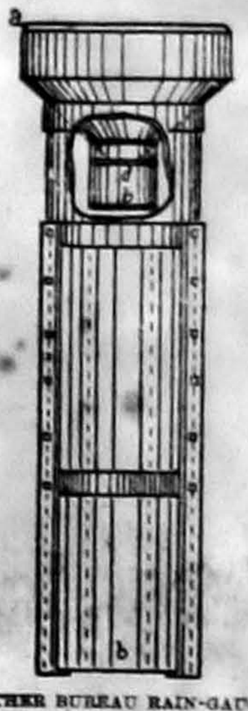
NAKED-NECKED FOWL.

ities. Some of the fowls have been taken to England, but they are unknown in this country. Although esteemed principally for their odd appearance, it is claimed that they are really a valuable table fowl. They are small eaters and good layers of fair sized dark eggs. The flesh is said to be tender and of a delicate flavor. The fowl has a very striking appearance, the neck being red, smooth and perfectly bare, with a heavily feathered spot on top of the crop. The hens are good mothers, and the chicks grow and feather rapidly. There are several varieties of this breed, the difference consisting chiefly in comb and in bare and feathered legs. The plumage is generally black.

When Prince Louis Napoleon met his untimely fate in Zululand, Marshal MacMahon hastened to condole with his royal mother: "I am very happy,

formation to know how rainfall is caught and measured, and what the amount thus collected and estimated signifies in a practical way. One frequently reads in the newspapers about so many "inches" of rain having resulted within a given period from a storm at a certain place in the country. What is understood by this almost every-day occurence? It means simply that, if the surface of the earth were level and would not absorb rainfall, but rather hold it in a metallic basin, the earth would be covered with water to the depth indicated by these inches and hundredths of inches. Of course, any kind of a vessel properly exposed will serve to give a general idea of the average amount that has fallen, but, in order that the knowledge of the amount collected may be of scientific or practical value, it must be obtained by a uniform method of catching the rain as it falls.

The gauge that is now almost universally adopted by meteorologists in all parts of the globe is a cylindrical sheet metal vessel with a circular mouth, called a collector, which is eight inches in diameter. This collector is funnel-shaped, the funnel opening into a receiver two and one half inches in diameter and twenty inches deep. The collector rests upon—and the receiver is encased within—a six-inch vessel, which serves the double purpose of support and overflow. An idea of what the gauge looks like may be gleaned from the accompanying cut. At the top (a) represents the eight-inch collector. In the sectional area shown (b) represents the receiver and (d) the collar or contact of funnel and receiver. This

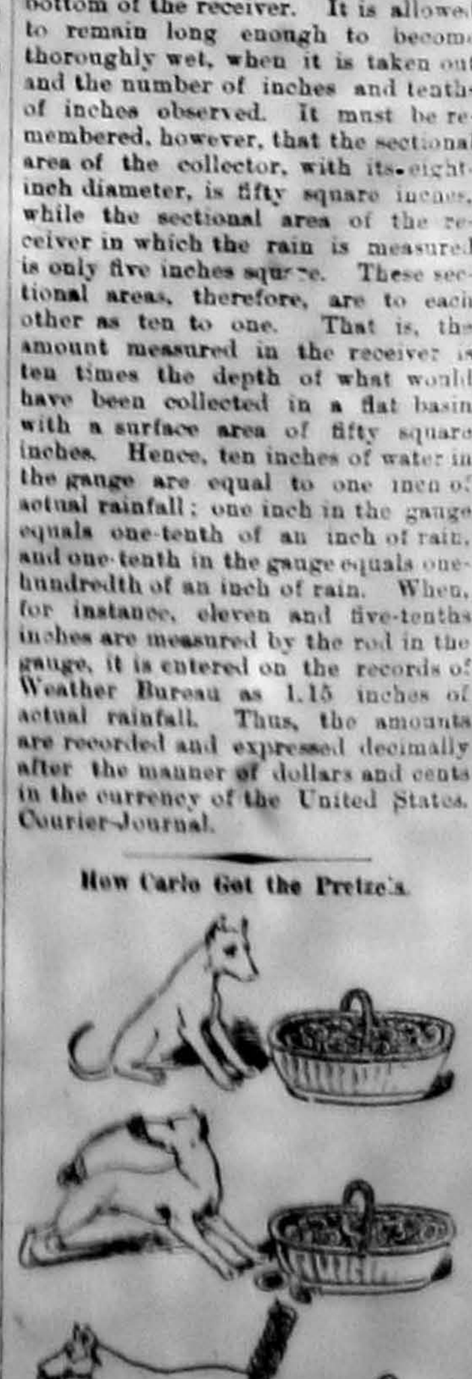


WEATHER BUREAU RAIN-GAUGE.

collar is sufficiently loose to permit the water to pass into the overflow, in case of an exceptionally heavy rainstorm.

During the occasion of a storm the amount of rain water in the gauge is measured twice each day by Observers of the Weather Bureau at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. It is measured by inserting a rod, which is scaled in inches and tenths of inches, until it touches the bottom of the receiver. It is allowed to remain long enough to become thoroughly wet, when it is taken out and the number of inches and tenths of inches observed. It must be remembered, however, that the sectional area of the collector, with its eight-inch diameter, is fifty square inches, while the sectional area of the receiver in which the rain is measured is only five inches square. These sectional areas, therefore, are to each other as ten to one. That is, the amount measured in the receiver is ten times the depth of what would have been collected in a flat basin with a surface area of fifty square inches. Hence, ten inches of water in the gauge are equal to one inch of actual rainfall; one inch in the gauge equals one-tenth of an inch of rain, and one-tenth in the gauge equals one-hundredth of an inch of rain. When, for instance, eleven and five-tenths inches are measured by the rod in the gauge, it is entered on the records of Weather Bureau as 1.15 inches of actual rainfall. Thus, the amounts are recorded and expressed decimally after the manner of dollars and cents in the currency of the United States. Courier-Journal.

How Carlo Got the Pretzels.



The Word "Vagabond."

"Vagabond" was once only a traveler going from place to place on pleasure or business.

It Was Time, With It So Startled

Gentle cycling with the flowers of May may woo us into a careless indifference of sanitary laws. It is the old story, a thrice told tale of being rash and taking the consequences. There's no time in the whole round of the year when results are more serious from an ordinary want of care than now. What with a changeful temperature and infectious dampness, rheumatism is most prevalent and in the most aggravated forms. Even in the pursuit of the season's pleasures, its pastimes and sports, there will be a prodigious crop of sprains and bruises, of lame backs and stiffened limbs, of neuralgic affections and sciatic troubles. Men and women will suffer intensely, and only because they fail to be provided with what is known to be the remedy for them all. When it is said that St. Jacobs Oil is that remedy, it is only saying what thousands know and thousands have pronounced is the best.

"What do you call that great big mangy dog of yours 'Conductor' for?" "That's it; because he is always knocking down something."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

In Persia cutting the hair is a sign of mourning.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Gas pipes are made of manilla paper, coated with asphalt.

Will Use, 8 Lbs. Oats From One Bus. Seed.

This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1898 he even grew from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat. If you will cut this out and send it with 5c postage to the above firm you will receive sample package of above oats and their mammoth farm seed catalogue. A

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

Dutch country houses are decorated with evergreens.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

Japanese Tooth Powder, Genuine.

A large box mailed for 25 cents. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

England's first daily paper was "The Courant," March 11, 1702.

Your wife can buy several articles for 25c you need $2 worth of mailable articles in the dear line; you mail the order to E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C., and save $1. Your wife is happy, your are, and so will Hall be. Free catalogue.

Every trade in China has its patron saint.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is a Positive cure for Croup. 25 cents at druggists.

Some things are called sweet which cannot be tasted.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Custer, Penn.

Scrofula

The Worst Case the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form.

Sores Appeared on My Face

and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle

They Were All Healed.

I continued to take it however, until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well."

FARM AND GARDEN

THE BEST GRAIN FEED.

The best grain feed for mature horses is about two-thirds corn and one-third oats in winter, and two-thirds oats with one-third corn in summer. For rapid fattening warm mashes of corn-meal and wheat bran may be given while idle, but it should be changed to hard grain some days before beginning work. Clover hay is more fattening than timothy. Oats are the grain for horses that must be driven fast or far, and for growing colts.—New York World.

PRUNING HARDY SHRUBS.

It seems hardly necessary to repeat what we have so often stated about pruning shrubs with a view to the production of flowers—namely, that those which produce flowers on the wood made the previous year—among which the honeysuckles, forsythias, early spireas, lilacs, viburnums, deutzias and Philadelphus are prominent examples—should receive their severest cutting soon after the flowering season is over. This stimulates the growth of the new wood, which will bear flower buds for the next spring.

Of course, if these shrubs are cut back in the autumn or winter or in early spring, before they bloom, the flower buds are removed. On the other hand, late-blooming shrubs, like the panicled hydrangea, hibiscus and lespedeza, should be cut in hard in early spring so that they may make a strong growth of wood and buds for flowers which open in late summer and early autumn.—Garden and Forest.

HOW TO USE WATER.

Except for grass and grain crops water should not be used by flooding, and it certainly should not be used in the preparation of the ground for the planting of either of them. There are certain crops upon which the water may be used with impunity, so far as touching the plant is concerned. Some of the stronger of the garden vegetables will not be injured by any use of water, while others will certainly be, if the water is allowed to touch the stem of the plant. Under the best circumstances it does no good, and is certainly liable to do injury.

It should be remembered, too, that running water upon the surface of hard-baked land or rain-washed land, under a hot sun, will be attended with almost as rapid evaporation as it would be if poured upon the top of a hot stove, nor is its effect advantageous to the surface of the soil when so applied. If, on the other hand, the surface be broken, so as to apply the water to the cool under soil, the absorbtion is much more rapid and more thorough, and then, with the pulverized surface soil, no matter how dry, thrown back upon it, will serve to retain it there many times longer than it will if applied broadcast.—New York World.

POINTS ON SELLING DUCKS.

The prices of ducklings go up as the watering places begin to open. They are known as "green ducks," and they begin to come into the market about the middle of May, the prices holding until the 1st of July, and from then the prices gradually decline. The adult ducks must not be confounded with the green ducks. The latter are of this season's hatch, and should weigh from seven to eight pounds per pair, being about ten weeks old. Prices range, namely, from twenty to thirty cents per pound during the time the demand is greatest, and after that period the market yields to something else. The green ducks are not to be had from common puddle ducks, but the breed generally used is the Pekin, which is a good layer and grows speedily under heavy feeding; they often reach five pounds each when ten weeks old. Some breeders, to give vigor, begin with Pekin females and cross them with Rouen drakes, using an Aylesbury drake the next season and then going back to the Pekin. Aylesbury and Pekin ducks are white, and are therefore more easily dressed for market, and they are more salable. Unless you are willing to keep the large breeds don't try to raise ducks, as it will not pay.—Mirror and Farmer.

HOW TO JUDGE WOOL.

The finest and softest wool is always on the shoulders of the sheep. An expert on judging sheep always looks at the wool on the shoulders first. A writer of experience in rearing fine-wooled sheep and in handling wool gives the following suggestions to Wool and Mutton for selecting a good wooled sheep:

Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is really fine, we first examine the shoulders as a part where the finest wool is to be found. This we take as a standard, and compare it with the wool from the ribs, the thigh, the rump and shoulder parts, and the nearer the wool from the various portions of the animal approaches the spect of fineness "even." Next we scrutinize the length of the staple, and if we find that the wool on the ribs, thigh and back approximates reasonably in length to that of our standard, we again declare the fleece as regards length of staple, "true and even." We next satisfy ourselves as to the density of the fleece, and we do this by closing the hands upon a portion of the rump and loin wool, these points being usually the thinnest and most faulty. If this again gives satisfaction we designate all the wool "even as to density." Now, to summarize these separate examinations: If the fleece is nearly of equal length on shoulder, rib and back, and density on shoulder and across the loins, we conclude that we have a perfect sheep for producing valuable wool.

FACTS FOR DRIVERS.

The Humane Circular gives the following facts that are the result of actual experience:

That one-third to two-thirds more power is required to draw a given load through mud or sand than on a smooth hard road.

That a slight rise in the grade requires a larger increase of power and a rise of one foot in ten doubles the draft.

That a little rain softening the surface adds nearly twenty per cent. to the power required.

In all these cases policy and humanity demand smaller loads and frequent short rests.

Dry axles add double, sometimes treble to the labor of a team. Nothing pays better than frequently oiling wagon axles.

The power and longevity of the horse are in exact ratio to the intelligent care and feeding he receives. He can draw on his fixed stock of vitality to supply deficiency of food to do overwork, but it shortens his life and reduces his value. That horses have been worked to death in one day shows how rapidly overwork draws on their vital power. As heat depends on food, all clipped horses and those not warmly stabled and well blanketed require much extra food, without which they wear out fast. Therefore, overwork, underfeeding and neglect are all costly and wasteful.

Overloading is costly and cruel, and has ruined thousands of horses. No load should be too heavy to haul easily over the hardest place on the trip. Steady hard pulling causes great pain, so give your team frequent rests, especially during the early part of the trip.

Ownership has limitations and bestows no right to mutilate, abuse or neglect an animal. Our laws recognize the rights of domestic animals and protect them.

The whip inflicts great pain and worry, and helps immensely to wear out a horse. The best horsemen of our time condemn its use, and believe that much more is lost than gained by it. If all drivers were struck each time they strike a horse, whips would soon disappear. The "necessity" for them would cease.

To know how a horse feels, learn how you would feel in the same condition. Man and horse are wonderfully alike. Whatever distresses one would distress the other. God designed them to be the best of friends, and to abuse a horse is mean and cowardly to the last degree.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Don't torture a horse with a misfit collar.

It is cheaper to keep two geldings than one stallion.

Never change the horse's feed during the growing period.

The quince makes the best stock by which to dwarf the pear.

We want persistent all-year milkers. The first year tells the story.

A colt should grow at the rate of from one and a half to two pounds a day.

Do not ring a hog if you can possibly help it. It interferes with the thrift of the animal.

In breeding the general characteristics of the mares are quite as important as their blood lines.

The cherry crop is a profitable one and is always so much ready money when you want money.

Horses of a somewhat phlegmatic temperament are generally most successful as sires of speed.

The breeder who trusts to luck in selecting and mating his horses is certain to become a bankrupt.

The principal objection to using coarse fresh manure as a mulch is that generally it contains too many weed seeds.

The man who scrimps on elbow grease at tree-planting time will be short on fruit-bearing trees for many years to come.

It is claimed that by planting the peach in a very rich soil the tree will come into bearing earlier than if grown in a thin soil.

Planting a few trees every fall or spring, as may be most convenient, provides against failure and keeps up the supply of good fruit.

While the pruning of the grape vines should be done before spring

Mary and Her Little Lamb.

Is there a boy or girl in all this broad country who has not heard of Mary and her little lamb? The one, you know, who followed her to school one day, and made the children laugh. Of course everybody knows about the little creature, and perhaps has sighed to think that it went the way of all mutton years and years ago.

Perhaps the great majority of readers, when they grew up to be men and women, came to the conclusion that Mary and her lamb were both fictions, as much as the old woman who lived in a shoe, or Cinderella; but, strange to say, there was a Mary, and also a lamb, and the world-famous ditty was founded on fact. The author was Sarah J. Hale, who died in Philadelphia, some years ago, at the age of eighty-six. The lamb, as previously remarked, must have died long ago, and on December, 10, 1889, the heroine of the poem breathed her last.

Her name was Mary F. Sawyer. She was born in Sterling, Mass., in 1806, and in that town the famous lamb episode is said to have occurred.

It does not appear that Mary otherwise distinguished herself than in owning the lamb, but the poem gives us the assurance that she was a kind-hearted girl, and in that respect she maintained her reputation until the day of her death.

Her married name was Tyler, and as Aunt Mary Tyler she was known by everybody and esteemed by all.

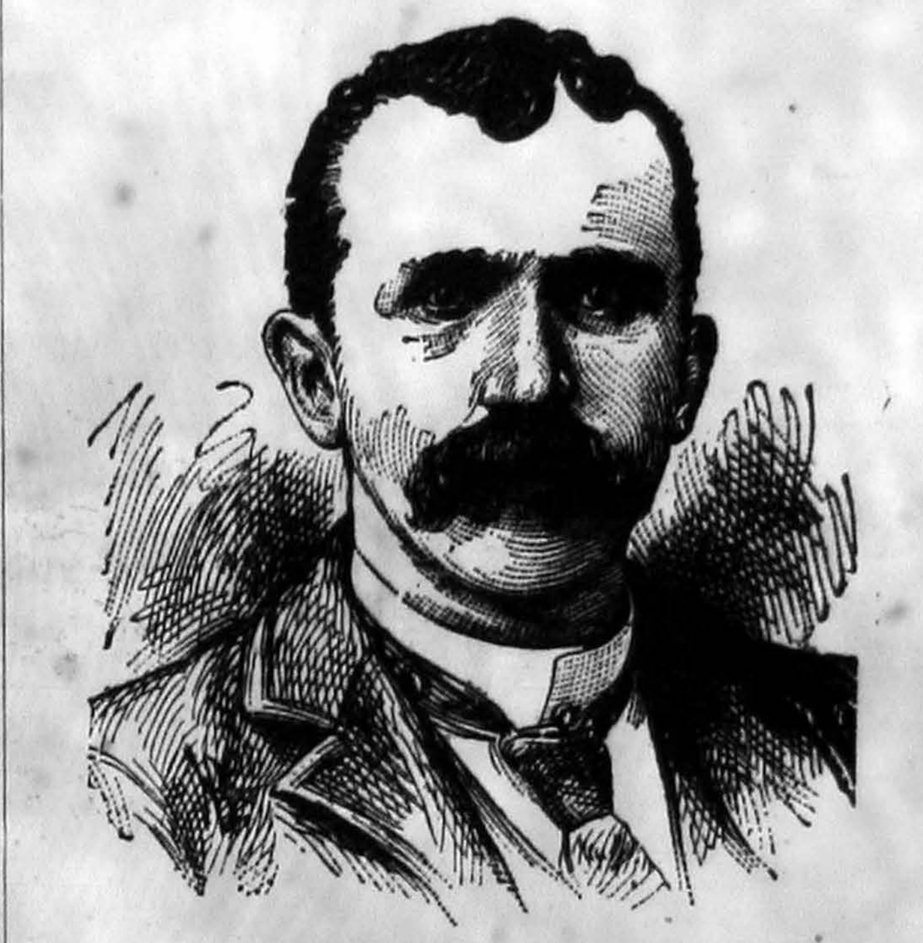
Thus the famous trio disappear from the earth, Mary and her lamb and the woman who made them both renowned. The poem itself is one of those imperishable things like the "Iliad," which generations yet to come will read with undiminished pleasure. There is no use speculating as to the cause of its popularity—it has come to stay.—*Golden Days.*

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



After reading the following letters can any one longer doubt that a trustworthy remedy for that terribly fatal malady, consumption, has at last been found? If these letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who know them.

K. C. McLin, Esq., of Kempsville, Princess Anne Co., Va., whose portrait heads this article, writes: "When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I was very low with a cough and at times spit up much blood. I was not able to do the least work, but most of the time was in bed. I was all run-down, very weak, my head was dizzy and I was extremely despondent. The first bottle I took did not seem to do me much good, but I had faith in it and continued using it until I had taken fifteen bottles and now I do not look nor feel like the same man I was one year ago. People are astonished and say, 'well, last year this time I would not have thought that you would be living now.' I can thankfully say I am entirely cured of a disease which, but for your wonderful 'Discovery' would have resulted in my death."

Even when the predisposition to consumption is inherited, it may be cured, as verified by the following from a most truthful and much respected Canadian lady, Mrs. Thomas Vansicklin, of Brighton, Ont. She writes: "I have long felt it my duty to acknowledge to you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets' have done for me. They almost raised me from the grave. I had three brothers and one sister die of consumption and I was speedily following after them. I had severe cough, pain, copious expectoration and other alarming symptoms and my friends all thought I had but a few months to live. At that time I was persuaded to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the first bottle acted like magic. Of course, I continued on with the medicine and as a result I gained rapidly in strength. My friends were astonished. When I commenced the use of your medicines, six years ago, I weighed but 120 pounds and was sinking rapidly. I now weigh 135, and my health continues perfect."

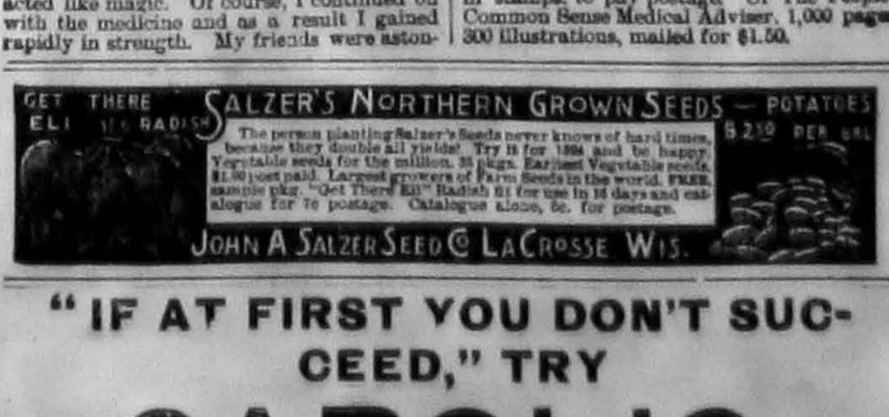
Mrs. Thos. Vansicklin

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), by its wonderful blood purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, nasal catarrh, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

"Golden Medical Discovery" does not make fat people more corpulent, but for thin, pale, puny children, as well as for adults reduced in flesh, from any cause, it is the greatest flesh-builder known to medical science. Nasty cod liver oil and its "emulsions," are not to be compared with it in efficacy. It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the *solid flesh* and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

To brace up the entire system after the grip, pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases; to build up needed flesh and strength, and to restore health and vigor when you feel "run-down" and "used-up" the best thing in the world is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It promotes all the bodily functions, rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses, repairs, and invigorates *the entire system.*

A Treatise on Consumption, giving numerous testimonials with phototype, or half-tone, portraits of those cured, numerous references, also containing successful Home Treatment for chronic nasal catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, and kindred diseases, will be mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage. Or The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1,000 pages, 300 illustrations, mailed for $1.50.



"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

SAPOLIO

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Sept. 21, 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

This county has crops this year about the average generally, with the exception of grass and hay. The people are so torn by conflicting emotions however that they do not see it except to view it all darkly. Our conservative friends have no good reason to take life so seriously, for they must "laugh or the world laughs at them."

THE counties of the Valley of Virginia have been settling up with those who have lost sheep from dogs having killed them. The dog-tax just about pays up this item of expenditure. Augusta county paid about $1,100 to sheep owners, and Rockingham county about $1,300. This county has no such provision but it has been a long time since any special damage has been done by dogs to sheep.

DEMOCRATS are rejoicing that wool has advanced in price since the passage of the Tariff-Bill.

The bill has had a salutary effect as a whole, and seems to be triumphing daily over its "somber rivals," industrial depression and misery among the masses. In 1892, an election followed the passage of the McKinley Bill, and most terribly did the country sit in judgment on that Congress. A hostile or dissatisfied press had brought things to a pretty pass, but the Democratic party has gained in the last few weeks more than it had lost, and seems at peace with itself.

THOUGH Mr. Alderson did not leave Washington to insure his nomination, standing for it simply as it came spontaneously, he is making a grand canvass since that nomination was so freely given him by his enthusiastic admirers. He is striking Democratic fire from those he comes in contact with, and is wakening up the district to a healthy state of patriotism. Next Saturday he and Mr. Pendleton, of the 1st District, will speak at Academy, and as far as heard from, the men of his party will be there to meet him and give him and Mr. Pendleton a warm welcome to the the county.

WHEN Pat fell into a forty-foot well, his comrade thought he had gone to dwell in another world, far removed from this, where the Irish slew, or exist in bliss; but he came to the top at once, and said, "Faith, Pat, air ye aloive or dead?" And a voice from the bottom answered, "What! can a man be aloive from a fall like that?" So in '92, or there-a-bout, when the Republican party went up the spout; we drew the same sequence, but it was vain, for they're on the rampage

The latest rail road to strike this county is the one coming in by Frost crossing to Dilley's Mill down Thorney Creek and Greenbriar River to the mouth of Stoney Creek and up that stream. This is the route as decided on by the prospectors last week as this route cuts off in distance about seven miles from Levi Gay's one mile above Marlinton, to Frost and is an ideal country through which to build a rail road.

The eclipse of the moon last Friday night was noticed by many. The next manifestation to be looked for is Mercury's passage across the disk of the Sun on November 10th.

Commissioner's sale of Land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced at the April term, 1894, in the chancery cause of John A. Geiger vs. Wm. B. Sutton, etc., I will, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, offer for sale by public auction, in front of the court-house of said county, that tract of land lying on the West side of Greenbrier River, in the First District of said county, and known as the John W. Logan place, containing 363 acres, more or less, being the entire interest of said Sutton in said land.

Terms: One third of the purchase money cash in hand, and the residue in two equal paymtnts, falling due in six and twelve months, respectively, from the day of sale, with interest from that day, the purchaser executing bond with good and approved personal security for the deferred payments, and a lien being retained as ultimate security. CHARLES P. JONES,
Commissioner.

I certify that the bond required by said decree has been duly executed. J. H. PATTERSON,
s14 4t Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, in the chancery cause of Thomas C. Malcomb vs. John N. Wanless, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House in Marlinton, West Virginia, on

Tuesday, October 16th, 1894,

a tract of land belonging to John N. Wanless supposed to contain about

363 ACRES,

lying in District No. 1 of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, being the same land conveyed by Andrew Wanless and wife to said John N. Wanless as containing by estimation 393 acres, by deed dated the 26th day of June, 1878, of record in the clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 54 of Deed Book No. 13, except 30 acres, more or less, on the South of said 363 acres, which was purchased by Thomas R. Beverage as part of said 393 acres, at a judicial sale confirmed by decree of said Court, at its April Term, 1893, in the chancery case of Matilda E. Wanless vs. John N. Wanless.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue of the purchase money falling due at 6 months from day of sale, the purchaser executing bond with good personal security for the deferred installment, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. L. M. MCCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

State of West Virginia,
County of Pocahontas, to wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th dry of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Sep14 4t

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered in the Chancery Cause of R. S. Turk, Commissioner, vs. B. M. Yeager, et als., pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, at the April Term, 1894, of said court, the undersigned special commissioner, will proceed on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1894, in front of the Court House door of said county, to sell publicly, to the highest bidder, the following tracts of land, lying in said county, to wit: 40 acres lying on the West side of Buffalo mountain; 80 acres on said

William G. Gilkeson, and lay close to or adjoining the old Yeager place on Alleghany mountain. There are some improvements on these lands which make them quite valuable.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six and twelve months will be given the purchaser, except as to so much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale; the purchaser to execute bonds for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, with approved personal security, a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

For futrher information inquire of R. S. Turk, Staunton, Virginia.

R. S. TURK
Special Commissioner.

State of WEST VIRGINIA,
County of POCAHONTAS to wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered on the twenty-first day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of William Skeen's Administrator vs. John T. McGraw, and others, pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, in front of the court house door of said county to sell publicly to the highest bidder, the following real estate situate in Pocahontas county, to-wit: 3900 acres of land lying on Knapp's Creek in said county, adjoining the lands of William Curry and others, formerly belonging to the estate of William Skeen, deceased. This land is covered with virgin forests of white oak, white pine, and other valuable timbers, and is also reputed to have on it valuable iron ore. It lies along the bank of Knapp's Creek, in such a way that the lumber can be easily floated from it to market.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of suit and sale will be required, and for the residue of the purchase money, bonds with approved personal security, falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from day of sale, with interest from date, a lien to be retained as ultimate security.

R. S. TURK, Special Comm'r.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS to-wit

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

sep14 4t

Commissioner's sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Pocahontas county, made on the 12th day of July, 1894, in the matter of the old court-house and jail and the land upon which they are situated at Huntersville, in this county. The undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, October 16, 1894,

in front of the court-house of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to to the highest bidder, the old court-house and jail and the lots on which they are located, known as the Old Court-House and Jail Lot, situated at Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, reserving at said sale the use of said jail, and a right of way over said court-house lot to said jail, until the new jail at Marlinton is finished and accepted by the County Court. Said lots and buildings would make a desirable location for an academy or high school.

TERMS OF SALE.

Enough cash in hand to pay expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

I, S. L. Brown, Clerk of the County Court of Pocahontas county, do certify that the Commissioner above has executed bond as required by

EVERY PERSON

Looks to his own interest, and how to make hard times easy. The way to do this is to go to

A. D. BARLOW'S

Wholesale and Retail Store at

BEVERLY, W. VA.

where he is selling flour at cost and carriage. Note the following prices:

XX	@	$2.60
Nickle Plate(good family)		3.00
Old Dominion Extra		3.00
Old Dominion Best		3.50
Gold Medal(patent)		3.50

While getting your flour you can get feed, salt, fertilizer, and farming implements of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

Order of publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

At rules held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of of said county, on Monday, the third day of September, 1894.

Urish Hevener, Plaintiff,

vs.

H. A. Yeager, B. M. Yeager, R. S Turk, A. F. Mathews, Wm. M. McAllister, J. R. England, B. M. Yeager, Trustee, Eula J. Cunningnam, Walter H. Yeager, W. E. Yeager, Maud S. Yeager, Paris D. Yeager, and Sallie Yeager, Def'ts.

The object of this suit is to have the plaintiff substitute to the rights of the dofendant, A. F. Mathews, in the judgment obtained by said Mathews against H. A. Yeager and plaintiff as his security, in the circuit court of Greenbrier county for $801.69 and $16.81 costs at the November term of said court, 1893, and to have the deed of trust given by said H. A. Yeager to B. M. Yeager, trustee, to secure said Mathews debt, enforced for plaintiffs benefit, and to subject to sale the interest of said H. A. Yeager in the estate of which Bertie Yeager died seized. And it appearing by affidavit filed that R. S. Turk, J. R. England, Wm M McAllister, and walter H. Yeager are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, clerk of said circuit court, this 3rd day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
J. W. ARBUCKLE, Solicitor.
sep7 4t

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on 6th day of April, 1894, and on the 22nd day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of M. J McNeel vs. Lanty W. Herold, and others, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1894.

in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the one-half undivided interest of the defendent, L. W. Herold, in 120 acres of land situate in Pocahontas county, on the waters of Knaps Creek, on the West side of the wagon road leading from Huntersville to Frost, being the same land conveyed to Lanty W. Herold and M. F. Herold by Andrew Herold, by deed dated April 1st, 1876, (Exhibit "L" of the bill.) Also, 1¼ acres, or more, of land situate in the village of Frost, in this county, composed of two adjoining parcels, one of which is the residue of a tract of land conveyed to the said L. W. Herold by Charles P. Jones, Commissioner, by deed dated April 9, 1890, after conveying 2 acres to H. F. Herold by deed dated April 10, 1890. And the other parcel contains ½ acre, and the title was derived from the late J. B. Hannah. The 120 acres of land is mostly in bluegrass sod, is fertile and fine grazing land. The 1¼ acres of land in Frost has upon it a commodious dwelling house, together with all necessary outbuildings, and is admirably suited for hotel purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid

H. S. RUCKER, } Special
L. M. MCCLINTIC, } Comm'rs.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county do certify that the Commissioners above have executed bond as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Letter heads, note heads, envel-

Re-location of County-seat.

AT A COUNTY COURT continued and held for the county of Pocahontas at the court house thereof, on Wednesday, the 11th day of July, 1894.

This day A. B. McComb and 584 others, citizens of this county presented their twenty several petitions in writing with the affidavits made by John M. Barnett, S. C. Pritchard, J. C Arbogast, m. H. Dilley, Josiah Dilley, J. W. Baxter and J. J. Noonan credible citizens of this county before Sam'l B. Scott, Jr., a Notary Public of this county and duly certified by him that said petitioners are as such, affiant verily believes legal voters of this county, which said petitions together with said affidavits and certificates thereof are now here filed at this regular session of this court and the said petitions being in the same language and figures are as follows. "To the County Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia: Your petitioners whose names are hereto signed respectfully represent unto your honorable body that they are legal voters of Pocahontas county in said State of West Virginia and that they desire the relocation and removal of the county seat of said Pocahontas county from the town of Marlinton, its present location, to the town of Huntersville where the old court-house stands, and upon the lot in the said town of Huntersville known as the Court-House Lot. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a vote may be taken upon the question of such relocation at and to the town of Huntersville, the place above indicated at the next general election to be held in said county of Pocahontas—and your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

And it appearing to the court from an inspection of said petitions, that they are signed by an aggregate of 585 legal voters and citizens of this county, and that said petitioners ask the removal and relocation of the said county seat at and to the same place, and that said 585 legal voters and citizens of this county constitute more than two-fifths of all the legal voters of this county, which is estimated by allowing one vote for every six persons in this county, as shown by the last census preceding the entry of this order, (and there being a general election held in this county in and during the present yerr,) said petitioners ask that the question of the removal and re-location of said county seat to the place referred to in said petitions, to-wit: To the town of Huntersville on the lot belonging to the county of Pocahontas, known as the Court-House Lot, adjoining the lands of J. C. Loury, Sr., Wm. H. Grose and others, and being the same land conveyed to Abram McNeel, John Baxter, John Jordan, Jacob Warwick and Jas. Tallman, Justices, for the benefit of Pocahontas county for the purpose of a court house, by deeds bearing date of day of 18 and day of 18, respectively, by John Bradshaw, and wife, and recorded in Deed Book No. 1, at pages 11 and 19, respectively, and being the same lot upon which the old court house now stands, and it appearing to the court that the petitioners in said petitions respectfully ask and desire that the county seat of this county be removed from Marlinton in said county and be re-located on the lot above described in the town of Huntersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

On consideration whereof, it is ordered that said question of removol and relocation be submitted to the voters of this county and voted on at the next general election to be held in said county, to-wit, on the first Tuesday in November, 1894, and it is further ordered that the clerk of this court make off and certify and cause to be posted as required by law, a copy of this order for each of the respective voting precincts of this county; that he cause said order to be duly published, and furnish the Ballot Commissioners of this county with a duly certified copy of this order. And the ballots used, given and voted at such election shall have written or printed thereon, "Relocation of County Seat." For relocation at Huntersville, and against Relocation of county seat.

A Copy Teste:
S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

At rules held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, September 3rd, 1894.

W. W. Winton, Isaac P. Hand, and Edward S. Dolph, executors of Edward Dolph, deceased,
Plaintiffs,
against,
John T. McGraw, Henry H. Craig, Eli M. Upton, John N. Buckley, and Alfred Ames Howlett,
Defendants.

Object of suit is to subject to sale lot No. 21, of the Richard Smythe survey of 221041 acres, upon a reserved lien for purchase money due plaintiffs, being a note for $1000.00 with interest thereon from April 30, 1892, and for general relief, and it appearing by affidavit filed that Henry H. Craig, Eli M. Upton, John N. Buckley and Alfred Ames Howlett are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk of said court this 3rd day of September, 1894. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
H. S. RUCKER, Solicitor.
sep7 4t

FREE TRIAL. A package of our treatment for weakness

HOME NEWS

—Bass fishing is still good, though October is not far distant.

—Corn is still standing uncut, as a rule.

—Some fine rains came in most opportunely this week.

—The season for shooting deer commenced last Sunday. Deer will be deer for a while.

—Every thing that grows wild seems to have "hit" this year. There is a full crop of chestnuts, hickory nuts, beech nuts, wild cherries, grapes, cherries, etc.

—A citizen of this county said the other day that he wished he joined farms with Joe Gay on Elk, for he always managed to get fine rains every Summer.

—A grand singing convention of the singers of this part of the county, will convene at Marlinton church, on the 5th Sunday next, at 2 p. m.

—Withrow McClintic the great cattle shipper of the country is a hustler. He recently shipped a carload to Richmond and finding the market dull, bought another carload there reshipped to Philadelphia and made a good speculation of the operation.

—The Newmarket Riding and Driving Association at Mingo composed of English gentlemen has its fourth meeting this week on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at its excellent track on Mr, A. D. Bruce's place.

—Mr. M. A. Friel of Huntersville called on us one day last week. He has something of a record, in that he was the first subscriber to this paper, ran the first raft by this point, and owned the first kerosene lamp of the county. He still knows a good thing when he sees it.

—The court house works are assuming tremendous proportions, one cannot realize that the money being invested in this building would build any town in Pocahontas, out and out, until he visits the work. The brick layers are at work now and the heaters have been put in. The jail will be built to the height of the first scaffold, and then the laying of the courthouse walls will be begun. The hardness of the brick is a source of perpetual profanity with the workmen, but are all the better for being hard. The bricks are not of a good color.

—What they call a "good weigh" is a greatly to be desired by our cattle men. With proper treatment, a steer can be farmed up to fifty pounds more than his ordinary weight. For instance, the cattle are gathered the night before they are to be weighed; they are turned into a clover field; and salted early next morning; they are then allowed to drink all the water they want, and if they are weighed at once, a hundred or so dollars is the reward, on fifty cattle, for their policy.

—There is a certain voting precinct in this county that is proving troublesome, in that there is but one Republican in it who is capable of acting as clerk of the election, and he is a candidate. The voters are nearly all Democrats, and the law requires the clerks and commissioners to be taken from two or more political parties. There are some negroes there who may be pressed into service, but it is not likely, as the negroes have not taken much part in public affairs in our county, as yet. For instance, we have never seen a negro on a jury here.

Personal.

Fred. Wallace is at the University of Virginia, studying law.

Miss Annette Ligon is teaching at Poage's Lane. Miss Mabel Ligon has the school at Thomas' Spring. She rides to her school a distance of four miles.

Mr. F. Hubbell, agent for the Manly Manufacturing Company, is here with his family to remain until the court-house building is done.

Mr. A. M. McLaughlin, of Lewisburg, was in Pocahontas this week.

Mr. James K. Bright, of Academy, made the right kind of a call at this office, the other day.

Mrs Geo. Bambrick and Miss Moore, of Dilley's Mill were in town

GRAND RALLY! Great Day for Democracy at Academy next Saturday.

Hon. J. D. Alderson and Hon. J. O. Pendleton, of Wheeling, will be present and will address the people on the issues of the day. The biggest crowd of the season is expected. Let every man in reach of Academy turn-out.

Married.

At Edray Church on the 19th inst Dr. J. W. Price, of Marlinton was married to Miss Lura Sharp, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Sharp, of Edray. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and filled with friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. T. Price, father of the groom, assisted by Rev. Geo. P. Moore and Rev. C. M. Sarver. The attendants were Mr. W. A. Bratton and Miss Susie Price, Mr. Andrew Price and Miss Annette Ligon, Mr. J. W. Beard and Miss Effie Moore, Mr. W. McLaughlin and Miss Ninnie Herold, and Mr. John A. Moore and Miss Bessie Hannah. After the wedding a party of about one hundred was entertained at the bride's home. After dinner the the couple left on a bridal tour, to visit Richmond, Baltimore, and Old Point, Va. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents.

A Card.

To the voters: I wish to call your attention to a fact which has a great bearing on the selection of a member of the next Legislature from this county. Local issues have made it hard for many fair-minded people to follow party lines this year. Further, it is impossible to trust to promises made prior to elections, for much bitter feeling has been the result since in '92 the West Side gave up the whole county elections to the East Side, most magnanimously, on the understanding tnat it was to heal the differences existing over the court-house question. The division this year is the result. The point I wish to call attention to is that the State and the next Legislature is safely Democratic, and all Pocahontas need do is to elect a candidate who will truly represent the whole county.

DEMOCRAT.

Dunmore.

The weather continues good and the farmers are busy cutting corn and seeding. Farmers are beginning to see that it pays better to raise grain than to buy it. We have plenty of good farming land; all it needs is a little elbow grease to tickle the face of the earth, and the balance will be done. The next thing we need is better roads, and we can not understand why some overseers get their hands out and work on the roads, and other overseers don't work a day.

Judge C. F. Moore is spending a week or so at his mother's.

Dr. E. H. Smith, the popular druggist of Marlinton, spent Sunday in town.

Professor John A. McLaughlin spent several days with his friends and took in the auction at Green Bank, Saturday. The professor was also looking after the interests of his school.

Miss Elva Jones and Harry Jones and Roy Eagle, of Doe Hill, are among their friends here.

Dr. John Ligon was in town last Saturday.

Several wagon loads of grain have come to Green Bank and Dunmore mills from the Edray neighborhood.

Our school started off Monday, with Miss Walker, who is calculated to learn the young shoots how to idea.

Miss Alice McLaughlin will teach the McLaughlin school.

Miss Bessie Patterson will teach at X roads.

Mr. Ed. Kline and family returned home from a three weeks' visit.

Don't forget the Galford Sale on the 28th. CRANK.

For first-class job work come to the TIMES office.

Clover Creek.

Cutting corn and sowing wheat is the order of the day.

The sick at this place are better.

Mrs. Ann Creamer and son have been visiting friends in the upper end of the county.

George Pringly, of Randolph county, was among us the other day.

Misses Mabel Ligon and Birdie Baxter are teaching the schools at this place. They are getting along fine.

Charles Showalter is doing a large job of brushing for William Gibson.

J. H. Doyle has just returned from Randolph county.

There is a leatherwood tree in George Pringleys garden, in Randolph, that is six inches in diameter and about eight feet high.

A big picnic at Slaven's Cabin on the 20th.

There is to be a turkey roast in this part soon, look out.

Dr. Lacy and Bishop Peterkin will preach at the Clover Lick church next Sunday.

INQUIRER.

Lobelia.

Corn cutting and seeding in full blast. L. C. McMillion estimates that he will have 600 bushels of corn; all raised with the hoe.

H. L. Casebolt has been suffering for some time with a sore eye.

Mrs. George Dean and Pery Kerns are very low with fever.

Messrs. Roder and Boice, of Camden, were the guests of W. B. Hill, last week.

Blackberrying all done. There were probably 2,500 bushels gathered at the Falling Timber.

W. B. Hill saw a fine buck not long since. He says it would have run over him, had he not hollowed at it.

N. W. Kinnison is building a new house on the Flat.

Mr. Whiting was on the Creek looking for calves and hogs last week.

Mr. Spencer had a bear to knaw out of his bear pen last week.

Albert Williams died at his father's, on Droop Mountain, on the 11th. He had just returned from Kansas, where he had been for 12 or 13 years.

S. A. McCarty's machine has gone to Spring Creek to thresh.

George Kinnison raised a turnip that weighed two pounds.

N. Clutter will start for Removal next week, if he gets a move on him in time.

Hurrah for the railroad. Its coming. Let her come.

OBSERVER.

Green Bank.

Mr. Charley Cleek and Mr. Revercomb of Bath are in this part of the county buying cattle and sheep.

Miss Mary Warwick is off to Williamsville, Va., on a visit.

Misses Hattie Cleek and Annie Rivercomb of Williamsville, Va., are the guests of Mrs J. R. Warwick at this writing.

Misses Leila Hull and Anna Lightner are of to Monterey, Va., on a visit.

Rev. J. A. Taylor, of Academy, was among his many friends, at this place last week.

Dr. John Ligon passed through our town on last Saturday.

Capt. C. B. Swecker tooted his horn here last Saturday. There was a very small crowd to hear him and the auction was a failure.

Major J. C. Arbogast and son, Wordell, started for Staunton today, where Mr. Wordell will board the cars for Front Royal Academy, to complete his education. Success to him.

W. A. Gladwell and family are off to Staunton Va., on a pleasant trip at this time accompanied by Mrs. J. C. Arbogast.

Jacob Boner will take his family to Baltimore soon, when they will make their future home. But he will return to his store at this place.

Green Bank is more than a greasy spot yet as the hail did no damage here, but left a very wet spot and she is blossoming as the rose.

Sickness has disappeared from our part of the county and the Doctors are at ease.

REPORTER

Buckeye.

Fine rain on the mountain last Saturday, but very little reached the lower settlement, consequently we are still experiencing dry weather and the springs continue to be low.

Farmers are busily engaged in cutting corn and sowing wheat.

Preaching last Sunday at the upper church on Swago, by Rev. W. T. Price. His text was based upon the prodigal son, from which he spoke very eloquently.

Last Saturday evening one of our neighbor boys asked his mama if he could go to see the girls Sunday. "No, no, my child," she replied, "you must stay at home to-morrow." "Well, the novels will catch thunder then," he replied despondently.

A wedding has been suggested on Greenbrier River. Watch and see if the turkey's head don't fly off as quick as if it was guillotined!

McNeill Brothers, who have been running a merry-go-round at the Lewisburg fair, have returned home.

Mr. J. W. Nunley formerly of Greebriar County passed through our town last saturdpy enroute to Virginia.

Died, near Buckeye, of diphtheria, little Clarance Beverage, son of John and Lucy Beverage, September 16, 1894, aged 5 years, 1 month, and 19 days.

One or two cases of diphtheria yet in the mountains.

KINDERGARTEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Tax Payers.

The undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas county will be at the following named places and dates respectively for the purpose of collecting taxes for the 1894.

Marlinton, ...	Oct. 2nd & 3rd
Academy	" 4th & 5th
Edray	Oct. 6th
Huntersville	" 8th
Frost	" 9th
Dunmore	" 10th
Green Bank	" 11th
Split Rock	" 12th

All parties meeting me at the above named places and on the dates named, and paying their taxes in full, will be allowed a discount of two and one half per cent.

J. C. ARBOGAST, S. P. C.

Trustee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Isaac McNeel, trustee, by James W. Jordin and Fannie C. Jordin, his wife, dated on the 26th day of December, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 206, to secure the payment of a certain bond, fully mentioned and described therein, and default having been made in the payment thereof and being required so to do by C. R. Moore, assignee of said bond, I Isaac McNeel, will on the 16th day of October, 1894, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, and in the Little Levels district, and described therein as two tracts of land, one containing 48 acres, on which the grantors reside, excepting therefrom ½ acres thereof conveyed to Fenton A. Chapman by deed of record in the Clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 188 of Deed Book No. 23, by said grantors. Also, one acre conveyed by same to same by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 337 of Deed Book No. 22, and 5 acres conveyed by same to T. C. Wooddell, by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 162 of Deed Book No. 22, and the other tract conveyed containing 30 acres, both of which tracts of 48 acres and 30 acres being the same described in a deed of partition dated January 24th, 1876, and of record in said Clerk's office at page 73 of Deed Book 12.

ISAAC MCNEEL, Trustee.

N. C. MCNEIL, Atty.

s21 4t

☞TIMES office for good job work.☜

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of October, 1893, and on the 19th day of June, 1894, in the consolidated chancery causes of Witz, Biedler & Co. *vs.* Herold & Moore, and Greer & Laing *vs.* Herold & Moore, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed, in front of the court-house of said county, on the 16th day of October, 1894, to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following lots or parcels of land.

First, an undivided one-half interest owned by M. F. Herold jointly with J. L. Herold in 159 acres of land on Knapp's Creek, 56½ acres on the waters of Knapp's Creek, 10 acres on Mill Run, and 316 acres on Alleghany Mountain. Also, an undivided one-half interest with L. W. Herold in 120 acres on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Second, the one-half undivided interest of L. W. Herold in above mentioned 120 acres, and 132 acres owned by said L. W. Herold, on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Third, the one-half undivided interest of C. R. W. Rider in 80 acres and 95 acres on Knapp's Creek and 80 acres on Alleghany Mountain, and 71 acres and 130 poles owned by the said C. R. W. Rider near the town of Frost.

These lands lie principally in a body in the Knapp's Creek bottoms are well watered and in a high state of cultivation, and that part thereof which lies on the mountain sides is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood. The 95 —— acre tract of the Rider land has upon it a beautiful dwelling and convenient outbuildings, and the 120 acre tract of the Herold lands has also a fine dwelling beautifully situated, with barn and other outbuildings. The title to all these lands is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suits and expenses of sale, and for the residue the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, and falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from said date. A lien will also be retained as ultimate security.

N. C. MCNEIL, } Special Commissioners.
H. S. RUCKER, }

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, do hereby certify that bond, as required by law, has been filed with me by the above Special Commissioners.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

s21 4t

Notice.

The second and last examination for the teachers of Pocahontas county, will be held at Hillsboro, Sept. 28 and 29. D. L. BARLOW, County Superintendent.

Edray, W. Va., September 10, 1894.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Loca ed near Cour House.

Terms.

per day 1.00
per meal --- 25
lodging - - 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER. Proprietor.

FEED, LIVERY —AND— SALESTABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

☞Horses for Sale and Hire.☜

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boarded,

All persons having horses to trade, are invited to call. Young horses broken to ride and work.

J. H. G. WILSON,
Marlinton W Va.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on my lands on on Hill's Creek, adjoining the lands of P. Henry, R. W. Hill and others, either by hunting, taking fruit of any kind, walking or riding through, or by tearing down fences without permission.

s7 4t JOEL O. HILL.

VISIBLE GUEST.

[illegible] H. C. BUNNER.

WE were spending a pleasant evening in the parlor of my father's handsome country home when the front door-bell rang and started us all into guessing who our visitor might be.

In spite of my blushing attempt to ridicule the idea it was pretty [illegible]ley the youngest mem[illegible]amily, at least—that our [illegible] prove to be a young man [illegible] supposed to be deeply [illegible] me, when our dainty [illegible] announced a messenger [illegible]am.

[illegible]hat unusual event in our [illegible]metimes too quiet exist[illegible]s little commotion, and, [illegible]h was addressed to me, I [illegible] with curious eyes while I [illegible]velope and read its con[illegible]

[illegible]t to-morrow to visit you," [illegible]ve sent trunk to-day," [illegible]y Norton." She was my [illegible] girl friend on earth and [illegible]mised to visit me. The [illegible] of her coming made [illegible]appy that nothing more [illegible]t my "bean," for which [illegible]al.

[illegible]fternoon the expressman [illegible]expected trunk. I had it [illegible]s and placed in my room, [illegible]ed that my best friend [illegible] my lovely, sunny bed [illegible] not be poked away in the [illegible]ut reserved for ordinary

[illegible]e trouble and complain[illegible]trunk was unusually large [illegible]he expressman, helped by [illegible]r, carried it up and set it [illegible]oot of my bed, there to [illegible]beloved owner.

[illegible]mentioned, our house and [illegible]e large and handsome, for [illegible]eing rich, prided himself [illegible]ing a home befitting a [illegible]ntleman. We also pos[illegible]h jewelry and other rare [illegible]nd, for fear of robbers, [illegible]as well protected without [illegible] within by bolts and bars [illegible] alarms at each door and [illegible] addition we all had large [illegible] by our bedsides to ring [illegible]case of necessity, and the [illegible] of the family had no end [illegible]handy pistols.

[illegible]tly, on the following [illegible]n we discovered that we [illegible]bbed during the night, we [illegible]ned and shocked beyond

[illegible]very room had been en[illegible]arly all our jewelry was [illegible] watches from under pil[illegible]ocketbooks from father's [illegible]'s trousers had been taken. [illegible] puzzling and alarming of [illegible]act that not the slightest [illegible]aking in or out could be [illegible]single door or window. [illegible] contrivances were all un-

[illegible]ld have done the robbery? [illegible] suspect our servants of [illegible] the crime, for long years [illegible]ity proved the contrary. [illegible] had secreted himself in [illegible]fore closing time, which [illegible]sible, how could he have [illegible]and left no trace? The [illegible]d to solve the riddle the [illegible]ions it became to us, [illegible]village constable, hastily [illegible]d he'd soon have a theory

[illegible]ernoon of that awful day [illegible]gram came to our house [illegible]Norton. It read: "Moth[illegible] ill. Cannot come. Will [illegible]nk. Please deliver to ex[illegible]hen he calls. Will write [illegible]"

[illegible]r following that came the [illegible] and, glad that Mary was [illegible] the unpleasantness of a [illegible] a forlorn time, we again [illegible] help him away with the [illegible] from its place at the foot

[illegible]k we did our best, assisted, [illegible] detectives, to discover a [illegible]robbers, but all in vain. [illegible]y day we sent to the post[illegible]r friend's promised letter, [illegible]ame. Then anxious for [illegible]other was seriously ill, I [illegible]

[illegible]

THOUGHT made me shudder and feel faint.

But, though we admired the cunning and bold trick, we immediately set about tracing the trunk to where it went after leaving our house.

The expressman, whom we found to be honest and unsuspicious in the matter, had given it to the railroad which, on telegraphic orders, had forwarded it to an adjacent city. There it was called for and taken away by a drayman who likely was an accomplice of the burglar, for no one at the station knew him and nothing further could be learned regarding the trunk, at least for the time being.

Now comes the strangest and almost incredible part of my story.

Some months after our robbery I was on a week's visit at my uncle's house in a distant town. Like my father's, it was spacious, and showed evidence of the wealth it contained.

One evening after supper and while we were all gathered in the parlor a telegram was brought in and handed to my Cousin Alice. Of course my detective curiosity was aroused at the similarity of the event and when it turned out to be almost identical in its reading with the one sent to me the night before our burglar, I instantly knew what was coming. So did the rest, for they, as you may guess, were not ignorant of the affair.

For some moments we gazed at each other in speechless astonishment. Then Uncle John, bound to joke, no matter what happened, asked me with mock seriousness if I would like the expected trunk set in my room, which, being the guest chamber, was the right place for it.

My look of terror made him smile in spite of his straight face.

"No! No!" I gasped. "I should die at the sight of it. Oh, Uncle John, do send for the police at once. I'm sure we'll all be murdered in our sleep."

"Yes, but we want to trap your burglar friend," he laughed, "and maybe recover your jewels. However, if you are so unhospitable, perhaps Alice will take the stranger in."

But Alice, with a face more scared than mine, declared positively that she wouldn't.

"Well, then, I will do the honors," said uncle, glancing mischievously at his frightened wife.

"John! you shall do no such thing," spoke up auntie, with a trembling voice. "I'll have the trunk thrown down the well as soon as it arrives. No burglar, dead or alive, comes into my room. The idea!"

Finally we settled down to business and fixed on a plan to catch the coming burglar red-handed and without any danger to ourselves.

Early next morning I moved from the guest's chamber to my room with cousin Alice. Then my deserted apartment had its windows securely barred, so that our expected guest could not escape through them should he feel so inclined, and its door was fixed to be strongly bolted from outside, in the hall. Some old watches and jewelry of small value were carelessly left on the dressing case to tempt the rascal and keep him in innocence of our crafty scheme.

Several well-armed men were to be stationed quietly in and about the house, to do whatever fighting might be necessary, though our plan was to let the burglar rest in fancied peace, if possible. Then, after his departure in the trunk, we were to follow and capture his pals in the city, and so recover the previously stolen articles.

'Tis needless to mention our excitement, of waiting all the next day for the trunk, or our scarcely concealed agitation when, toward evening, it arrived.

Uncle John himself, loudly proclaiming his gladness at the pleasure of the visit it promised, helped the unsuspecting expressman up the broad staircase and carefully left it in the guest chamber, right side up and where it could be observed from the hall by peeping through the key-hole of the well-fastened door.

Before dark I mustered courage enough to steal in stockinged feet to the key-hole and peek in.

Yes, the trunk was the very one I had entertained and even sat on in my room at home, with never a thought of its horrid occupant. Ugh! The sight of it sent chills through me and aroused a feeling on my scalp, as if my hair was trying to erect itself. Hastily I ran away from that worse than Blue Beard chamber, and never stopped shivering till supper was over.

You may be sure no eyes were closed in the house that night. The men guarding the hall heard the knob of the prison-room door softly tried, [illegible] it didn't open which

gram, almost a duplicate of mine, arrived, and after it the expressman for the trunk. Again uncle and the still unsuspicious man lifted the burglar's receptacle and placed it on the wagon to go to the railroad station.

Then, as we watched it driven away with uncle and a pair of constables following in a buggy, we dared speak above a whisper.

The rest of the story uncle told us on the following day, when he came home safely from his hazardous trip.

"At the station," he said, "we found a nice looking, respectable chap waiting. When the trunk appeared he paid the expressman and checked the trunk through to New York, to which place I bought my ticket, and, also, telegraphed on for city police detectives to meet me on arrival of the train.

"When the trunk was placed in the baggage part of the smoking car its owner got on board and took his seat among the smokers. As innocent as a babe I plumped down beside him and in a right friendly way offered him a cigar, which, like a gentleman, he accepted. Then, puffing our cigars together as chummy as you please, we soon got acquainted and had a truly delightful chat—principally about the weather, though, for the fellow was mighty careful to avoid other topics.

"When we reached New York I found it necessary to attend to some business, which concerned him rather more than he thought, so shaking hands 'good-bye,' and expressing a hope to become better acquainted, I left him watched by my town constables while I sought my smarter city detectives and put them 'onto him.'

"His drayman was on hand waiting near the baggage-room. As soon as he got the trunk on his cart and drove off a ways my smoking friend was neatly "collared and cuffed" and marched in an opposite direction between two valiant policeman. Then the detectives and my self took a cab and started after the trunk.

"Through streets becoming dirtier and wickeder we followed, without attracting suspicion from the drayman, until he stopped before an apparently unoccupied house and prepared to unload. Ere he could do so one detective jumped on his cart, and without speaking started his horse ahead again. The other, aided by me, grabbed the fellow and prevented him from making an outcry to alarm his pal in the trunk. Immediately several policemen who I didn't know were following behind suddenly appeared and burst into the house which turned out to be a 'fence' for the thieves.

"Leaving our surprised drayman in charge of some of the officers we seated ourselves in the cab and again followed the trunk to a police station-house, into which it was carried and placed in front of the captain's desk on the floor.

"Then silently we awaited results. It was dusk, and as no lights were yet burning to let our game see where he was we rightly supposed he would think himself safe at home and act accordingly. Prepared to turn on the gas full blaze when he did so, we watched the trunk. For perhaps fifteen anxious minutes it seemed lifeless. Then we heard a movement inside, heard a bolt drawn and saw the lid slowly rise and a head cautiously appear. Up went the gas and over went the trunk's lid, pulled by an armed office. At first the head, or its face rather, wore a happy, triumphant, broad grin; then as things didn't look familiar its eyes opened wider in an effort to understand matters, while the grin faded away like a rainbow. Then, as the facts of the case forced themselves on the burglar's startled brain the poor fellow's hair straightened, his eyes bulged out like a lobster's and the astonishment and terror depicted on his youthful, but evil features beat acting all hollow.

"'Come out of that, you scamp!' shouted the police captain as soon as he could talk for laughing, 'and give an account of yourself. What's the name of this particular racket anyhow?'

"The burglar tried to laugh also, but it was a dismal failure. 'Oh, that's all right,' he grinned, 'I took yez for the conductor. That's why I was scared. Yer see, I've been beating the railroad, boss. 'Taint every chap kin git ahead of old Vanderbilt and Chauncey Dee-pue. But don't tell 'em, kors they'll be a-opening all the trunks on the line and the wimmin might object. Ha, ha, ha! Say, purty slick trick, wasn't it?'

"The burglar's bluff was good, but it didn't work for a cent.

"'What yer doing with those watches in the trunk?' asked a policeman as he fished them out after the fellow had painfully managed to crawl

smashers couldn't hurt. There were pockets made to button in the lining, but only a couple were filled with his plunder. Some empty flasks and crumbs of food we found. In the bottom and sides were ventilating and peepholes. A man might live a week in that trunk, I think, if his provisions held out."

In a week or so I received a notice to appear in a New York court to give my testimony and identify the things stolen at my own home, most of which we recovered. I saw the trunk again, and its occupant, but I guess he knew me better than I did him.—Detroit Free Press.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A shorthand typewriter is the latest invention.

On a warm day sound travels at the rate of 775 miles an hour.

More people have died from colds than were ever killed in battle.

The speed of the newest rapid-fire guns is at the rate of 1968 miles an hour.

Every pontoon used in the French Army weighs 1658 pounds and has a buoyancy of 18,675 pounds.

The hottest place in the United States last summer was Bagdad, Arizona, where the mercury often reached 140 degrees in the shade.

A gas well with a pressure of over 4,000,000 feet near West Muncie, Ind., is on fire, and all efforts to check the flames have so far proved futile.

Experiments with aluminum at the Navy Department render it likely that it will form an important part in the construction of light craft hereafter.

Piscatorial authorities say that, were it not for the natural enemies of fish, the codfish would fill all the available space in the seas, rivers and oceans.

A tiny electric light fastened to the end of a pencil is a recent invention to enable reporters to make notes in darkness, and find the key hole when they reach home.

Our nickel five cent piece gives a key to the intricacies of the metric system, as it weighs exactly five grammes, and it is exactly two centimetres in diameter.

Two physicians have arrived at the conclusion that most persons struck by lightning and to all appearances dead could be recalled to life by applying the method of artificial respiration in use for resuscitating the drowned.

Professor Langley demonstrates that if a body of coal sufficiently large to last the United States a thousand years should be set on fire, the heat given forth from it would not equal that which the sun gives out in the thousandth part of a second.

The interior of Greenland is estimated to be covered with a shield-shaped cap of snow and ice not less than 5000 feet, or one mile in thickness. In winter this mighty shield is even thicker, and its gross tonnage becomes something that paralyzes the imagination and bankrupts the box where the printer keeps his zero signs.

The English Government report of an investigation into the influenza epidemic of the last four years, regards the proof of the contagiousness of the disease from person to person as overwhelming, and denies that it is transported through the atmosphere; another warning of the folly of unnecessary contact with the sick, or contact without precautions; an eminent laryngologist attributes the contagiousness to the breath.

Danger in the Bath.

Some of the facts recently brought to light on the philosophy of bathing are as interesting as they are important, and special mention may be made of the investigation in this line by M. Wertheimer, of Paris, and now communicated by him to the public. He shows that a sensation of cold on the skin acts as a circulation of the lower part of the trunk, that is to say, on the veins, and also on the brain, in the same way as a mechanical or electrical stimulus of the sensitive nerves of the skin. This observation, it is declared, affords an explanation of the fact that a sudden immersion of the body in cold water after a meal, and while the process of digestion is going on, may be attended with danger; at such a time the abdominal system is the seat of intense physiological congestion, and the accumulation of blood in it is suddenly thrown back toward the nervous centres, and the consequence may be a disorder resulting in death.—New York Telegram.

ant Affair—A Bride's Dress.

THE Kirghese are a nomadic tribe, living in the steppes of Asia, north of the Caspian Sea, and among the environs of Issi-Kul. They are one of the most interesting and picturesque tribes of that wild and barbaric country, for the reason that they make no pretense to civilization, yet live in comparative comfort, with the same primitive customs which their ancestors maintained before them. Their houses are bamboo or wicker huts, which are open to the weather in summer, but in winter are thatched with heavy blankets of their own manufacture and walled with solid masses of snow fifteen feet high. These are pressed against the dwellings, making them air-tight and shutting out the severe cold of that rigorous climate. A hole in the side admits light, or at least as much of it as those children of the wilds make use of. Like the Indians, they sit or recline about their fires on deerskin of their own curing, and add the smoke of their pipes to the clouds that emanate from the fire, not minding in the least the stifling atmosphere.

To these nomads life is mostly a holiday. Their laws are simple and traditional, a chief settling all their disputes with a royal autocracy. They are not warlike as are their neighbors the Cossacks, and give much attention to the hunt and a rude sort of agriculture. The women, who dress almost exactly like the men except on holidays or at weddings, do the greater part of the domestic work. It is they who manufacture in large quantities that delightful beverage which is known variously to Europeans as kumys, koumiss, kumiss, and is made of mares' milk.

The evening and morning amusement of the Kirghese is the milking hour. Then the herds of goats, camels, mares and colts are driven in from pasture, and the women turn out in their mannish costumes and high fur hats—if it is winter—to milk and chatter. It is, then, a labor of love, since they all love kumys, which is their substitute for whisky. It is really a strong intoxicant when fermented with a mixture of asses' milk, goats' milk and camels' milk, making a liquor so strong that one glass of it will upset a temperate European, while a native will imbibe eight or ten glasses before he loses his head. The Kirghese sip their kumys with true appreciation of its exhilarating properties, and all the time that can be spared from eating is set aside for drinking, when men, women and children alike participate.

When the Kirghese move their quarters from one valley or mountain to another they make it the occasion of great hilarity and feasting. Then the women wear the gay costumes of merry-makers, riding horseback like men, driving the herds before them, among which the children are distributed in paniers by themselves on camels or colts, the sagacious beasts seeming to know that they are part of the family, and conducting themselves with great discretion.

Marriage among the Kirghese is a very important affair. The bride has little to say in the matter, she being accepted by a lover in consideration of a dowry of camels and horses, when the contract is made before the chief, according to the laws of their religion, which is Mohammedan. The bride is decked in the richest stuffs, for the Kirghese are wealthy in the accumulation of costly silks and jewels, which are handed down from one generation to another, to be worn perhaps but once in a lifetime. If a bride is married as her mother was before her, she will wear a kalat of striped silk in all the gorgeous colors of the orient. Her jacket will be trimmed with bands of gold and silver sequins, and her trousers tucked into elegant boots of variegated leather, while her fur cap will be studded with jewels as big as the Koh-i-noor. The face will then be covered with a veil which has two slits for the eyes, and these untaught daughters of Eve can manage a veil in the most coquettish and fascinating manner so that no attractive feature is really concealed.

The Kirghese is a sovereign in his own right and never acknowledges a superior. When two of the men meet, the question first propounded is this: "Who are thy seven ancestors?" The answer is usually satisfactory, as every tribesman can recite his lineage as smoothly as if it were a memorized lesson. Like his prayers, it is a part of his mental being, for these nomads are taught certain things traditionally, and never disturb these native possessions by any acquired knowledge. They retain the fundamental truths, and their khan, or tribal chief, does

...ROOF OF THE HAT.

...monkeys and fools carry cracked

...never stops to put on his hat.
...Horn.

...ot what one knows, but how
...to it. That determines one's

...an always tickle a girl with a
...if it happens to be an ostrich
...—Puck.

...is not faith enough in this
...go around and never was.
...on News.

...woman who is vain of her
...is as wise as the man who is
...his broken.—Puck.

...man who is "always on the go,"
...ly doesn't know how to stop
...e gets there.—Puck.

...a girl goes visiting she re-
...turns as soon as she has worn all
...—Atchison Globe.

...a man who would like to re-
...g world has a front gate that
...lay shut.—Ram's Horn.

...ows.—"Have you any spare
...Landlies (curtly).—"My funds
...spare."—Chicago Record.

...lking succeeds like distress,"
...ed the beggar, as he counted
...at the end of the day.—Fun.

Little grains of wisdom,
Little bits of sense,
Have a way of making
Cupid lose interest.
—Detroit Free Press.

...battleship does well enough at
...age, but when she comes on a
...hen comes the tug.—Boston
...ript.

...ed many boys have turned out
...because they had fathers who
...been work with a dull hoe.—
...Horn.

...ere's a lesson to be learned from
..., my son. It is given a head
...may not go too far."—Boston
...ript.

...man who discovered that the
...t hour is just before the dawn,
...ave been making a night of it.
...adelphia Life.

...her—"In the sentence, 'Time
...ey,' can you parse money?"
...r—"Yes'm, if it is good money."
...roit Free Press.

...te Gentleman (in street car)—
... my seat, madame." Lady—
...r mind, thank you. I get out
...too."—New York Weekly.

"That woman the weaker vessel is
Full many a doubt he hath,
Who feels the weighty contents of
The vials of her wrath.
—Puck.

...celand whistling is regarded as
...ation of the divine law. In most
...ins, however, it is regarded only
... confounded nuisance.—Boston
...ript.

...ious—"I'd be ashamed to write
...tuff as you write." Authors—
...ourse, you would. Everybody
... say it was plagiarized."—Chi-
...Record.

...nie—"Don't you think our
...n styles are just horrid? I do."
...—"Is that the reason you are
...wearing your last year's bon-
...—Indianapolis Journal.

...sterly—"I tell you there's elec-
...y in the air out West. You can't
...e Chicago atmosphere in New
..." Hudson—"Yes, you can.
...just behind a garbage cart."—
...Field's Washington.

... Van Asthelt—"I suppose you
...lively interest in the politics of
... country, Lord Saxonorme?"
...Saxonorme (with pride)—"Oh,
...es. I'm a member of the House
...ords, y' know."—Chicago Rec-

...rs—"Going in for charity again,
...n? What is it this time?" Dora
..."We are going to distribute cheap
...s of Beethoven's symphonies
...g the poor. Music is such an aid
...religion, you know."—New York

...ther (examining pupils in geog-
...)—"What is the name of this
..." Pupil—"Birmingham." Mas-
..."What is it noted for?" Pupil—
...arms." Master—"What are fire-
..." Pupil—"Poker, shovel and
..."—Tit-Bits.

...iful Rags—"What's become of
..." Weary William (shaking his
...—"Don't ask me, Ragsy. He's
...to the bad." Restful Rags—"In
...h?" Weary William—"Worse
...that! He's workin' reg'lar in a
...g."—Kate Field's Washington.

Buffalo are out circular.

Cossack red and tan are extensively worn.

Mrs. Mary Anderson Navarro is said to be an accomplished banjo player.

Katherine E. Kelsey is Probate Register of Shiawassee County, Michigan.

Although the parents of Mme. Ramos-Story are Americans, the prima donna was born in China.

A woman in Iowa who boxed a man's ears will have to pay $500 damages because she injured his ear-drum.

Miss Emma K. Henry, an evangelist, is meeting with great success among the Congregational churches of South Dakota.

In the beginning two women were appointed members of the British Royal Academy. None has since been elected.

There are twenty-two woman physicians in the foreign field who are sent and sustained by the Presbyterian Church, North.

The influence of the Columbian Exposition is apparent, for there are a lot of new and strange fabrics shown that have never been worn before in a general manner.

Pet dogs across the Atlantic are now dyed to harmonize with the prevailing tint of their mistress's boudoir. Two shades of violet form the most popular coloring for white dogs.

Ex-Empress Eugenie, who was not long ago a guest at dinner with Queen Victoria, has now only careworn lines and a sad, dullish expression on the face that was once the admiration of Europe.

There are women who keep their silver in woolen bags and wonder why it tarnishes. It is supposed that the sulphur in the cloth causes the metal to blacken. Chamois bags are best for silver.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Kansas, gives her entire time to the interest of the cause she represents. She is on the road all the time traveling through Kansas.

The Princess of Bulgaria has won the hearts of her people by her simplicity. She attends the weekly market on foot, going from stall to stall to make her purchases, escorted only by a respectful crowd of peasants.

Lady Battersea spoke before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Brecon, Wales, some time since, and women acted as stewards, attending to all the details of the meeting for the first time in history.

The new fad now in Paris is for young girls to appear as old as possible, ingenues being out of the mode. Young girls are seen quite often, particularly debutantes, with powdered hair and make-up as elderly as can be assumed.

In the face of the absolutely stupendous number of pictures which represent Queen Victoria or any and every domestic occasion with her crown on it is rather curious to learn that she has not, as a matter of fact, worn it more than twenty times during her whole reign.

The finishing push to the animal craze has come in the bow cravats of lace, pinned into position with dainty sticker pins, jeweled or not, as the resources of the wearer may permit. No woman now considers her street suit complete, without cravat, which is superseding both feathers and fur neck boas.

In a ballot taken among its women readers to ascertain their favorite authors, Figaro (Paris) found Bourget to occupy first and Pierre Loti second place. Many of the women who expressed an opinion wrote gratuitously and with much energy, pitching into Zola, denouncing him and all his works.

The novelist Ouida is decidedly plain-looking, about fifty years old, and "overdresses shockingly." She drives on the fashionable thoroughfares in Florence every bright day, a gay picture against the turquoise blue satin of her smart orongham, in an orange-colored batiste, much trimmed with lace, and a black guipure mantilla.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson possesses beauty of face, figure and mind, and her big, soft eyes can, if the occasion demands, be stern and impressive. She is a blue-stocking who disowns bluestockingdom. When she wants extra pin money she knocks off work in her Samoan flower garden and dashes off stories and articles for which there is always a market.

The Duchess of Sutherland is the only little lady entitled to be called "Your Grace" in Great Britain. When a child Lady Millicent St. Clair Erskine, as she then was known, was an

Various Classes For the Little Feathered Pupils—Trained With the Aid of Organs and Flutes.

ONE of the best cage songsters that comes to us from across the water is the little bullfinch, a small, shy bird which inhabits the well-wooded districts of Asia, central and southern Europe, and parts of England. It is found in this country only as a captive. At home the bullfinch attacks the young buds of fruit-trees, and incurs the enmity of the gardeners all through Europe; but the bird is such a sweet singer and whistler that his fault in this respect is overcome by his excess of good qualities. In Germany thousands of bullfinches are bred and trained for the market every year, and many are imported to this country as cage-birds.

At Hesse and Fulda are several celebrated singing-schools where these singers have their voices and ears trained almost to perfection. Germany has supplied to the world some of the grandest human musicians; and she excels as well in cultivating and training the little bird-musicians sent forth to all parts of the world.

The little bullfinches are raised in confinement, and when very young they are divided into classes of six each. Each class has a separate room, where the six little birds are shut up in darkness, with plenty of food near them. This is before they have yet learned to whistle and imitate the songs of other birds. Suddenly the sweet notes of an organ startle the birds, and cause them to hop around in their dark prison. As the music continues, their spirits become enlivened. Soon they pick up some of the food and chirp forth a few crude notes in imitation of the music. Light is then gradually allowed to enter the room, thus increasing the happiness of the singers, and they break forth into ecstatic song. The music is continued all day, and the enthusiastic birds try to follow and imitate it until fairly exhausted by their efforts.

This is the preparatory school; and after each class of six has spent some time here, the several birds are handed over to training boys whose business it is to continue their instruction. The advanced pupils are taken into separate rooms where organs are played from early morning until night. The organs used are ordinary organs that have soft, pure, flute-like notes, with nothing harsh or disagreeable in the sound. Sometimes birds are trained by means of the flute, but in the larger establishments small organs are commonly used.

Everything is done for the birds' happiness, and the little creatures are kept in the best of spirits. The owner comes around every day or two to examine his pupils. So well does he understand the natures of the little singers that he reproves or praises the various ones in a manner that they perfectly understand. This training goes on for eight or nine months, when the birds are ready for their diplomas. If their voices have acquired firmness, and they do not forget or leave out passages in their songs, they pass the examination, and are permitted to leave the singing school. There are different grades of pupils in these bird seminaries, as in every other large school, and, while the majority can remember only a simple air with a short prelude, there are some intelligent ones that can be taught to whistle as many as three different airs, without spoiling or confusing them. Such bright birds are often kept longer in the seminary, and a postgraduate course is given to them.

In this course they are taught to imitate the songs of other birds, which they do to perfection; but care is taken to preserve their memory of the early education. They are also taught amusing tricks, which increase their value as performers. The birds from these German seminaries are distinguished all over the country, and are sold for good prices. Sometimes on first being taken from their seminary home the bullfinch becomes gloomy and quiet, and refuses to sing. This is an important period in its life, and the new owner should at first occasionally play the air that the bird has been accustomed to hear on the organ. This will cheer the captive's drooping courage, and start it into song once more.

These bullfinches begin their training about four days after they are out of the shell, and are not dismissed until nearly a year's instruction has perfected their voices. Like the parrot, they are very attentive, and they will learn some of the harsh notes of their parents if allowed to remain with them many days. They never pipe until they can feed themselves, and then they are given correct piping to imitate. A high, pure, manly whistle will be responded to by them in a full, round, flue-like tone. "Bull-

Royal Baking Powder.
It is Absolutely Pure.
All others contain alum or ammonia.

An Imported Farm.

"I once saw," said Bertram Reynolds, of Boston, "an imported farm, the soil as well as the products being absolutely foreign to the surroundings. This was in one of the coldest parts of Manitoba, where I was entertained by a family which had retained its love for milder regions and crops. The bill of fare was necessarily meager, but some of the vegetables were so bright and green that I could not help asking how they were preserved so well. To my surprise I learned that they were cultivated in a garden patch or a miniature farm, the soil of which had been brought from milder regions so as to insure a fertility not found in the region of ice. The vegetables themselves had been grown from imported seed, and owing to the care and protection they had had they were a perfect luxury. The expense of conveying the soil in barrels such a long distance would prevent any but comparatively wealthy people from trying the experiment, but my friends had made it a hobby. The only other case of earth-importing that I have met with is that done by the Shah of Persia. The traditions of his country prevent his treading on foreign soil, and when he makes a trip in foreign nations his attendants carry a supply of Persian soil, some of which is placed in his shoes, a practice which accounts for the great inconvenience walking always appears to his Majesty when abroad."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Will the American Girl Skilobn?

It will not be long in all probability before the American girl will go skilobning. This has a portentious sound, but merely refers to the winter sport of Scandinavia. It consists in scudding over the snow and ice after being shod with the skee, a long wooden snowshoe. Austrian ladies of fashion are devoted to the new sport, and it will get to New York sooner or later.

Lessens Pain

Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"My wife, after using 'MOTHER'S FRIEND,' passed through the ordeal with little pain, was **stronger in one hour** than in **a week** after the birth of her former child.
—J. J. MCGOLDRICK, Bean Station, Tenn.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw.—MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.
Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

Sold by All Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. **EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of Rubber Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM** and don't be persuaded into an inferior article

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WALL PAPER

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

January	2.	12 per cent.
"	15.	10 "
February	1.	11 "
"	15.	13 "
March	1.	9 "
"	15.	8 "
	TOTAL.	63 per cent.

We have paid to our customers in 75 days.
Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1000 can be invested; write for information.
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FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogues. 130

CLIP, SAVE AND SEND TO US

The 2 ton Aermotor Steel Truck weighs 175 pounds, has 16 inch wheels with 2-inch face. When three of the wheels are on the floor, the other end one is about 1¼ inches from the floor, thus enabling it to swivel easily. The body is 28 inches wide by 56 inches long. A bottom board is easily put in to make the bottom tight. If stakes are required, narrower boards can be put in slanting over the outer rail and under the inner one; or, if wide

boards are used, they will practically make side boards. By making these stakes long enough and putting in end ones in the same way bulky material may be handled.

We are making this offer to show a sample of our work. We want to show how nice a thing we can make, and how reckless we are in the matter of prices. This Steel Truck is furnished at $2.50 cash (2 cents per pound), and 2 copies of advertisement No 4, as per conditions named in No. 4. This is adv. No. 5.

PNU 13 '94

SPREAD THIS NEWS.—I have a hospital containing 43 furnished rooms, a corps of experienced physicians and trained nurses and make a specialty of curing Cancer without the knife, Catarrh, Tape Worm and Secret Diseases. I challenge the world to

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Lookin' on the bright side—
That's the way to go;
Bet you it's the right side—
Somewhere I know!

Nothin' much to grieve—
Keeps you in the groove;
It's a man's belief to
Make the mountains move!

Clouds is got a light side—
All the bells'll chime;
Lookin' on the bright side
Gits there every time!

—Atlanta Constitution.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Peacemakers and fools carry cracked heads.

A lie never stops to put on its hat.—Ram's Horn.

It is not what one knows, but how one tells it, that determines one's ability.

You can always tickle a girl with a feather, if it happens to be an ostrich feather.—Puck.

There is not faith enough in this world to go around and never was.—Galveston News.

The woman who is vain of her beauty is as wise as the man who is vain of his brains.—Puck.

The man who is "always on the go," generally doesn't know how to stop when he gets there.—Puck.

When a girl goes visiting she returns home as soon as she has worn all her dresses.—Atchison Globe.

Many a man who would like to reform the world has a front gate that won't stay shut.—Ram's Horn.

Borrows—"Have you any spare funds?" Lenddes (curtly)—"My funds are all spare."—Chicago Record.

"Nothing succeeds like distress," remarked the beggar, as he counted his coin at the end of the day.—Fun.

Little grains of wisdom,
Little bits of sense,
Have a way of making
Cupid less intense.

—Detroit Free Press.

The battleship does well enough at long range, but when she comes on a reef, then comes the tug.—Boston Transcript.

A good many boys have turned out badly, because they had fathers who made them work with a dull hoe.—Ram's Horn.

"There's a lesson to be learned from the pin, my son. It is given a head that it may not go too far."—Boston Transcript.

The man who discovered that the darkest hour is just before the dawn, must have been making a night of it.—Philadelphia Life.

Teacher—"In the sentence, 'Time is money,' can you parse money?" Scholar—"Yes'm, if it is good money."—Detroit Free Press.

Polite Gentleman (in street car)—"Take my seat, madame." Lady—"Never mind, thank you. I get out here, too."—New York Weekly.

That woman the weaker vessel is
Full many a doubt he hath,
Who feels the weighty contents of
The vials of her wrath.

—Puck.

In Iceland whistling is regarded as a violation of the divine law. In most countries, however, it is regarded only as a confounded nuisance.—Boston Transcript.

Criticus—"I'd be ashamed to write such stuff as you write." Authors—"Of course, you would. Everybody would say it was plagiarized."—Chicago Record.

Minnie—"Don't you think our modern styles are just horrid? I do." Mamie—"Is that the reason you are still wearing your last year's bonnet?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Westerly—"I tell you there's electricity in the air out West. You can't get the Chicago atmosphere in New York." Hudson—"Yes, you can. Walk just behind a garbage cart."—Kate Field's Washington.

Mrs. Van Astholt—"I suppose you take a lively interest in the politics of your country, Lord Saxonorme?" Lord Saxonorme (with pride)—"Oh, dear, no. I'm a member of the House of Lords, y' know."—Chicago Record.

Clara—"Going in for charity again, are you? What is it this time?" Dora—"We are going to distribute cheap copies of Beethoven's symphonies among the poor. Music is such an aid to digestion, you know."—New York Weekly.

Master (examining pupils in geography)—"What is the name of this town?" Pupil—"Birmingham." Master—"What is it noted for?" Pupil—"Firearms." Master—"What are firearms?" Pupil—"Poker, shovel and tongs."—Tit-Bits.

Restful Rags—"What's become of Pete?" Weary William (shaking his head)—"Don't ask me, Ragsy. He's gone to the bad." Restful Rags—"In jail, eh?" Weary William—"Worse than that! He's workin' reg'lar in a factory."—Kate Field's Washington.

First Young Lady—"Do you always buy two kinds of paper?" Second Young Lady—"Always. You see, when I write to Charlie I use red paper; that means love. When I answer Jim's letters I use blue paper, which means 'faithful unto death.'"—Brooklyn Life.

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

Ruffles are cut circular.

Coxcomb red and tan are extensively worn.

Mrs. Mary Anderson Navarro is said to be an accomplished banjo player.

Katherine E. Kelsey is Probate Register of Shiawassee County, Michigan.

Although the parents of Mme. Eames-Story are Americans, the prima donna was born in China.

A woman in Iowa who boxed a man's ears will have to pay $500 damages because she injured his ear-drum.

Miss Emma K. Henry, an evangelist, is meeting with great success among the Congregational churches of South Dakota.

In the beginning two women were appointed members of the British Royal Academy. None has since been elected.

There are twenty-two woman physicians in the foreign field who are sent and sustained by the Presbyterian Church, North.

The influence of the Columbian Exposition is apparent, for there are a lot of new and strange fabrics shown that have never been worn before in a general manner.

Pet dogs across the Atlantic are now dyed to harmonize with the prevailing tint of their mistress's boudoir. Two shades of violet form the most popular coloring for white dogs.

Ex-Empress Eugenie, who was not long ago a guest at dinner with Queen Victoria, has now only careworn lines and a sad, dullish expression on the face that was once the admiration of Europe.

There are women who keep their silver in woolen bags and wonder why it tarnishes. It is supposed that the sulphur in the cloth causes the metal to blacken. Chamois bags are best for silver.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Kansas, gives her entire time to the interest of the cause she represents. She is on the road all the time traveling through Kansas.

The Princess of Bulgaria has won the hearts of her people by her simplicity. She attends the weekly market on foot, going from stall to stall to make her purchases, escorted only by a respectful crowd of peasants.

Lady Batterses spoke before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Brecon, Wales, some time since, and women acted as stewards, attending to all the details of the meeting for the first time in history.

The new fad now in Paris is for young girls to appear as old as possible, ingenues being out of the mode. Young girls are seen quite often, particularly debutantes, with powdered hair and make-up as elderly as can be assumed.

In the face of the absolutely stupendous number of pictures which represent Queen Victoria or any and every domestic occasion with her crown on it is rather curious to learn that she has not, as a matter of fact, worn it more than twenty times during her whole reign.

The finishing push to the animal craze has come in the bow cravats of lace, pinned into position with dainty sticker pins, jeweled or not, as the resources of the wearer may permit. No woman now considers her street suit complete, without cravat, which is superseding both feathers and fur neck boas.

In a ballot taken among its women readers to ascertain their favorite authors, Figaro (Paris) found Bourget to occupy first and Pierre Loti second place. Many of the women who expressed an opinion wrote gratuitously and with much energy, pitching into Zola, denouncing him and all his works.

The novelist Ouida is decidedly plain-looking, about fifty years old, and "overdresses shockingly." She drives on the fashionable thoroughfares in Florence every bright day, a gay picture against the turquoise blue satin of her smart orougham, in an orange-colored batiste, much trimmed with lace, and a black guipure mantilla.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson possesses beauty of face, figure and mind, and her big, soft eyes can, if the occasion demands, be stern and impressive. She is a blue-stocking who disowns bluestockingdom. When she wants extra pin money she knocks off work in her Samoan flower garden and dashes off stories and articles for which there is always a market.

The Duchess of Sutherland is the only little lady entitled to be called "Your Grace" in Great Britain. When a child Lady Millicent St. Clair Erskine, as she then was known, was an active contributor to the writing competitions in various young people's periodicals. Shortly after her marriage she went on a yachting tour and on her return published a volume of travels, "How I Went Round the World in My Twentieth Year."

A NOVEL SINGING SCHOOL.

TEACHING SWEET-VOICED BULLFINCHES TO SING.

Various Classes For the Little Feathered Pupils—Trained With the Aid of Organs and Flutes.

ONE of the best cage songsters that comes to us from across the water is the little bullfinch, a small, shy bird which inhabits the well-wooded districts of Asia, central and southern Europe, and parts of England. It is found in this country only as a captive. At home the bullfinch attacks the young buds of fruit-trees, and incurs the enmity of the gardeners all through Europe; but the bird is such a sweet singer and whistler that his fault in this respect is overcome by his excess of good qualities. In Germany thousands of bullfinches are bred and trained for the market every year, and many are imported to this country as cage-birds.

At Hesse and Fulda are several celebrated singing-schools where these singers have their voices and ears trained almost to perfection. Germany has supplied to the world some of the grandest human musicians; and she excels as well in cultivating and training the little bird-musicians sent forth to all parts of the world.

The little bullfinches are raised in confinement, and when very young they are divided into classes of six each. Each class has a separate room, where the six little birds are shut up in darkness, with plenty of food near them. This is before they have yet learned to whistle and imitate the songs of other birds. Suddenly the sweet notes of an organ startle the birds, and cause them to hop around in their dark prison. As the music continues, their spirits become enlivened. Soon they pick up some of the food and chirp forth a few crude notes in imitation of the music. Light is then gradually allowed to enter the room, thus increasing the happiness of the singers, and they break forth into ecstatic song. The music is continued all day, and the enthusiastic birds try to follow and imitate it until fairly exhausted by their efforts.

This is the preparatory school; and after each class of six has spent some time here, the several birds are handed over to training boys whose business it is to continue their instruction. The advanced pupils are taken into separate rooms where organs are played from early morning until night. The organs used are ordinary organs that have soft, pure, flute-like notes, with nothing harsh or disagreeable in the sound. Sometimes birds are trained by means of the flute, but in the larger establishments small organs are commonly used.

Everything is done for the birds' happiness, and the little creatures are kept in the best of spirits. The owner comes around every day or two to examine his pupils. So well does he understand the natures of the little singers that he reproves or praises the various ones in a manner that they perfectly understand. This training goes on for eight or nine months, when the birds are ready for their diplomas. If their voices have acquired firmness, and they do not forget or leave out passages in their songs, they pass the examination, and are permitted to leave the singing school. There are different grades of pupils in these bird seminaries, as in every other large school, and, while the majority can remember only a simple air with a short prelude, there are some intelligent ones that can be taught to whistle as many as three different airs, without spoiling or confusing them. Such bright birds are often kept longer in the seminary, and a postgraduate course is given to them.

In this course they are taught to imitate the songs of other birds, which they do to perfection; but care is taken to preserve their memory of the early education. They are also taught amusing tricks, which increase their value as performers. The birds from these German seminaries are distinguished all over the country, and are sold for good prices. Sometimes on first being taken from their seminary home the bullfinch becomes gloomy and quiet, and refuses to sing. This is an important period in its life, and the new owner should at first occasionally play the air that the bird has been accustomed to hear on the organ. This will cheer the captive's drooping courage, and start it into song once more.

These bullfinches begin their training about four days after they are out of the shell, and are not dismissed until nearly a year's instruction has perfected their voices. Like the parrot, they are very attentive, and they will learn some of the harsh notes of their parents if allowed to remain with them many days. They never pipe until they can feed themselves, and then they are given correct piping to imitate. A high, pure, manly whistle will be responded to by them in a full, round, flue-like tone. Bullfinches brought up carelessly soon acquire bad habits in their singing, but those sent from the German singing-schools very rarely offend in this way. They carry their diplomas with them, and they do credit to their instructors.—St. Nicholas.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

An Imported Farm.

"I once saw," said Bertram Reynolds, of Boston, "an imported farm, the soil as well as the products being absolutely foreign to the surroundings. This was in one of the coldest parts of Manitoba, where I was entertained by a family which had retained its love for milder regions and crops. The bill of fare was necessarily meager, but some of the vegetables were so bright and green that I could not help asking how they were preserved so well. To my surprise I learned that they were cultivated in a garden patch or a miniature farm, the soil of which had been brought from milder regions so as to insure a fertility not found in the region of ice. The vegetables themselves had been grown from imported seed, and owing to the care and protection they had had they were a perfect luxury. The expense of conveying the soil in barrels such a long distance would prevent any but comparatively wealthy people from trying the experiment, but my friends had made it a hobby. The only other case of earth-importing that I have met with is that done by the Shah of Persia. The traditions of his country prevent his treading on foreign soil, and when he makes a trip in foreign nations his attendants carry a supply of Persian soil, some of which is placed in his shoes, a practice which accounts for the great inconvenience walking always appears to his Majesty when abroad."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Will the American Girl Skilobn?

It will not be long in all probability before the American girl will go skilobning. This has a portentious sound, but merely refers to the winter sport of Scandinavia. It consists in scudding over the snow and ice after being shod with the skee, a long wooden snowshoe. Austrian ladies of fashion are devoted to the new sport, and it will get to New York sooner or later.

Lessens Pain

Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"My wife, after using 'MOTHER'S FRIEND,' passed through the ordeal with little pain, was **stronger in one hour** than in **a week** after the birth of her former child.
—J. J. MCGOLDRICK, Bean Station, Tenn.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw.—MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.
Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

Sold by All Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. **EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of Rubber Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM** and don't be persuaded into an inferior article

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SMITH WALL PAPER

Good Papers 3c. and 5c. Gold Papers 5c., 8c. and 10c. Send 3c. stamps for samples. 341 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

January	2,	12 per cent.
"	15,	10 "
February	1,	11 "
"	15,	15 "
March	1,	9 "
"	15,	8 "
	TOTAL.	65 per cent.

We have paid to our customers in 75 days.
Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $100 can be invested; write for information.
FISHER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 18 and 20 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS Examination and advice as to patentability of invention. Send for Inventors Guide, or how to get a patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogues. 150 engravings. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatsville, Pa.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CLIP. SAVE AND SEND TO US.

The 2 ton Aermotor Steel Truck weighs 175 pounds, has 16 inch wheels with 2-inch face. When three of the wheels are on the floor, the other end one is about 1½ inches from the floor, thus enabling it to swivel easily. The body is 28 inches wide by 56 inches long. A bottom board is easily put in to make the bottom tight. If stakes are required, narrow boards can be put in slanting over the outer rail and under the inner one; or, if wide

boards are used, they will practically make side boards. By making these stakes long enough and putting in and over in the same way bulky material may be handled.

We are making this offer to show a sample of our work. We want to show how nice a thing we can make, and how reckless we are in the matter of prices. This Steel Truck is furnished at $2.50 cash (2 cents per pound), and 2 copies of advertisement No. 4, as per readiness named in No. 4. This is adv. No. 5.

PNU 13 '94

SPREAD THIS NEWS.—I have a hospital containing 43 furnished rooms, a corps of experienced physicians and trained nurses and make a specialty of curing Cancer without the knife, Catarrh, Tape Worm and Secret Diseases. I challenge the world to show the cures I can. I have discharged in the last 4 weeks all persons who were suffering with cancer in its most dreadful form, all of whom are now well. Send stamp for book. Consultation free on all diseases. DR. J. A. BURGOON, 307 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

MALE AND FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

J. E. Wamsley, A. M.
(Late Asst. Prof. of Greek and English in Randolph Macon College.)
Principal.

Miss Verdie Stonestreet,
(Graduate L. F. I.)
Assistant.

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Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Prepares for Leading Colleges and the University.

Full course in Higher Mathematics and English, Ancient and Modern Languages, with Public School Branches.

GRADED COURSES AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department
First and Second Reader Grades.
Tuition $1.50 per month

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Higher English and Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and German, Nat. Science and Moral Philosophy.
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Special rates will be made to students desiring courses in Hebrew and Anglo Saxon.

First half session opens Sept. 10 '94. Second half session opens Jan 15 '95; Session closes June 17 '95. For Particulars apply to the Principal, Academy, W. Va.

Commissioner's notice.

Office of L. M. McClintic, Commissioner, Marlinton, W. Va.
August 26th, 1894.

A. W. Rider's Administrator vs. *In Chancery.*
John Rider and others.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the above styled cause that pursuant to decrees entered therein by the circuit court of Pocahontas county, on the 18th day of October, 1893, and on the 21st day June, 1894, I will at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 24th day of September, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following accounts, to-wit;

1st. A further settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast admr. of A. W. Rider, decd.

2nd. An account the fund in this cause, real and personal, and after providing for the payment of the debts and costs, disburse the same among the legatees in the will of Alex. W. Rider, as declared and fixed in said decrees.

L. M. McClintic, Commissioner.

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. I. Holt, of Academy, West Virginia, will call and settle at once or their accounts will be put for collection.

N. J. Brown, Receiver.
August 28, 1894.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ICE - CREAM

AT THE

MARLINTON HOUSE,

By Mrs. C. A. YEAGER.

Every Saturday Night at 8 o'clock.

THE UMBRELLA

West Side, End of County Bridge.

Best and Cheapest Goods for the least money.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Which will best protect your interests on a "Rainy Day," Is to make a Dollar go a long and the right way.

Your income will look larger than ever when compared with the

BIG VALUES I offer in DRY GOODS.

Calico, 5 cents a yard.... Ladies Shoes, LaBelle Helena, $2.25 for $1.75
Misses Shoes, our Fashion Dine, $1.75 for $1.25.

Have you ever thought how fast money accumulated when you can buy

A $15.00 SUIT FOR $10.85?

A $3.00 pair of Pants for $2.25.

Thirty three and one third dol' on each $50 you spend, in five years will will make the sum total, $83.33⅓.

This is a Good Umbrella.

Yours, for Trade, P. GOLDEN.

E. H. Smith,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST,

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—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Paints and Oils,

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

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BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

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All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit and leather.
Mending neatly done.
Give me a call.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments

ROOFING Tin, Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing, with trimmings; and tools to lend, or tools to keep. Can be laid by anybody; shipped everywhere.

PAINT red and black, for metallic roofing. Creosote Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.

LADDERS that shorten or lengthen; for tinners, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.

PAPER heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors

PRICES low. Circulars and quotations by addressing,

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InSure against loss in the

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Cash Capital $100,000.00.

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Fine Hardwood Furniture,
Stock always on hand,
And Orders taken.

All Handmade.

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Da. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Da. J. F. Kincheloe,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
United Hospital and Dispensary,
Boston, Mass.
Allen C. Smith, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

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Dry Goods, Groceries

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH or to responsible parties thirty days. All outstanding debts must be settled at once.

The Keeley Cure.

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DRUNKENNESS
OPIUM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELEY REMEDIES—and they are administered by physicians who are not only skilful in their professions—but who have had a thorough course of instructions at the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "Home Treatment," send to

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

Charleston, W. Va., or Wheeling, W. Va.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 10. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. S. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
Clerk Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
Clerk Cir. Courts, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. C. E. Beard. G. M. Kee. Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter
Coroner Geo. P. Moore.
Justices: A. J. L. Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Elray—W. H. Grose Huntersville—Jno R. Taylor, Dunmore O. R. Carry, Academy—Thos Brady, Sebella.

THE COURTS.

The Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.
The County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is Levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, West Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney-at-law.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel.
All calls promptly answered.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D.
has located at
FROST, W. VA.
Calls promptly answered.

C. B. SWECKER,
General Auctioneer
and Real Estate Agent.
I sell Coal, Mineral and Timber Lands Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Order of publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, the 3rd day of September, 1894.

Levi Gay and J. P. Hawkins, Plaintiffs,
vs.
J. B. Lockridge, Amos Barlow, Henry Barlow, O. P. Sydenstricker, Emma N. Warwick, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Bank of Ronceverte, J. C. Lowry, Sr., J. C. Lowry, Jr., and J. H. Doyle, partners trading under the firm name of Lowry & Doyle, Wm. Gibson, John Wurtz, W. T. Price and J. C. Price, Committee of James Price, Sr., John Andrew Cleek, Bank of Lewisburg, Hugh Dever, J. M. Hardy and Hardy, partners trading under the firm name of J. M. Hardy & Son, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Virginia, John A. McNeel, and J. C. Arbogast, Sheriff of Pocahontas county, and as such Administrator of Hugh Adams deceased, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to enforce against the land of the defendant, J. B. Lockridge, the liens of the plaintiffs and defendant creditors of said J. B. Lockridge. And it appearing by affidavit filed, that the defendants, First National Bank of Buena Vista, J. M. Hardy and Hardy, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Virginia, and John A McNeel are non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said court, this 3rd day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk
W. A. BRATTON, Solicitor. s7 4t

Commissioner's sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Pocahontas county, made on the 12th day of July, 1894, in the matter of the old court house and jail and the land upon which they are situated at Huntersville, in this county. The undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, October 16, 1894,

in front of the court house of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to to the highest bidder, the old court-house and jail and the lots on which they are located, known as the Old Court-House and Jail Lot, situated at Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, reserving at said sale the use of said jail, and a right of way over said court house lot to said jail, until the new jail at Marlinton is finished and accepted by the County Court. Said lots and buildings would make a desirable location for an academy or high school.

TERMS OF SALE.

Enough cash in hand to pay expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

I, S. L. Brown, Clerk of the County Court of Pocahontas county, do certify that the Commissioner above has executed bond as required by law. S. L. BROWN, Clerk.
s14 4t

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. I. Holt, of Academy, West Virginia,

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on 6th day of April, 1894, and on the 22nd day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of M. J McNeel vs. Lanty W. Herold, and others, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1894.

in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the one half undivided interest of the defendent, L. W. Herold, in 120 acres of land situate in Pocahontas county, on the waters of Knaps Creek, on the West side of the wagon road leading from Huntersville to Frost, being the same land conveyed to Lanty W. Herold and M. F. Herold by Andrew Herold, by deed dated April 1st, 1876, (Exhibit "L" of the bill.) Also, 1¼ acres, or more, of land situate in the village of Frost, in this county, composed of two adjoining parcels, one of which is the residue of a tract of land conveyed to the said L. W. Herold by Charles P. Jones, Commissioner, by deed dated April 9, 1890, after conveying 2 acres to H. F. Herold by deed dated April 10, 1890. And the other parcel contains ½ acre, and the title was derived from the late J. B. Hannah. The 120 acres of land is mostly in bluegrass sod, is fertile and fine grazing land. The 1¼ acres of land in Frost has upon it a commodious dwelling house, together with all necessary outbuildings, and is admirably suited for hotel purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

H. S. RUCKER, } Special
L. M. McCLINTIC, } Comm'rs.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county do certify that the Commissioners above have executed bond as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, in the chancery cause of Thomas C. Malcomb *vs.* John N. Wanless, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House in Marlinton, West Virginia, on

Tuesday, October 16th, 1894,

a tract of land belonging to John N. Wanless supposed to contain about

363 ACRES,

lying in District No. 1 of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, being the same land conveyed by Andrew Wanless and wife to said John N. Wanless as containing by estimation 393 acres, by deed dated the 26th day of June, 1878, of record in the clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 54 of Deed Book No. 13, except 30 acres, more or less, on the South of said 363 acres, which was purchased by Thomas R. Beverage as part of said 393 acres, at a judicial sale confirmed by decree of said Court, at its April Term, 1893, in the chancery case of Matilda E. Wanless *vs.* John N. Wanless.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue of the purchase money falling due at 6 months from day of sale, the purchaser executing bond with good personal security for the deferred installment, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

State of West Virginia,
County of Pocahontas, to wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Circuit Court of the county afore

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of October, 1893, and on the 19th day of June, 1894, in the consolidated chancery causes of Witz, Biedler & Co, *vs.* Herold & Moore, and Greer & Laing *vs.* Herold & Moore, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed, in front of the court-house of said county, on the 16th day of October, 1894, to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following lots or parcels of land.

First, an undivided one half interest owned by M. F. Herold jointly with J. L. Herold in 150 acres of land on Knapp's Creek, 56½ acres on the waters of Knapp's Creek, 10 acres on Mill Run, and 316 acres on Alleghany Mountain. Also, an undivided one half interest with L. W. Herold in 120 acres on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Second, the one-half undivided interest of L. W. Herold in above mentioned 120 acres, and 132 acres owned by said L. W. Herold, on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Third, the one half undivided interest of C. R. W. Rider in 80 acres and 95 acres on Knapp's Creek and 80 acres on Alleghany Mountain, and 71 acres and 130 poles owned by the said C. R. W. Rider near the town of Frost.

These lands lie principally in a body in the Knapp's Creek bottoms are well watered and in a high state of cultivation, and that part thereof which lies on the mountain sides is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood. The 95 —— acre tract of the Rider land has upon it a beautiful dwelling and convenient outbuildings, and the 120 acre tract of the Herold lands has also a fine dwelling beautifully situated, with barn and other outbuildings. The title to all these lands is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suits and expenses of sale, and for the residue the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, and falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from said date. A lien will also be retained as ultimate security.

N. C. McNEIL, } Special Com-
H. S. RUCKER, } missioners.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, do hereby certify that bond, as required by law, has been filed with me by the above Special Commissioners.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
s21 4t

Order of publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

At rules held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of of said county, on Monday, the third day of September, 1894.

Uriah Hevener, Plaintiff,
vs.
H. A. Yeager, B. M. Yeager, R. S Turk, A. F. Mathews, Wm. M. McAllister, J. R. England, B. M. Yeager, Trustee, Eula J. Cunningnam, Walter H. Yeager, W. E. Yeager, Maud S. Yeager, Paris D. Yeager, and Sallie Yeager, Defts.

The object of this suit is to have the plaintiff substitute to the rights of the defendant, A. F. Mathews, in the judgment obtained by said Mathews against H. A. Yeager and plaintiff as his security, in the circuit court of Greenbrier county for $801.69 and $16 81 costs at the November term of said court, 1893, and to have the deed of trust given by said H. A. Yeager to B. M. Yeager, trustee to secure said Mathews debt, enforced for plaintiffs benefit, and to subject to sale the interest of said H. A. Yeager in the estate of which Bertie Yeager died seized. And it appearing by affidavit filed that R. S. Turk, J. R. England, Wm M McAllister, and walter H. Yeager are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, clerk of said circuit court, this 3rd day of Sep-

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered in the Chancery Cause of R. S. Turk, Commissioner, vs. B. M. Yeager, et als., pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, at the April Term, 1894, of said court, the undersigned special commissioner, will proceed on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1894, in front of the Court House door of said county, to sell publicly, to the highest bidder, the following tracts of land, lying in said county, to wit: 40 acres lying on the West side of Buffalo mountain; 80 acres on said Buffalo mountain; 18½ acres, and 14 acres, lying on Alleghany mountain; which formerly belonged to William G. Gilkeson, and lay close to or adjoining the old Yeager place on Alleghany mountain. There are some improvements on these lands which make them quite valuable.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six and twelve months will be given the purchaser, except as to so much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale; the purchaser to execute bonds for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, with approved personal security, a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

For futrher information inquire of R. S. Turk, Staunton, Virginia.

R. S. TURK
Special Commissioner.

State of WEST VIRGINIA,
Countty of POCAHONTAS to-wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Isaac McNeel, trustee, by James W. Jordin and Fannie C. Jordin, his wife, dated on the 26th day of December, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 206, to secure the payment of a certain bond, fully mentioned and described therein, and default having been made in the payment thereof and being required so to do by C. R. Moore, assignee of said bond, I Isaac McNeel, will on the 16th day of October, 1894, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the front door of the court house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, and in the Little Levels district, and described therein as two tracts of land, one containing 48 acres, on which the grantors reside, excepting therefrom ⅜ acres thereof conveyed to Fenton A. Chapman by deed of record in the Clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 188 of Deed Book No. 23, by said grantors. Also, one acre conveyed by same to same by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 337 of Deed Book No. 22, and 5 acres conveyed by same to T. C. Woodell, by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 162 of Deed Book No. 22, and the other tract conveyed containing 30 acres, both of which tracts of 48 acres and 30 acres being the same described in a deed of partition dated January 24th, 1876, and of record in said Clerk's office at page 73 of Deed Book 12.

ISAAC McNEEL, Trustee.
N. C. McNEIL, Atty.
s21 4t

Notice.

The second and last examination

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Sept. 28 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools,
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

THE trail of the serpent was plainly visible in the last Huntersville paper.

HON. JOHN A. PRESTON wrote the word "Stonewall!" about as high as usual, last Saturday, in his speech at Academy.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
of
W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE.
"Of the dead let good be spoken."

THE effect of the present administration will be to make "woolen goods cheaper and whiskey dearer," or as another exchange has it, to make "woolens better and whiskey poorer."

The school law provides the sum of fifty cents per week to be expended in sweeping the school house, and tending fires in addition to whatever sum may be necessary to provide wood or coal delivered at the school house, ready for the stove. The rule has been by the docal board however, to allow the sum of four dollars for the whole.

THE certificates of nomination of Dr. J. P. Moomau for House of Delegates, and Mr. D. L. Barlow for County Superintendent, have been sent in to the Clerk's Office. The President of the Convention of June 19th failed to declare any nomination as to County Commissioner, as the Convention broke up in a wrangle on this point.

THE late unfortunate Congress is getting it heavy in two ways. One class of rigorous Democrats is railing at it because it put a tariff on sugar, and the Sugar Trust has shaken the dust off of its feet and washed its hands of the party. Now which is right? One would think that the Congress had struck the Trust a heavy blow, when it is squirming so, and the fact is considered that its protection has been reduced from ½ per cent. to ⅝ per cent. per pound.

FOREIGN wool dropped in price like a shot, of course; that is not where it is raised, but here. It is not generally understood that a certain quantity of foreign wool must be used, and if a tariff keeps it out, it will be used where there is no tariff to delay, hinder, and defraud. The result is that people of other lands wear woolen clothes, while the poor American shivers through a Republican winter in cotton clothes. Ten times as much

Democratic Truths.

As Presented by Hon. J. D. Pendleton, of Wheeling, and John A. Preston, of Greenbrier. Good Speaking and good Attention.

The public speaking at Academy was well attended last Saturday. Mr. Alderson had been booked for the place, but as he was seriously ill in Washington, Mr. Preston had dropped everything, on receipt of a telegram from him, and came in his place. The people of this county know Mr. Preston very well, but saw Mr. Pendleton for the first time. This Congressman is a rather tall, slightly built man, smooth shaven, as nearly all statesmen are nowadays. His intelligence is betokened by his clever face. His enunciation is clear and most distinct, and his speech was exactly what a campaign speech should be, for while he presented the ablest argument for near two hours, the address did not grow tiresome, and not a man left the room.

Mr. Preston followed with a short speech, as he was too hoarse to speak in usual manner. Both speakers worked the crowd up to a rare pitch of enthusiasm.

From notes taken during Mr. Pendleton's speech we are able to reproduce here the outlines of his remarks.

He regretted that Mr. Alderson was unable to come with him to Pocahontas, and said that he would soon be out of danger from the threatened attack of pneumonia.

The Republicans say boastingly that they will carry the grand old Third District, which ordinarily goes Democratic by 2,000 majority, but James H. Huling will never carry it.

The American people have been trying to find out, for years, why the great mass of the people are not contented and happy as they might be. Up to 1861, when the Jeffersonian Democrats were in power; when the tariff was reduced year by year from 1831 to 1857, the country increased from 5,000,000 to 31,000,000 in population. America was known as the great farmer Republic. During that time there was

NO TARIFF OVER 25 PER CENT,

and being no special legislation to foster rich men, there were no millionaires.

The Republican party then came into power as a purely sectional party, and from that time to this acts of legislation have permitted men to make fortunes undreamed of in the old Democratic days.

Now there are 31,000 men who are worth over half a million. One millionaire, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, died worth $274,000,000; enough to buy every acre in West Virginia, with her 23,000 square miles, and all her people. Millionaires have more than one-half the wealth of the land. Wealth increases at the rate of one and a half billions every year, yet the people are getting poorer each year. The whole increase goes into the pockets of some 15,000 people.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ARRAIGNED

As illustrations by which legislation in the last thirty years has tended to make favorites rich, the following are given:

1st. Congress has given from time to time the splendid domain of western Public Lands to the railroad, acquired under Democratic rule to be sold direct to settlers.

2nd. The great war debt was in bonds held by northern millionaires, and bits of legislation have made those bonds veritable gold mines for their holders.

3rd. The greatest evil is the protective tariff. The revenue derived from goods imported averages more than $220,000,000 annually. The cost of these goods to him who uses them, called the consumer, is reckoned thus: the cost of the goods when produced, plus the cost of transportation, plus the $220,000,000 tariff, plus the profit of the merchants. But this is not the worst. In America, goods are manufactured to the amount of four times what are imported, and sold necessarily at the

FOUR TIMES THE $220,000,000

as a protection. The result of this artificial stimulation is that factories are built and the market overdone, and the factories close; the only man hurt is the laboring man who is thrown out of employment.

The Democrats had no power until 1892. In 1888, the Republicans swept the country on the platform, "let us revise the tariff as friends of the tariff." The result was a Republican victory.

WHAT THAT CONGRESS DID.

They passed the Sherman Bill. They passed the Federal Election Law, and Mr. Pendleton termed it, "The most odious, detestable, and damnable bill ever introduced into Congress, and called the 'Force Bill.'"

They looted the treasury, and the retiring Secretary had prepared plates to issue $100,000,000 in bonds, where Cleveland had left a surplus of $185,000,000.

Then the McKinley Bill raising the tariff from an average of 48 per cent. to 62½ per cent. was passed. This acted as a stimulant, and factories sprang up until the market was flooded, demand ceased, and men were thrown out of employment.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS

went to work to bring order out of chaos, and repeal the Sherman Silver Law, and after that no bank failed.

They repealed the Federal Election Law. And then the great work of tariff reform began. With a majority of two in the Senate, it was a hard task to frame a law to please all. But it was done, and the country quickened into life.

MR. PRESTON

followed with a short and eloquent address, calling on every Democrat to support the ticket as a patriot, remembering his duty to his country must be greater than any personal inclination.

To an observer of current events in Pocahontas, one of the most pleasant things arresting the attention is the quickened interest in sacred music.

True church songs is the outpouring of the inward life of the spirit.

All genuine believers feel their need of a better life and comforting assurance of redemption. There is a music that intensifies this feeling, produces a more vivid self-consciousness, imparts a sacred joy and so its heaven derived power helps to kindle the spiritual impulse that brings the soul to light.

Whatever music does this is proper music for public worsh let the name or form be as it may, such music will regard melody and harmony of more importance than rhythm or nervous excitement and these will not disguise the sound word but will illustrate and magnify their importance and carry their inspired messages at once to the hearts of men such music will set forth not only the beauty of religious ideas, but also their solemnity and majesty.

KODAKS

Embody every advantage of the most complete magazine and view cameras, but are far lighter and more compact and less liable to get out of order.

KODAKS have

The Best Lenses,

Shutters that are easy to regulate and positive in action,

Rack and Pinion, and index for focusing,

View Finders for horizontal and vertical exposures,

Automatic Registers for counting the exposures,

Automatic Tension for keeping the film flat at all times.

Seven Styles use either plates or films, and can be focused with the index or on the ground glass.

17 STYLES AND SIZES. $5.00 TO $100.00. Catalogue Free.

EASTMAN KODAK CO. Rochester, N. Y.

L. C. BARTLETT,
PAINTER,
PAPER HANGING,
FRESCO WORK.
SIGN PAINTER

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Commissioner's sale of Land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced at the April term, 1894, in the chancery cause of John A. Geiger *vs.* Wm. R. Sutton, etc., I will, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, offer for sale by public auction, in front of the courthouse of said county, that tract of land lying on the West side of Greenbrier River, in the First District of said county, and known as the John W. Logan place, containing 363 acres, more or less, being the entire interest of said Sutton in said land.

Terms: One third of the purchase money cash in hand, and the residue in two equal paymtnts, falling due in six and twelve months, respectively, from the day of sale, with interest from that day, the purchaser executing bond with good and approved personal security for the deferred payments, and a lien being retained as ultimate security. CHARLES P. JONES, Commissioner.

I certify that the bond required by said decree has been duly executed. J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
s14 4t

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered on the twenty first day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of William Skeen's Administrator vs. John T. McGraw, and others, pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, in front of the court house door of said county to sell publicly to the highest bidder, the following real estate situate in Pocahontas county, to-wit: 3900 acres of land lying on Knapp's Creek in said county, adjoining the lands of William Curry and others, formerly belonging to the estate of William Skeen, deceased. This land is covered with virgin forests of white oak, white pine, and other valuable timbers, and is also reputed to have on it valuable iron ore. It lies along the bank of Knapp's Creek, in such a way that the lumber can be easily floated from it to market.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of suit and sale will be required, and for the residue of the purchase money, bonds with approved personal security, falling due in six, twelve, and

Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
sep14 4t

To Tax Payers.

The undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas county will be at the following named places and dates respectively for the purpose of collecting taxes for the 1894.

Marlinton,	Oct. 2nd & 3rd
Academy	" 4th & 5th
Edray	Oct. 6th
Huntersville	" 8th
Frost	" 9th
Dunmore	" 10th
Green Bank	" 11th
Split Rock	" 12th

All parties meeting me at the above named places and on the dates named, and paying their taxes in full, will be allowed a discount of two and one half per cent.
J. C. ARBOGAST, S. P. C.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia,

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fields and pastures new, and his presence will be much missed in the English Colony. This well-read gentleman is a veritable walking dictionary of information, and blessed will be the people amongst whom his lot is cast in the dim and distant future. Fare thee well, and God-speed, Charlie!

The champion jockey of Pocahontas county is Yorkshire born and bred, and, consequently, when he gets his back against a fence, he can talk about "horse! hoss!! 'oss!!!" for four mortal hours, and even then he does not feel tired. He rejoices in the euphonistic name of Fred Hainetock, and his quaint dialectic sayings and repartees should be heard to be appreciated. He is in the employ of Mr. Hebden, at whose homestead the visitor will be greeted with a cheery welcome of "Has te seen t' pa-apers?" followed by a graphic and minute description of how Fred Taral won the Brooklyn Handicap, or some such such exciting event. Our only Fred is a beauty, and adds a dash of spice to our somewhat monotonous life.

A fresh arrival from England is Mr. E. Brooke-Hunt, who is a fine sample of a Jolly John Bull in knee-breeches and gaiters (*cela va sans dire!*) He is keeping his weather eye open for a standard-bred horse, which will be up to his burley weight. When he finds the requisite article, you may bet your bottom dollar you will find him in the first flight of the gay, galloping horsemen.

Tommy Tompkins, a recently imported *chef-de-cuisine*, came within an ace of a violent death. On Sunday, as is his wont, he went off sparking, along with kindred spirits. No saddle being obtainable, nothing daunted, T. T. bestraddled a donkey bare-backed, (the same T. T. never before having crossed anything except the broad Atlantic Ocean, be it observed!) but the hearty exuberence of his friends caused him to lose his equilibrium, kissing mother earth harder than he intended, he rolled several hundred feet down a deep ravine, finally landing in a boiling and turbulent river at the bottom, from which he was ignominiously fished out with a boat-hook—a wiser and a sadder man! He is recovering slowly but surely!

Two of our youngsters, (the Brothers H.) are keen, though wash-ball seated, riders, especially when it comes to leaping over four feet of timber. Mr. B. B. Earnshaw, having observed this too common failing with his eagle eye, has most kindly and considerately taken them in hand, with a view to instilling closer adhesion to the pig-skins. We earnestly hope that their ambition and lack of fear in riding, combined with their tutor's excellent *menage*, may save them from disgracing their hard-riding ancestors of the Old Country. "Sit back and let her come at it, man!"

OLD NICK.

Dilley's Mill.

Threshing is a thing of the past. Hugh Grimes finished last Thursday, and stored his threshing machine away until another year.

J. W. Grimes and C. K. Moore went to Marlinton, last Saturday, on business.

John Francis, Esq., spent one night with his friends of this place, on his way to visit his aunt and other friends at Beverly.

The Sunday School at Mt. Zion will close September 30th.

Preaching by Rev. Fultz, at Mt. Zion, October 7th.

Professor George E. Morre commences his school at Mt. Tabor, September 24th.

Some of the Frost boys still practice the habit of going to mill on

Rev. W. S. Anderson left last Saturday for Randolph-Macon College. He is looking forward to taking the degree of A. B., and then he will return to see his betsy.

Some few days ago, two of our neighborhood boys, Eagle and Vaughn, went out to Cherry River on a fishing trip. They returned with fishermen's luck, stating that the river is lower than has ever been known; and what few trout they caught were in the deepest holes in the Glades. They say they enjoyed camping out under the shadows of the spruce pine and listening to the noise of the hoot-owl, as it cried "w-h-o a-r-e y-o-u," better than paddling in the water after something they could not get. Their return trip was kept from being lonesome by the chatter of the many mountain boomers, which infest one when in the woods in these parts.

Sept. 10, 1894 W. VA. ROVER.

Dilleys Mill.

Cutting Corn and seding is in order now, corn in places very good owing to the continued dry weather. Cane will be next in order owing to the scarcity of fruit there was quite an interest in the sugar plant.

Mr Uriah Bird was in this place last week.

Mr. J. W. Grimes, while plowing had his team to become unmanageble and ran away, fortunally no damage only one horse bruised some.

Quite a crop of chesnuts and oak mast.

Prof. G. E. Moore commenced school at Mt. Taber, 24 inst. Mt. Zion Sunday school will close Sept. 30th, young people have taken quite an interest in Sunday school, and have learned many precious truths.

Prof. Moore will sing at Mt. Zion at the close of Sunday School.

Wonder if "Iron Sides" knows who he is. He had best go to hole and stay until Greenbrier River freezes over and then come out and go to Marlinton and sit on a cake of good ice, and cool his brains, i. e., if he has any. Read his writings through and through, and the casual observer will at once conclude that a wooden man, with a pumpkin head, could write more sense. The inspired penman has very applicably said "Answer not a fool according to his folly."

"ANONYMOUS."

Dunmore.

Cool and frosty Monday night. Get on a little more kiver, put up your stoves, pick chestnuts when they fall, make cider when you have apples.

Mrs. S. C. Pritchard, who has been visiting the springs in Virginia for a month or two, returned home Saturday.

Mr. William Prichard is home to see his friends.

Miss Cora Pritchard, who spent the summer here and drank the fine water, returned to her home in Staunton, Va., this week.

Miss Otie Cackley and Mayor Stonewall Jackson are up from Ronceverte.

Mr. Skeggs, 96 years old, of Webster county, is visiting at Clover Lick.

Some one burned up a house for Mr. Uriah Hevener, on Clover Creek, one day last week.

We had the pleasure of listaning to a very able sermon delivered by Bishop Peterkin, on Sunday morning, at Clover Lick, and a very interesting lecture by Rev. J. N. Craig, of Atlanta, Georgia, at Dunmore, Sunday evening.

We understand that Mr. William Smith has bought land near town, and will move to this place.

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Truly Rural.

Mr. C. A. Yeager has some very big corn. Our stalk on exhibition was fourteen feet high, and up about as high as a man can reach, were two tremendously big ears. The stalk is one of a hill of three and is not out of proportion to the rest of the field.

Two of our original characters were engaged in digging potatoes the other day, putting them in a bag as they dug them. The result of the combination was that they burnt up the bag as they took a smoke, while discussing the relative virtues of a German life or a seafaring existence.

A bombardment was heard one night last week, and the next day an irate owner of a fine mellon patch was searching for those who had stolen his melons. This is an old tale in this town of which the features are dark nights, guns, invisible thieves, profanity and melon patches

Pat McLady, at Adison, W. Va., is good at a hint. He called up his landlady, and said, "Have the horgs in Webster county, no legs or fate?" "Why do you want to know that?" "By me faith, madam, I have only seen side mate since I hev been boarding wid ye, and I thought maybe the horgs crawled like snakes! and I wish to remark that this country is healthy for chickens, for divil a dead one have I seen here." Pat got ham and chickens at once.

"A Card."

Editor of Times:

My attention was attracted by an article, in your last week's issue, over the *misnomer* of "Democrat." The writer of that card is a Republican, or else his Democracy is so badly warped, that it would take an expert to determine if it would pass for Democracy at all. And if "*local issues have made it hard for many fair minded people to follow party lines this year;*" those "*many fair-minded people*" must belong to the "*West Side*," for the Democracy of the *East Side* is willing to follow party lines, regardless of local questions, or the personnel of the ticket, and the only division that does or can exist, is upon Commissioner of County Court, (and it is to be regretted that this was not adjusted.) "West Side," "East Side," "Magnanimity." Good Lord deliver us from sectional division and political magnanimity, and in thy goodness, so sear and harden the conscience of any Democrat wishing to vote for a Republican candidate, that the memory of that vote may not trouble him in years to come. And the West Side sacrifice in 1892. What a pity it was never heard of until now.

Will Democrat please take the official directory, as published in the TIMES, and see where the majority of them live and how they stand on the "C. H. question," and then tell us how much they gave up.

"*The State and the next Legislature is safely Democratic,* I think so, too, but don't bet your farm on it, brother, for fathers is many a slip" etc.

Rev. Ballenger and wife, of Ronceverte, are in this county.

Dr. Newton Craigh, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting at Mr. H. N. Moore's.

Hon. John A. Preston after speaking at Academy last Saturday started for his home in Lewisburg about dark to ride the 31 miles before day light, in order to be present at a meeting of the congregation of the Lewisburg Presbyterian church on the next day, when that church was to choose a pastor from among three men.

J. Curry Skeen of Covington, was in Marlinton last week.

Dr. McClintic of Academy spent some time in Marlinton this week.

County clerk Brown coined several dollars last Monday from the marriage license department. Not very long since a gentleman procured "the papers" and the girl going back on him, he tried to sell "them" back to the clerk for 50 cts.

Mr. Kennie Hill was in town monday, Mr. Hill is becoing known as a good contractor and builder.

Married.

At Clover Lick, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., Mr. Henry McNeel and Miss Eva Ligon. This was ode of the prettiest weddings of the season. The party assembled at the hospitable home of Dr. Ligon on the evening before, where a magnificent reception was given. On the day following, the party repaired to the handsome church at Clover Lick, where the proper ones were made one by Rev. T. H. Lacy, of the Diocese of Virginia, by means of the beautiful and impressive marriage ceremonies of the Episcopalian Church. The church was tastefully decorated. The attendants were, Mr. Piatt Marshall and Miss Annette Ligon, Mr. W. A. Bratton and Miss Rosa Ligon, Mr. Ed. Jackson and Miss Maggie McNeel, Mr. Jake Beard and Miss Mary McNeel, Mr. Alex. McNeel and Miss Rachel Beard, Mr. Richard Beard and Miss Nelia Pritchard, Mr. Robert Evans and Miss Otie Cackley, and Mr. Andrew Price and Miss Maggie Patterson.

After the service the party drove to the home of the groom, where they were most hospitably entertained.

The bride is a daughter of Dr. Ligon, of Clover Lick, and is one of our most charming young ladies; the groom is a son of Capt. Wm. L. McNeel, of Academy, and is a most popular young men.

Mysterious Firing.

Last Sunday night, the neighborhood of Academy was alarmed by hearing the sounds of shots near Mr. Preston Clark's house. Ever since the robberies in that section, the people there have been very susceptible to "scares." The case last Sunday was about as follows: A negro named Arnold, living by Mr. Clark's, was frightened by some one knocking on his door. As he would give no satisfactory explanation, he would not let him in. He then shot at the dog, and Arnold began firing at him. Several shots were exchanged. Seventeen shots were fired in all.

The Ministers.

"Ministers are alright," said a man, the other day, "they are as good as anybody else, and we show our respect for them often in such a way that we fail to be cordial, and by thus appearing cold, make their work harder for them, when they try to do us good."

As good a joke as ever got into an editors' drawer, was got off in a late Conference meeting of the M. E. church South. A preacher, whose work lies in the Edray and Huntersville Districts is a man of gigantic frame and his feet are not disproportionate. A brother told him at Conference that he could prove by the Bible that he was not "called to preach," and to convince him, repeated the verse "How beauti-

At a County Court continued and held for the county of Pocahontas at the court house thereof, on Wednesday, the 13th day of July, 1894.

This day A. B. McCoach and 304 others, citizens of this county presented their twenty several petitions in writing with the affidavits made by John M. Barnett, S. C. Pritchard, J. C. Arbogast, Wm. H. Tilley, Josiah Dilley, J. W. Baxter and J. J. Norman each of the citizens of this county before Sam'l B. Swan, Jr., a Notary Public of this county and duly certified by him that said petitioners are so such, affiant verily believes legal voters of this county, which said petitions together with said affidavits and certificates thereof are now here filed at this regular session of this court and the said petitions being in the same language and figures are as follows. "To the County Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia: Your petitioners whose names are hereto signed respectfully represent unto your honorable body that they are legal voters of Pocahontas county in said State of West Virginia and that they desire the relocation and removal of the county seat of said Pocahontas county from the town of Marlinton, its present location, to the town of Huntersville where the old court house stands, and upon the lot in the said town of Huntersville known as the Court-House Lot. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a vote may be taken upon the question of such relocation at and to the town of Huntersville, the place above indicated at the next general election to be held in said county of Pocahontas—and your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

And it appearing to the court from an inspection of said petitions, that they are signed by an aggregate of 585 legal voters and citizens of this county, and that said petitioners ask the removal and relocation of the said county seat at and to the same place, and that said 585 legal voters and citizens of this county constitute more than two-fifths of all the legal voters of this county, which is estimated by allowing one vote for every six persons in this county, as shown by the last census preceding the entry of this order, (and there being a general election held in this county in and during the present year,) said petitioners ask that the question of the removal and re location of said county seat to the place referred to in said petitions, to-wit: To the town of Huntersville on the lot belonging to the county of Pocahontas, known as the Court-House Lot, adjoining the lands of J. C. Loury, Sr., Wm. H. Grose and others, and being the same land conveyed to Abram McNeel, John Baxter, John Jordan, Jacob Warwick and Jas. Tallman, Justices, for the benefit of Pocahontas county for the purpose of a court house, by deeds bearing date of day of 18 and day of 18 , respectively, by John Bradshaw, and wife, and recorded in Deed Book No. 1, at pages 11 and 19, respectively, and being the same lot upon which the old court house now stands, and it appearing to the court that the petitioners in said petitions respectfully ask and desire that the county seat of this county be removed from Marlinton in said county and be re-located on the lot above described in the town of Huntersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

On consideration whereof, it is ordered that said question of removal and relocation be submitted to the voters of this county and voted on at the next general election to be held in said county, to-wit, on the first Tuesday in November, 1894, and it is further ordered that the clerk of this court make off and certify and cause to be posted as required by law, a copy of this order for each of the respective voting precincts of this county; that he cause said order to be duly published, and furnish the Ballot Commissioners of this county with a duly certified copy of this order. And the ballots used, given and voted at such election shall have written or printed thereon, "Relocation of County Seat." For relocation at Huntersville, and against Relocation of county seat.

A Copy Teste:
S. L. Bo—n, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

At rules held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, September 3rd, 1894.

W. W. Winton, Isaac P. Hand, and Edward S. Dolph, executors of Edward Dolph, deceased,
Plaintiffs,
against,
John T. McGraw, Henry H. Craig, Eli M. Upton, John N. Buckley, and Alfred Ames Howlett,
Defendants.

Object of suit is to subject to sale lot No. 21, of the Richard Smythe survey of 221041 acres, upon a reserved lien for purchase money due plaintiffs, being a note for $1000.00 with interest thereon from April 20, 1892, and for general relief, and it appearing by affidavit filed that Henry H. Craig, Eli M. Upton, John N. Buckley and Alfred Ames Howlett are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, Clerk of said court this 3rd day of September, 1894. J. H. Patterson, Clerk.
H. S. Ruckle, Solicitor.

E. H. Smith,

PRESCRIPTION
DRUGGIST,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Paints and Oils,

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite everybody and promise close prices and polite attention.

☞ At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

G. C. AMLUNG,

FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER
EDRAY, W. VA.

All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit and leather.
Mending neatly done.
Give me a call.

ROOFING Tin, Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing, with trimmings; and tools to lend, or tools to keep. Can be laid by anybody; shipped everywhere.

PAINT red and black, for metallic roofing. Creosote Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.

LADDERS that shorten or lengthen; for tinners, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.

PAPER heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors

PRICES low. Circulars and quotations by addressing,

WM. A. LIST & CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

EVERY PERSON

Looks to his own interest, and how to make hard times easy. The way to do this is to go to

A. D. BARLOW'S
Wholesale and Retail Store at
BEVERLY, W. VA.

where he is selling flour at cost and carriage. Note the following prices:

XX	@	$2.60
Nickle Plate(good family)		3.00
Old Dominion Extra		3.00
Old Dominion Best		3.50
Gold Medal(patent)		3.50

While getting your flour you can get feed, salt, fertilizer, and farming implements of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

PATTERSON SIMMONS,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer and Contractor.

Work done on short notice.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms.

per day	1.00
per meal	.25
lodging	.25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor.

FEED, LIVERY —AND— SALESTABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

☞ Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boarded.

MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

J. E. Wamsley, A. M.
(Late Asst Prof. of Greek and English in Randolph Macon College.)
Principal.

Miss Vergie Sydenstricker,
(Graduate L. F. I.)
Assistant.

Miss Mary McNeel,
Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Prepares for Leading Colleges and the University.

Full course in Higher Mathematics and English, Ancient and Modern Languages, with Public School Branches.

GRADED COURSES AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department
First and Second Reader Grades.
Tuition $1.50 per month

Second Department.
Third and Fourth Reader, Arithmetic, History, and Geography.
Tuition $2.25 per month.

Intermediate Department.
Fifth and Sixth Reader, Ordinary School Branches Completed.
Tuition $2.75 per month.

Academic Department.
Higher English and Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and German, Nat. Science and Moral Philosophy.
Tuition $3.25 per month.

Music $3.00 per month.

Special rates will be made to students desiring courses in Hebrew and Anglo Saxon.

First half session opens Sept. 10 '94. Second half session opens Jan 15 '95; Session closes June 17 95. For Particulars apply to the Principal, Academy, W. Va.

FIRE FIRE

Insure against loss in the
Peabody Insurance Co.,
WHEELING, W. Va.

Incorporated March, 1865.
Cash Capital $100,000.00.

N. C. McNEIL.
MARLINTON W. Va.

FURNITURE.

Fine Hardwood Furniture,

Stock always on hand, And Orders taken.

All Handmade.

Wagon Making and Repairing.

SAW FILING.

GUN & LOCKSMITH WORK.

A. G. BURROWS,

☞ COFFINS made to order.
Marlinton, W. Va.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Capacious Hospital, Large Clinics.
Next session begins October 1, 1894.
For catalogue, address
David Streett, M. D., Dean,
403 N. Exeter st., Baltimore, Md.

BLACKSMITHING AND Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

THE UMBRELLA

West Side, End of County Bridge.

Best and Cheapest Goods for the least money.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Which will best protect your interests on a "Rainy Day," Is to make a Dollar go a long and the right way.

Your income will look larger than ever when compared with the

BIG VALUES I offer in DRY GOODS.

Calico, 5 cents a yard ....Ladies Shoes, LaBelle Helena, $2.25 for $1.75
Misses Shoes, our Fashion Dine, $1.75 for $1.25.

Have you ever thought how fast money accumulated when you can buy

A $15.00 SUIT FOR $10.85?

A $3.00 pair of Pants for $2.25.

Thirty three and one third dol' on each $50 you spend, in five years will will make the sum total, $83.33⅓.

This is a Good Umbrella.

Yours, for Trade, P. GOLDEN.

S. W. HOLT

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Always carries a first class line of

Dry Goods, Groceries

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH or to responsible parties thirty days. All outstanding debts must be settled at once.

The Keeley Cure.

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DRUNKENNESS
OPIUM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELEY REMEDIES—and they are administered by physicians who are not only skilful in their professions—but who have had a thorough course of instructions at the parent Institute at Dwight.

For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "Home Treatment," send to

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

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JUDGE W. H. DODGE, President. C. A. BARNES, Vice-President and Treas.
LEGAGE PRATT, Secretary and General Manager.
M. B. BOONE, M. D., Chief Medical Director.

Officers of THE KEELEY INSTITUTE COMPANY, of West Virginia, controlling Keeley Institutes in the State.

For First-Class Job Work Come to the Times Office,

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on my lands on on Hill's Creek, adjoining the lands of P. Henry, R. W. Hill and

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 11. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court,	A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney,	L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff,	J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff,	Robt. K. Burns.
Cl'k Co. Court,	S. L Brown.
Cl'k Cir. Court,	J. H. Patterson.
Assessor,	C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct.	C E. Beard. G. M. Kee. Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor,	Geo. Baxter
Coroner	Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A C L Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W H Grose Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffy, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, Wes Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pacahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney-at-law.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL.
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel.
All calls promptly answered.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D.
has located at
FROST, W. VA.
Calls promptly answered.

C. B. SWECKER,
General Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.
I sell Coal, Mineral and Timber Lands. Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
Postoffice—Dunmore, W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

Dust

Besides the vast amount of dust in this county, that is being, figuratively, thrown into other people's eyes by some, according to averment, the roads have been dusty beyond the comprehension of any one who has not traveled on those roads. Fred Hainestock, the Yorkshire jockey, describes riding a race on the dusty track, when behind, "Has hif somebuddy 'ad thrown han 'andful of dust in y' face," and it amounts to about that to the occupants of the hindmost carriage.

According to an ancient and honorable rule, a wedding calls for a procession of a dozen buggies or so, and they move with military precision at a breakneck speed. Hence in the weddings lately the dust has played a considerable part, when every body tried for the first place, knowing that the "dust would take the hindermost." One of a large party said he felt that he was "mortarfying."

A sea faring man known as "Whiskers," has had a great experience, and he tells a story which has something to do with the subject. It was about a comrade named Bill Deadeye who was known as a most rapacious and ravenous eater. He had an "appetite to point a moral or adorn a tale." They had become becalmed in the Indian Ocean and had been put on short rations. They finally were enabled to land on an island which was inhabited by a heathen tribe.

Bill Deadeye procured a gun and went hunting, to get something to satisfy his hunger. All that he could kill were some monkeys which he brought in with their legs tied together. Now the belief of that tribe was, that the souls of dead men were re-incarnated and became monkeys, and the penalty for killing a monkey was death. The manner the sentence was carried into execution was to put the convict in the arena with a large boa-constrictor, which had been starved for some time.

Bill Deadeye was duly sentenced and the whole population assembled in the theater to see the execution. The arena was terriblp dusty, and when the snake attacked Bill, a mighty dust arose, which got denser and denser, and the sound of the mighty struggle, was the only sign of what was going on. When the dust cleared away the snake was gone, but, in the language of "Old Whiskers," "Bill was thar!"

Mr. Alderson.

Our Representative has recovered from the severe attack of sickness, which threatened to deprive him of the power to make the campaign, and is again at work. He started anew by speaking at McDowell last Saturday.

There is hope that he will be present at our October Court. Mr. Alderson, Mr. Preston, and Col. St. Clair are expected.

David B. Hill.

David B. Hill has been nominated by the Democrats of New York for Governor. The Governorship of New York is probably the next honorable position to the Presidency of the United States, and it is considered as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Hill is one of the greatest men of the nation, clear-headed, able to take either side,

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on 6th day of April, 1894, and on the 22nd day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of M. J McNeel vs. Lanty W. Herold, and others, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1894.

in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the one half undivided interest of the defendent, L. W. Herold, in 120 acres of land situate in Pocahontas county, on the waters of Knaps Creek, on the West side of the wagon road leading from Huntersville to Frost, being the same land conveyed to Lanty W. Herold and M. F. Herold by Andrew Herold by deed dated April 1st, 1876, (Exhibit "L" of the bill.) Also, 1¼ acres, or more, of land situate in the village of Frost, in this county, composed of two adjoining parcels, one of which is the residue of a tract of land conveyed to the said L. W. Herold by Charles P. Jones, Commissioner, by deed dated April 9, 1890, after conveying 2 acres to H. F. Herold by deed dated April 10, 1890. And the other parcel contains ¾ acre, and the title was derived from the late J. B. Hannah. The 120 acres of land is mostly in bluegrass sod, is fertile and fine grazing land. The 1¼ acres of land in Frost has upon it a commodious dwelling house, together with all necessary outbuildings, and is admirably suited for hotel purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

H. S. RUCKER, } Special
L. M. McCLINTIC, } Comm'rs.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county do certify that the Commissioners above have executed bond as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, in the chancery cause of Thomas C. Malcomb *vs.* John N. Wanless, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House in Marlinton, West Virginia, on

Tuesday, October 16th, 1894,

a tract of land belonging to John N. Wanless supposed to contain about

363 ACRES,

lying in District No. 1 of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, being the same land conveyed by Andrew Wanless and wife to said John N. Wanless as containing by estimation 393 acres, by deed dated the 26th day of June, 1878, of record in the clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 54 of Deed Book No. 13, except 30 acres, more or less, on the South of said 363 acres, which was purchased by Thomas R. Beverage as part of said 393 acres, at a judicial sale confirmed by decree of said Court, at its April Term, 1893, in the chancery case of Matilda E. Wanless vs. John N. Wanless.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue of the purchase money falling due at 6 months from day of sale, the purchaser executing bond with good personal security for the deferred installment, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

State of West Virginia,
County of Pocahontas, to wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Circuit Court of the county afore said, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of October, 1893, and on the 19th day of June, 1894, in the consolidated chancery causes of Witz, Biedler & Co. *vs.* Herold & Moore, and Greer & Laing *vs.* Herold & Moore, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed, in front of the court-house of said county, on the 16th day of October, 1894, to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following lots or parcels of land.

First, an undivided one half interest owned by M. F. Herold jointly with J. L. Herold in 159 acres of land on Knapp's Creek, 56½ acres on the waters of Knapp's Creek, 10 acres on Mill Run, and 316 acres on Alleghany Mountain. Also, an undivided one half interest with L. W. Herold in 120 acres on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Second, the one-half undivided interest of L. W. Herold in above mentioned 120 acres, and 132 acres owned by said L. W. Herold, on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Third, the one half undivided interest of C. R. W. Rider in 80 acres and 95 acres on Knapp's Creek and 80 acres on Alleghany Mountain, and 71 acres and 130 poles owned by the said C. R. W. Rider near the town of Frost.

These lands lie principally in a body in the Knapp's Creek bottoms are well watered and in a high state of cultivation, and that part thereof which lies on the mountain sides is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood. The 95 —— acre tract of the Rider land has upon it a beautiful dwelling and convenient outbuildings, and the 120 acre tract of the Herold lands has also a fine dwelling beautifully situated, with barn and other outbuildings. The title to all these lands is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suits and expenses of sale, and for the residue the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, and falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from said date. A lien will also be retained as ultimate security.

N. C. McNEIL, } Special Com-
H. S. RUCKER, } missioners.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, do hereby certify that bond, as required by law, has been filed with me by the above Special Commissioners.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

s21 4t

Commissioner's sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Pocahontas county, made on the 12th day of July, 1894, in the matter of the old court-house and jail and the land upon which they are situated at Huntersville, in this county. The undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, October 16, 1894,

in front of the court-house of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to to the highest bidder, the old court-house and jail and the lots on which they are located, known as the Old Court-House and Jail Lot, situated at Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, reserving at said sale the use of said jail, and a right of way over said court-house lot to said jail, until the new jail at Marlinton is finished and accepted by the County Court. Said lots and buildings would make a desirable location for an academy or high school.

TERMS OF SALE.

Enough cash in hand to pay expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from dare, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLINTIC,

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered in the Chancery Cause of R. S. Turk, Commissioner, vs. B. M. Yeager, et als., pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, at the April Term, 1894, of said court, the undersigned special commissioner, will proceed on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1894, in front of the Court House door of said county, to sell publicly, to the highest bidder, the following tracts of land, lying in said county, to wit: 40 acres lying on the West side of Buffalo mountain; 80 acres on said Buffalo mountain; 18¼ acres, and 14 acres, lying on Alleghany mountain; which formerly belonged to William G. Gilkeson, and lay close to or adjoining the old Yeager place on Alleghany mountain. There are some improvements on these lands which make them quite valuable.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six and twelve months will be given the purchaser, except as to so much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale; the purchaser to execute bonds for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, with approved personal security, a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

For futrher information inquire of R. S. Turk, Staunton, Virginia.

R. S. TURK
Special Commissioner.

State of WEST VIRGINIA,
County of POCAHONTAS to-wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Isaac McNeel, trustee, by James W. Jordin and Fannie C. Jordin, his wife, dated on the 26th day of December, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 206, to secure the payment of a certain bond, fully mentioned and described therein, and default having been made in the payment thereof and being required so to do by C. R. Moore, assignee of said bond, I Isaac McNeel, will on the 16th day of October, 1894, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the front door of the court house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, and in the Little Levels district, and described therein as two tracts of land, one containing 48 acres, on which the grantors reside, excepting therefrom ⅝ acres thereof conveyed to Fenton A. Chapman by deed of record in the Clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 188 of Deed Book No. 23, by said grantors. Also one acre conveyed by same to same by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 337 of Deed Book No. 22, and 5 acres conveyed by same to T. C. Wooddell, by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 162 of Deed Book No. 22, and the other tract conveyed containing 30 acres, both of which tracts of 48 acres and 30 acres being the same described in a deed of partition dated January 24th, 1878, and of record in said Clerk's office at page 73 of Deed Book 12.

ISAAC McNEEL, Trustee.

N. C. McNEIL, Atty.

s21 4t

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. I

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Oct. 5 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

BALTIMORE is the champion city in the national baseball league.

CORBETT seems to be unwilling to meet Fitzsimmons in a "joint" contest.

THE Chinese claim as much advantage in the late engagement as the Japanese. This is a very noticable feature in this war, and, evidently, one or the other of the countries does not know when she is beaten.

HON. WM. L. WILSON has been banqueted by the Chamber of Commerce of London, The event of the evening was his speech. The great leader is a favorite with all Englishmen, who regard our tariff laws with great aversion, as it prevents them supplying the people of the United States with articles of their own manufacture. The whole world knows of the superiority of English goods, so this tariff law is a horror if it enables a cheap, shoddy article of American manufacture, to be sold for as much as a vastly superior article of foreign manufacture.

THERE has never been an action in the history of the political affairs of the county, more to be commended than that of Mr. E. N Moore's withdrawel from the race for the County Commissionership. The "Split" seemed actually to endanger the chances of Democratic success in this county this fall. It was no slight thing for Mr. Moore, with his magnificent following, to resolve to retire from the field, and disappoint his many friends, for the sake of harmony. The matter commenced in this way. In the June convention, the call was for a mass meeting to nominate candidates. With every district, except Green Bank, which is the farthest removed from the county-seat, where the convention was held, not much importance was attached to the question whether each man's vote would count for the same, or whether the districts would cast an equal vote, or vote on the ratio of Democrotic strength. A motion was made that the districts "retire and cast their votes," and it failed in being full enough to decide this question when the convention reassembled. As it happened, Green Bank district had turned out so well, some men having ridden forty miles to attend, that she cast an overwhelming vote. The debate on the manner of casting the vote, ended in the direst confusion, and it augmented the feeling that the court-house affair has raised, and things were going from bad to worse, until Mr. Moore healed all differences by his

HON. E. N. MOORE WITHDRAWS.

A Hot Question Settled and True Democracy Illustrated.

A Difference Beginning with a Fight in the June Convention, over the Nomination of a Democratic Candidate for the County Commissionership, Amicably Adjusted, by Mr. Moore Nobly Giving Up His Chances of Election for the Good of the Party.

I wish to state through this paper that I am not a candidate for County Commissioner, and would say to my friends throughout the county that I appreciate their kindness, and trust placed in me; and hope it is not being misplaced, but I ask them not to petition for my name to be printed on ballots for election. Hoping that present differences may be a thing of the past, and that the Democratic organization may be perfected,

I remain yours truly,
E. N. MOORE.

AT each successive robbery, the county finds itself more forcibly presented with a grave problem. How best to prevent these crimes, is the question? No one knows where the next outrage will be committed. The failure and impossibility to arrest and convict the burglars, is insensibly educating a certain class to have a contempt for the law and penalty, which is the only thing which holds them in check from committing any crime. It is not improbable that should a man be taken in the act of robbery that a most terrible example will be made of him. A few years back, in this county, and a lock was considered as an almost superfluous addition to a door; but now in certain neighborhoods, people who formerly never locked their doors, secure them as completely as if they lived in a city.

A Good Programme.

"Say Uncle Ben, dog-gone it all,
What you a-gwine to do this fall?"

"See yeah, chile, dat's a rude dispressi'n,
Yo bettah remembah who yose adressin'!
But I'se kinder thinkin ob dat ternight,
An' dis here ol' man'll come out alright;
I'se got to hep Mistah Levi Gay
Shuck out his co'n and crib hit away,
But I done cleaned out dat rifle gun,
An' one ob dese nights dere ll be some fun;
I haint said whar, but in some co'n,
I seed coon tracks, as sho as youse bo'n,
An' I said right den. 'Well Mistah Coon,
Yo' jest wait till the nex' full moon,
An' I'll interjuce yo' to Mistah Maje,
He's a noble coon dog (I fergit his age)
But he'll yelp on yo' track and he'll make yo' hum,
An' yo'll wish to de Lord yo' nevah come,
He'll put yo' up in de top ob a tree,
An' den he will holler an' bark fer me:
He'll bristle an' sratch at de bark so rough,
Dat yo'll think he's climbing dat tree, shoo' nuff;
An' I'll ketch up, yep, by-an-by,
An' see yo' laying ergainst de sky,
An' de gun ll crack, an' yo'll come down,
An' yo' an' ol' Maje will hev a roun'—'"

"But see yeah, chile, yo' go ter bed,
An' don't yo' tell what yo' Uncle said!"

Jurors

List of Grand Jurors, drawn for the October Circuit Court:

H. M. Moore, Jas. H. Gum, B. F. McFlwee, Samuel D. Bright, J. C. Price, Giles Sharp, Wm. M. Sharp, Uriah Bird, Wm. H. Cleek, W. A. G. Sharp, R. C. Shrader, Wise Herold, W. H. Auldridge, J. S. Smith, H, N. Clark, W. T. Beard.

PETIT JURORS.

Andrew Sheets, G. Mc. Ervine, W. J. Moore, Sam. H. Wanless, J. N. White, T. S. Patterson, Jacob D. Hughes, William Callison, J. Ellis Hannah, E. A. Friel, Barnett Grimes, I. B. Moore, W. A. Varner, Frank Kinnison, C. A. Lightner, John W. Tyler, John D. Gay, H. A. Rankin, Henry McComb, George Gibson, George W. Wagner, R. E. Hogsett, A. C. Moore, Richard Calliso, Emmett Not-

School Books.

The Board of Education of Edray District has bought a supply of the ordinary school books in use in the public schools of this State, for the purpose of supplying the demand at the contract retail price, for cash. Call at Moore & Hannah's, or on J. E. Barlow, Secretary, Edray, W. Va. o54

Notice.

SEALED bids will be received until the 11th instant by the undersigned Ballot Commissioners of Pocahontas county, for the printing and delivering at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said county, on or before the 31st day of October, 1894.

5000 Ballots for the ensuing November election, 120 Cards of Instructions to Voters, and 120 Sample Ballots.

Said work to be done in accordance with Section 33, 34, and 44 of Chapter 89 of the Code of West Virginia.

J. H. PATTERSON,
W. A. BRATTON,
N. C. MCNEIL, } Ballot Comm'rs.

1 October 1, 1894.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1894.

It appearing to the court that a vacancy exists in the office of Justice in the Edray District; two vacancies in the same office in the Green Bank district: and that a vacancy exists in the office of constable in the Edray district; and that two vacancies exist in the same office in the Levels District; that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Huntersville district; and that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Green Bank district, it is ordered that said vacancies in the offices aforesaid be filled at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1894. And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish notice of said election as prescribed by law.

A copy teste:
S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 29th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 28, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do by Regina R. Barlow, assignee of said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 3rd day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be eecessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Edray District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts one of sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resides, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a certain deed from the State of Virginia to Samuel W. Moore and Levi McCarty, dated on the 25th day of November, 1837, said deed or patent numbered 13031.

Said tracts of land comprise the farming lands of said Jane Simmons, a great part is improved, with house and outbuildings, making a very desirable farm. On the forty-acre tract is a heavy body of yew pine and other timber. LEVI GAY, Trustee.

ANDREW PRICE, Attorney
Marlinton, W. Va., October 2. 1894.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KODAKS

Embody every advantage of the most complete magazine and view cameras, but are far lighter and more compact and less liable to get out of order.

KODAKS have

The Best Lenses,

Shutters that are easy to regulate and positive in action,

Rack and Pinion, and index for focusing,

View Finders for horizontal and vertical exposures,

Automatic Registers for counting the exposures,

Automatic Tension for keeping the film flat at all times.

Seven Styles use either plates or films, and can be focused with the index or on the ground glass.

17 STYLES AND SIZES. EASTMAN KODAK CO.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Commissioner's sale of Land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced at the April term, 1894, in the chancery cause of John A. Geiger *vs.* Wm. R. Sutton, etc., I will, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, offer for sale by public auction, in front of the court house of said county, that tract of land lying on the West side of Greenbrier River, in the First District of said county, and known as the John W. Logan place, containing 363 acres, more or less, being the entire interest of said Sutton in said land.

Terms: One third of the purchase money cash in hand, and the residue in two equal paymtnts, falling due in six and twelve months, respectively, from the day of sale, with interest from that day, the purchaser executing bond with good and approved personal security for the deferred payments, and a lien being retained as ultimate security. CHARLES P. JONES,
Commissioner.

I certify that the bond required by said decree has been dutly executed. J. H. PATTERSON,
s14 4t Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered on the twenty-first day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of William Skeen's Administrator vs. John T. McGraw, and others, pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, in front of the court house door of said county to sell publicly to the highest bidder, the following real estate situate in Pocahontas county, to-wit: 3900 acres of land lying on Knapp's Creek in said county, adjoining the lands of William Curry and others, formerly belonging to the estate of William Skeen, deceased. This land is covered with virgin forests of white oak, white pine, and other valuable timbers, and is also reputed to have on it valuable iron ore. It lies along the bank of Knapp's Creek, in such a way that the lumber can be easily floated from it to market.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of suit and sale will be required, and for the residue of the purchase money, bonds with approved personal security, falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from day of sale, with interest from date, a lien to be retained as ultimate security.

R. S. TURK, Special Comm'r.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
sep14 4t

To Tax Payers.

The undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas county will be at the following named places and dates respectively for the purpose of collecting taxes for the 1894.

Marlinton,	Oct. 2nd & 3rd
Academy	" 4th & 5th
Edray	Oct. 6th
Huntersville	" 8th
Frost	" 9th
Dunmore	" 10th
Green Bank	" 11th
Split Rock	" 12th

All parties meeting me at the above named places and on the dates named, and paying their taxes in full, will be allowed a discount of two and one half per cent.
J. C. ARBOGAST, S. P. C.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—it won't stain your teeth, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles,
Neuralgia, Bad Blood
Constipation, Nervous ailments
Malaria, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's

—Court commences Tuesday October the 16.

—The mountain sides are fast taking on the varied hues of autumn.

—Every gun has been put into shooting condition, and there is being a good deal of powder burned.

—Local issues in the campaign are causing less and less excitement and comment.

—Wm. Ami. Trainer, of Bath county, committed suicide last week—strychnine.

—The corn is pretty much all in shock; some are still sowing wheat The rain of last Saturday may green the fall pasture a little.

—Richard Elkins, son of the old man, nearly killed his guide by shooting him at the Cheat club house.

—A literary society will be organized at the school-house on Saturday night, next. A good programme has been arranged. Ladies and all invited.

—Hunt McClintic, Esq., recently sold to his brother, W. McClintic, three calves of this season that averaged in weight just 500 pounds. The largest weighed 540 pounds.

—A combined, colossol, consolidated, confounded show will exhibit at Marlinton, Friday afternoon and night. If you want to see the sights, come to Marlinton that day and take a look at the court-house.

—Capt. C. B. Swecker, The Silver Tongued Auctioneer, will attend the Fair and court at Beverly commencing October 9th. This will be the first fair ever held in Randolph county, a good time is anticipated. Horse racing will be the feature of the Fair.

—The singing convention held here last Sunday by the choirs of the various neighboring towns, was quite a success. Messrs. S. B. Moore and M. A. Friel had the meeting in charge, and a pleasant and interesting time was the result. Marlinton has the best right to claim the fall meeting of the County Musical Association, as it has never met here. This neighborhood would be glad to get it and would entertain the singers with greatest pleasure.

—Speaking of Hon. Alston G. Dayton, of Phillippi, who is opposing Hon. Wm. L. Wilson's re-election, a prominent citizen of this county asked if he was a son of "Old Spence Dayton?" Someone said he was, and we were told about Mr. Dayton, Sr. It was in the days when the Southern lawyer was disbarred, and the older Dayton came to Pocahontas to do the practice. He was a shrewd lawyer, but in some particulars he was famous in the Jerry Simpson way, as he considered socks perfectly superfluous as an article of apparel. He is remembered here as a man of that sort.

—Word comes of a most exciting bull race at Nimrod Hall, Bath county, Virginia. Three wild bulls were saddled and tied to the starting posts. Two of the riders are well known to our people, Mr. "Pat" Monigomery, the inimitable Irishman, and Hon. Wm. Langworthy, the genial Englishman, both gentlemen having played football on our grounds. At the word to go, the halters were cut, and two of the riders thrown off, but Mr. Montgomery is not to be thrown under any circumstances, and by whip and spur forced his unruly steed around the course and won the race.

—A very nice wedding in the very tip-top of our colored Society occurred at Clover Lick, last Tuesday, at 8 a. m. o'clock, at the residence of Israel Knight, parent of the bride, when Mr. Ed. Stewart took Miss Jinnie Stewart to have and to hold for the remainder of their natural existence. Rev. W. T. Price officiated. The party repaired to the Levels to a reception, a distance of 24 miles, and the procession made quite an imposing array as they shook the dust from their chariot wheels' in passing through Marlinton. At the wedding, before cutting the bride's cake, the hymn "Alas! and did my Savior bleed!" was sung by the possession of the Barclay mill property, near Huntersville. The last slight rise of Knapp's Creek caused the bass to begin to "go down" to deep water. The "fore-bay" of the mill is formed so that when the water is shut off, to gather ahead in the dam above, that the water leaks out and the fish were left in the fore-bay, and might be taken out by the barrelfull. Mr. Loury and his neighbors caught all they could use, and he then opened all gates and let the fish run by one whole night.

—The work on the court-house is progressing rapidly, and the walls rise higher every day. It is by far the most important piece of work ever undertaken in this county, and when finished will be equal in everything, except in size, to any country court-house in West Virginia. It will be something to be proud of.

Personal.

Sam. B. Scott, Jr., took the preliminary steps before the County Court, this week, towards admission to the bar.

Mr. Hazelrigg, of Mingo, sails for his English home this week.

Mr. Frank Arbogast, of Palmer, Braxton county, is at his daughter's, Mrs. C. A. Yeager's, very much indisposed.

J. C. Price, Esq., of Clover Creek, spent some time in town this week.

James Burner, af Guley, West Virginia, was here last week. He is still employed to prevent squatters settling on a tract of wild land.

Mr. A. H. Sitlington, of Bath Alum, Virginia, was in Pocahontas this week.

Mast.

Chestnut and white oak mast are very abundant this year in Virginia. In the West mast is scarce, and the squirrels are reported to be crossing the Ohio River by thousands. If they strike mast in West Virginia they will stop to clear it up; but they are expected to strike our State in a couple of weeks or so, and the hunters will be happy.—*Clifton Forge Review.*

This county is particularly blessed with all sorts of mast, this year, and as the hogs will all be fattened by eating it, it makes the corn crop equal to at least 25 per cent. more than if the mast had failed.

Jail Delivery.

"Blacksmith" Gray, the mail contractor, who was in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, got tired a-waiting, and exercising his mechanical skill, sawed the "leg" off of the padlock which fastens the hasp, which secures the door, and made his escape, on Tuesday night. The practice of the jailer is to leave the outer door unlocked so that Edgar Pryor (col.), a prisoner whose good character is such that the Sheriff gives him the liberty of the town, may come in and go to bed; the doors then being locked. Gray did his work between the dark and this time. Burley Hannah, who shared the room with him, ran at once to Jailer Doyle and told him of Gray's escape. Mr. Doyle then mounted a horse and went to the Top of Alleghany, and watched the pass all night, but to no avail. Gray is an odd character, has traveled a great deal, having been employed once on the Panama Canal, and was in jail on the charge of Mr. H. H. A. Yeager for a shady affair concerning the "running" of a mule out of the State to escape process of law. Gray's friends, enemies, and creditors do not expect to see him again soon.

Gray tied Burley Hannah's hands, while asleep, and gagged him with a handkerchief. Hannah is lying in jail in a helpless condition on a *capias pro fine*, not having the money to pay up, and he deserves great credit for giving the alarm, as he did. Gray took the lock with him. A case knife with notched edges was found, supposed to have been used in making another knife fit for the purpose of sawing the lock. It has been the common opinion that the doors of the jail could be open-

This time it is the burglary committed on R. E. Overholt & Sons' store, at Buckeye. No one sleeps in the store-building, and on going to his store last Saturday morning, Mr. Albert Overholt discovered that his store had been broken open during the night. The thieves had broken a pane of glass and pryed off several iron bars in forcing their entrance. They stole three suits of clothes, some underwear, some pistol cartridges, and all of the jewelry, the whole loss being estimated at about $50.

Two unknown parties are suspected. They were seen in the immediate vicinity of the store the evening before, and their actions in Marlinton the next day were very suspicious. They came to where the men were working on court-house, and tried to find work. One claimed to be a granite cutter and the other a first-class carpenter, showing Mr. E. D. King, the contractor for the carpenter work of the court-house, a reccomendation from the Standard Oil Company. Mr. King hired him, but he left without coming to work. He gave his name as O'Donnell.

Public Speaking.

We are authorized to advertise as speakers for the first day of court, Tuesday, October 16, 1894, Hon. John D. Alderson and Col. J. W. StClair, of Fayette. It would be impossible to obtain two speakers from the whole list, who would be greeted with as much interest as these two gentlemen. Both are orators of no mean ability; Mr. Alderson is our Representative, and he has not been a nonenity in Congress, by any means, and having been placed before the public so often by the press of the district, an opportunity to see him and hear him talk will be welcomed; as for Col StClair, if you want to get something stirred up inside you that has been lying dormant for years, come out and hear him tell about the "Democratic Pairty."

Hon. C. T. Smith and others will speak at the following places in this county, each day at 2 p. m.:

Split Rock, Monday,	October	22nd
Green Bank, Tuesday,	"	23rd
Huntersville, Wednesday	"	24th
Marlinton, Thursday,	"	25th
Academy, Friday,	"	26th

Hon. W. A. Bratton will accompany Mr. Smith.

A Droop Blast.

Editor Pocahontas Times:

As you had a brief article in your paper some time since concerning the Droop Mountain battle ground and how to secure a cannon ball as a war rellic. Yes any one may possess it by a little chopping, and I am here to say that nothing would be of more interest to the people of Pocahontas than a full and accurate statement of their only battle fought during the civil war. Countless numbers of musket balls are found imbedded in the sand, for an abundant supply of this article the Droop is celebrated, as all wagoners can tell you, from woeful experience. Tourists and pleasure seekers, come to our mountain home and secure the service of one of our many citizens as a pilot, there are many old gentlemen here who would appreciate a pilot ship very much. I would mention some names if it were not for one thing and that is this; some people you know go almost crazy when they see their name in print, and will even send the editor a head of cabbage or a pound of butter gratis.

We do not wish to become egotistical, but we will say we are a light and free hearted people.

Moreover, the Droop Mountain occupies the center of the earth as a proof of the fact you will notice when you are here that the sky comes down all around the mountain. Come and see us. MUX.

Confederate Veterans.

The Confedertae Veterans of this county will meet at Marlinton, on Wednesday, October 17th, (second day of court) and form a camp. This is according to an arrangement made by several prominent soldiers. Mr. Wm. M. McCallister, Commander of the Bath County Camp, has been written to, and will, no doubt, be present to aid in forming an organization.

An Englishman stopped for dinner with one of the many men who keep "entertainment" for travelers. He had his horse put up, and at dinner he ate only roasting ears, to the number of a dozen, perhaps. He offered the landlord fifty cents, the usual price for dinner and horse-feed, but was given back ten cents, with explanation by the hotel keeper that when he did not furnish hay, he only charged fifteen cents for a feed of corn.

County Court.

County Court convened last Tuesday, for its regular October Term. Very little business of importance transacted. About $2,600 was ordered to be paid on the new court-house. Some road overseers were appointed, and the commissioners of election, which list will be published in this paper next week. An order was made for the election of three Justices and five Constables, in the several vacancies existing in the county.

Call for Convention.

A district convention for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the offices of Justice, Constable, President of the Board of Education, and Commissioner of the Board of Education of Edray District, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, will meet in Marlinton, on October 13th, 1894, at 1 p. m. By order of the District Democratic Committee. L. M. McCLINTIC, Chairman.

Buckeye.

Fine weather since the rain. Corn cutters laid away to rest until another year.

Farmere are making an effort to raise plenty of wheat next year.

The wild animals—raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, etc., can find plenty to eat this year.—chestnuts, acorns, beechnuts, and hickory nuts.

Mr. Abe Hannah got thrown from his cart, last Sunday, near Academy, and got his eye blacked. So he postponed going to see his girl till Sunday.

McNeill brothers are off to Staunton, with their merry-go-round.

A feast of weddings last week three in Pocahontas, and one in Greenbrer county.

Some robbers broke into R. E. Overholt & Son's store, last Friday night and took three suits of clothes, some jewelry, and other articles, amounting probably to fifty dollars or more. The thieves managed to get the iron rods torn loose and went in at the window. From information gained they are supposed to be the same fellows that attempted to rob Capt. Edgar, last autumn.

Mr. Andrew Kellison and daughter and others from Harrison County are visiting friends and relatives in this county.

Mr. O. E. McKeever and wife were visiting on Swago last Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Adkins is ill but she is now mending. She is attended by Dr. McClintic.

Miss Anna Silva, Mrs. J. B. McNeill, and Mr. Geo. Doyle have diptheria. KINDERGARTEN.

Wanless Items

Sowing wheat and corn cutting is the order of the day.

Mr. W. H. Hull is buying stock for market in this vicinity, and will drive in a few days.

Mr. S. C. Sutton was in this part last week on business. Mr. Samuel Sutton and daughter in law, Mrs. F. C. Sutton of Green Bank and Miss Carie Scales of Mill Point were the guests of Mrs. Jacob Cassell and William Cassell the 22 and 23 inst.

Mr. Thomas Moore and wife were the guests of Mr. T. R. Beverage last Saturday.

Mrs. Squire Hevener visited Mrs. C. C. Wanless her former home the 22 and 23 inst.

Mrs. C. C. Wanless has been quite ill but is convalesent at this writing.

Mr. G. B. Slaven of Gillespie made a pleasant call at Mr. W. Cassell's the 23 inst.

Mr. T. R. Beverage finished making and raising cane.

Mr. W. R. Sutton is hauling goods for Mr. B. McElwee, of Dunmore.

Mrs. Mattie Sutton is visiting friends and relatives near Green Bank and Glade Hill.

from Cheat River and is prospecting on his land. Charles says he has found a good vein of coal. We are glad he has such news for coal is needed here to a certain extent.

Mr. Ed Malcomb of Clover Creek was visiting Miss Matilda Malcomb of this place. WOOD CHUCK.

Lobelia.

Corn cutting and seeding done; we had a fine rain Saturday night.

Mr. B. W. Hill was on the Creek buying stock to ship. He returned from market last week with a smile on his face.

This civil community was disgusted to learn that W. M. Dean and J. O. Hill, had a falling out about some hogs; we learn that there was some blood shed, Mr. Dean had to have Wm. Bruffey to sew up his wounds.

There has been two hogs and one sheep to go mad in this community and die.

Chestnuts are getting ripe and there is a fine crop of them.

James, and Milam Brown, was sent to the Lewisburg Jail, for disturbing public worship at Sugar Grove. The law in Greenbrier is to make a man work out his fine on public works. Let Pocahontas do the same, and we will have better roads, and better men and boys.

OBSERVER.

Clover Creek.

Fine rain Saturday evening.

Mr. Charley Williams and wife have been visiting at this place.

Woods Dilley and wife are gone to Randolph on a visit.

Mr. R. H. Courtney is spending a few days in our midst.

Mr. E. H. Showalter has found several bee-trees. He sold his pet deer to Raud Dudley.

Mr Burnard Hamrick says that he has killed all the ground hogs except one black, and that he is going to kill it.

The most of the lambs have been sold. Some buyers are offering 3 cts.

There is a demand for good fat hogs. A buyer from Driftwood the other day wanted a carload.

There is a good yield of mast in this section, of oak, beech, and chestnuts.

Corn is pretty good and all cut up.

We had some frost last week but nothing hurt.

Mr. Jas. Burner and brother were in this part lately.

Rev. J. Beverage and J. Miller preached for us Friday Saturday and Sunday. Communion services on Sunday, when the church would not begin to hold the people.

Politics is the song now. Let all Democrats stick to their party and they will if they are Democrats. INQUIRER

Green Bank.

We are having fine growing weather, wish fine rains and fall pastur is growing fine.

There will be a sacramenral service at Liberty Church on the 7th inst at 11 o'clock by Rev E. F. Alexander.

Rev. W. H. Ballingee and wife of Ronceverte was visiting in this vicinity last week.

Mrs. J. S. Smith and son and daughter of Mill Point and Mrs. Cam. Clark and children of Academy were visiting relatives in this vicinity last week and returned Monday.

Mr. L. N. Mooman will leave Tuesday for Baltimore where he will attend school. We extend well wishes to him.

The Children's Day services at Liberty; in which the Green Bank and Liberty scools formed a union, was very largely attended and both schools acquitted themselves creditably, as the recitations, reading, and singing was fine with a good collection, and all left satisfied with the day.

Mr. J. H. Patterson and Mrs. Dr. Cunningham of Marlinton are visiting in this neighborhood at this time.

Mr. M. F. Herold and sister of Frost was the guests of W. H. Hull last Saturday night.

Mr. H. M. Moore of Dunmore was in town last Saturday.

J. H. Curry says that the finger that was amputated sometime ago and is burried in the Levels still hurts him at times as it did while on.

This paragraph is put in to

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Nickle Plate(good family)	3.00
Old Dominion Extra	3.00
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While getting your flour you can get feed, salt, fertilizer, and farming implements of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

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Higher English and Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and German, Nat. Science and Moral Philosophy.
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MARLINTON, W. VA.

Mingo Races.

The "Newmarket Riding and Driving Association" held their fourth Flat Race Meeting, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, (Sept. 20, 21, and 22), on the track at Mr. A. D. Bruce's (President) place. This Fall meeting caused keen interest among the people of the district, who flocked to the trysting place in hundreds. There was a perfect galaxy of beauty in the grand stand, amongst whom we noticed some of our Marlinton friends. The track was in first-class going order, and the clerk of the weather joined hands with the clerk of the course in making the meeting a grand success. The following members acted as officers: Messrs. H. Beauclerk (*Judge*), J. Hebden (*Clerk of Scales and Handicapper*), A. D. Bruce (*Starter*), J. H. G. Wilson (*Field Marshal and Second Flagman*), A. Lawson (*Secretary and Treasurer*.

An innovation was the introduction of printed Programes, beautifully executed at the "Times" office, under ihe able eye of Mr. Andrew Price.

On Thursday, there was a one mile race, for which there were four entries. Mr. Lanty Tuke's "Tom" gained a most popular victory, after a neck-and-neck struggle with Mr. Hales' "Harkaway," just "catching the Judge's eye" by a short head. The half-mile trotting race (under saddle) fell an easy prey to Mr. Ligon Marshall's dun gelding, "Troy." Some exciting Scrub Races followed, the palm of victory being secured by Mr. F. Hatterman's grey gelding, "George."

Friday's racing formed the *piece de resistance*, being the half-mile day. This race was open to all. After seven heats had been run off the trial heat lay between Mr. J. H. G. Wilson's "Sparkle," and Mr. A. D. Bruce's "Harlequin;" the former famous mare winning by the shortest of heads, after a desperate race, amid the loud cheers of the assembled multitude. Well done, Marlinton! The bonny mare deserves much credit for defeating nine such redoubtable horses,—all well worthy of her steel! May her good luck continue!

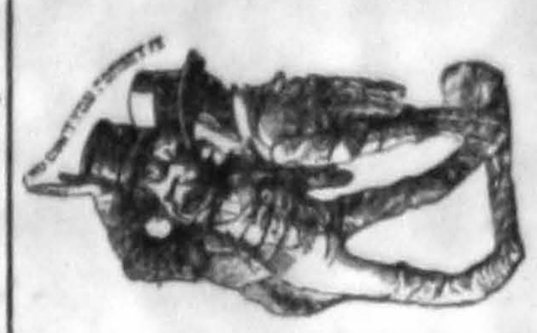
A few foot-races (in which one individual was noticed to run remarkably "cunning!) brought to a successful conclusion a good afternoon's sport.

On Saturday, a half-mile "Consolation Race" ruled the roast, and this event fell to the lot of Mr. A. D. Bruce's sporting-looking sorrel horse "Harlequin," who ran well and gamely, doing the distance in 58 seconds. The "Tin-Cup Race" (the handsome prize being awarded by Mrs. A. D. Bruce), brought four horses to the starting-post, and a most exciting race ensued. Mr. Earnest Hebden secured his first winning mount on "Miss Muffet," she beat "Sister Mary" (with "The Boss" up) by a nose. This dauntless youngster has now won his spurs, and we hope to be able to record his victory between the flags in the future. The two mule races (fast and slow) were a source of much merriment to the crowd, some of these obstinate beasts of burden performing highly diverting pranks, such as "bolting the track," and other absurdities, which did not improve the condition of Mr. Bruce's corn and buck-wheat! Both races were awarded to Willy Lloyd, (the "People's Popular Commedian"), who steered "Desdemona" to victory in a most workmanlike manner! The sweetest thing of the whole racing was the smile on our Willy's welter-weight face, after his two superb masterpieces! A good "Novelty Race" resulted in a win for Mr. Gunther's "Rowdy," well ridden by Guy Marshall. Mr. Tuke's "Tom" won a 2-mile race (against two horses.

A match for $100 a side, between Mr. Bruce's "Harlequin" (Fred Hainstock up), and Mr. Hale's "Harkaway" (A. Lawson up), finished up the Fall Meeting, but a foul was claimed, and the match postponed to be run again.

We regret to say that Mr. B. B. Earnshaw sustained a bad shaking from a fall off "Harkaway," on Friday, but is gradually mending. Otherwise, the whole of the three days' meeting proceeded without a

THE UMBRELLA



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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 11. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. S. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
Cl'k Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
Cl'k Cir. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. G. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. {C. E. Beard. G. M. Kee. Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter
Coroner Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A C L Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W H Grose Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffy, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
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Marlinton, Wes Va.
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L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
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H. S. RUCKER,
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Huntersville, W. Va.
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Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
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DR. O. J. CAMPBELL.
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

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M. F. GIESEY,
Architect and Superintendent,

Dust.

Besides the vast amount of dust in this county, that is being, figuratively, thrown into other people's eyes by some, according to averment, the roads have been dusty beyond the comprehension of any one who has not traveled on those roads. Fred Hainestock, the Yorkshire jockey, describes riding a race on the dusty track, when behind, "Has hif somebuddy 'ad thrown han 'andful of dust in y' face," and it amounts to about that to the occupants of the hindmost carriage.

According to an ancient and honorable rule, a wedding calls for a procession of a dozen buggies or so, and they move with military precision at a breakneck speed. Hence in the weddings lately the dust has played a considerable part, when every body tried for the first place, knowing that the "dust would take the hindermost." One of a large party said he felt that he was "mortarfying."

A sea faring man known as "Whiskers," has had a great experience, and he tells a story which has something to do with the subject. It was about a comrade named Bill Deadeye who was known as a most rapacious and ravenous eater. He had an "appetite to point a moral or adorn a tale." They had become becalmed in the Indian Ocean and had been put on short rations. They finally were enabled to land on an island which was inhabited by a heathen tribe.

Bill Deadeye procured a gun and went hunting, to get something to satisfy his hunger. All that he could kill were some monkeys which he brought in with their legs tied together. Now the belief of that tribe was, that the souls of dead men were re-incarnated and became monkeys, and the penalty for killing a monkey was death. The manner the sentence was carried into execution was to put the convict in the arena with a large boa-constrictor, which had been starved for some time.

Bill Deadeye was duly sentenced and the whole population assembled in the theater to see the execution. The arena was terriblp dusty, and when the snake attacked Bill, a mighty dust arose, which got denser and denser, and the sound of the mighty struggle, was the only sign of what was going on. When the dust cleared away the snake was gone, but, in the language of "Old Whiskers," "Bill was thar!"

Mr. Alderson.

Our Representative has recovered from the severe attack of sickness, which threatened to deprive him of the power to make the campaign, and is again at work. He started anew by speaking at McDowell last Saturday.

There is hope that he will be present at our October Court. Mr. Alderson, Mr. Preston, and Col. St. Clair are expected.

David B. Hill.

David B. Hill has been nominated by the Democrats of New York for Governor. The Governorship of New York is probably the next honorable position to the Presidency of the United States, and it is considered as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Hill is one of the greatest men of the nation, clear-headed, able to take either side, like a true lawyer, but if asked concerning his political honesty, Artemus Ward would have "treat-

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on 6th day of April, 1894, and on the 22nd day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of M. J McNeel vs. Lanty W. Herold, and others, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1894.

in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the one half undivided interest of the defendent, L. W. Herold, in 120 acres of land situate in Pocahontas county, on the waters of Knaps Creek, on the West side of the wagon road leading from Huntersville to Frost, being the same land conveyed to Lanty W. Herold and M. F. Herold by Andrew Herold, by deed dated April 1st, 1876, (Exhibit "L" of the bill.) Also, 1¼ acres, or more, of land situate in the village of Frost, in this county, composed of two adjoining parcels, one of which is the residue of a tract of land conveyed to the said L. W. Herold by Charles P. Jones, Commissioner, by deed dated April 9, 1890, after conveying 2 acres to H. F. Herold by deed dated April 10, 1890. And the other parcel contains ¾ acre, and the title was derived from the late J. B. Hannah. The 120 acres of land is mostly in bluegrass sod, is fertile and fine grazing land. The 1¼ acres of land in Frost has upon it a commodious dwelling house, together with all necessary outbuildings, and is admirably suited for hotel purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid

H. S. RUCKER, } Special
L. M. McCLINTIC, } Comm'rs.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county do certify that the Commissioners above have executed bond as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, in the chancery cause of Thomas C. Malcomb *vs.* John N. Wanless, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House in Marlinton, West Virginia, on

Tuesday, October 16th, 1894,

a tract of land belonging to John N. Wanless supposed to contain about

363 ACRES,

lying in District No. 1 of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, being the same land conveyed by Andrew Wanless and wife to said John N. Wanless as containing by estimation 393 acres, by deed dated the 26th day of June, 1878, of record in the clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 54 of Deed Book No. 13, except 30 acres, more or less, on the South of said 363 acres, which was purchased by Thomas R. Beverage as part of said 393 acres, at a judicial sale confirmed by decree of said Court, at its April Term, 1893, in the chancery case of Matilda E. Wanless *vs.* John N. Wanless.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue of the purchase money falling due at 6 months from day of sale, the purchaser executing bond with good personal security for the deferred installment, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

State of West Virginia,
County of Pocahontas, to wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th dry of September, 1894.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of October, 1893, and on the 19th day of June, 1894, in the consolidated chancery causes of Witz, Biedler & Co. *vs.* Herold & Moore, and Greer & Laing *vs.* Herold & Moore, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed, in front of the court-house of said county, on the 16th day of October, 1894, to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following lots or parcels of land.

First, an undivided one-half interest owned by M. F. Herold jointly with J. L. Herold in 159 acres of land on Knapp's Creek, 56½ acres on the waters of Knapp's Creek, 10 acres on Mill Run, and 316 acres on Alleghany Mountain. Also, an undivided one half interest with L. W. Herold in 120 acres on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Second, the one-half undivided interest of L. W. Herold in above mentioned 120 acres, and 132 acres owned by said L. W. Herold, on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Third, the one-half undivided interest of C. R. W. Rider in 80 acres and 95 acres on Knapp's Creek and 80 acres on Alleghany Mountain, and 71 acres and 130 poles owned by the said C. R. W. Rider near the town of Frost.

These lands lie principally in a body in the Knapp's Creek bottoms are well watered and in a high state of cultivation, and that part thereof which lies on the mountain sides is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood. The 95 —— acre tract of the Rider land has upon it a beautiful dwelling and convenient outbuildings, and the 120 acre tract of the Herold lands has also a fine dwelling beautifully situated, with barn and other outbuildings. The title to all these lands is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suits and expenses of sale, and for the residue the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, and falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from said date. A lien will also be retained as ultimate security.

N. C. McNEIL, } Special Com-
H. S. RUCKER, } missioners.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, do hereby certify that bond, as required by law, has been filed with me by the above Special Commissioners.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

s21 4t

Commissioner's sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Pocahontas county, made on the 12th day of July, 1894, in the matter of the old court-house and jail and the land upon which they are situated at Huntersville, in this county. The undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, October 16, 1894,

in front of the court-house of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to to the highest bidder, the old court-house and jail and the lots on which they are located, known as the Old Court-House and Jail Lot, situated at Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, reserving at said sale the use of said jail, and a right of way over said court-house lot to said jail, until the new jail at Marlinton is finished and accepted by the County Court. Said lots and buildings would make a desirable location for an academy or high school.

TERMS OF SALE.

Enough cash in hand to pay expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

I, S. L. Brown, Clerk of the County Court of Pocahontas county, do certify that the Commissioner above

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered in the Chancery Cause of R. S. Turk, Commissioner, vs. B. M. Yeager, et als., pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, at the April Term, 1894, of said court, the undersigned special commissioner, will proceed on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1894, in front of the Court House door of said county, to sell publicly, to the highest bidder, the following tracts of land, lying in said county, to-wit: 40 acres lying on the West side of Buffalo mountain; 80 acres on said Buffalo mountain; 18½ acres, and 14 acres, lying on Alleghany mountain; which formerly belonged to William G. Gilkeson, and lay close to or adjoining the old Yeager place on Alleghany mountain. There are some improvements on these lands which make them quite valuable.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six and twelve months will be given the purchaser, except as to so much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale; the purchaser to execute bonds for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, with approved personal security, a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

For futrher information inquire of R. S. Turk, Staunton, Virginia.

R. S. TURK
Special Commissioner.

State of WEST VIRGINIA,
County of POCAHONTAS to-wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

M'S PILLS

etable)

y Are For

	sallow skin
the mouth	pimples
	torpid liver
tite	depression of spirits

sed by constipation; and con-
t cause of all of them.
tant things for everybody to
uses more than half the sick-
an all be prevented. Go by

mpany, 365 Canal street, New
CONSTIPATION (its causes con-
nt free. If you are not within
will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

Work Hard." Great Efforts
use Cleaning if you Use

OLIO

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.
$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4, $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.

s21 4t

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. I. Holt, of Academy, West Virginia, will call and settle at once or their accounts will be put for collection,

That may not must!

hands that may not, must not,

hands that may not, must not,

hands with yearnings infinite

lips, whose hunger is but this—

They must not kiss.

eyes that shine so far apart,

eyes that may not, must not,

the passion-laden heart,

sweet secret that they know so

here, that hope of death sur-

In such cleft lives!

that never, while the world rolls

gle in a speechless ecstasy!

at lives on hours long dead and

ve that strives so vainly to be

life that cometh all too late!

Oh, cruel fate!

SPINNING MATCH.

DOROTHY E. EVELEIGH.

MY father is not a rebel, Lydia Gardiner!"

The clear, girlish voice rang out sharply on the still September air. No one was in sight down the quiet country road—only tall stems of golden-rod nodding socially over the stone walls, and there a big, yellow-brown drifting lazily above them. ll, golden afternoon. Barbara with her blue eyes flashing were as dark as her cotton oked like a threatening little nd. She had pulled off her t, and her hair looked black t about her forehead; her re burning with anger.

She shut her lips firmly and crept softly out of bed. Her hands shook so that she could scarcely dress. Dolly stirred restlessly as she was leaving the room. Barbara went back and kissed her softly. Her heart beat so that it seemed as if it would choke her, as she stole down the stairs; but when Barbara Havens had once set her resolute little face toward anything she was not the girl to turn back.

The kitchen door was open, and the room bright with moonlight. Two people stood there talking; one was her mother, and the other—the two turned quickly at the girl's sudden exclamation, and the next minute Barbara was in her father's arms.

"Barbara," said her mother, in a displeased tone; "how came you here?"

"I thought 'twas Redcoats, and I came down to protect you and the children," sobbed Barbara, quite overcome by the excitement and sudden relief.

Her father could not help smiling, and even Mistress Havens's face relaxed a little, but her voice was still stern. "'Tis no time for tears," she said, "and you are too big a girl for them. Since you are here you may as well know the truth. Yur father is—on secret duty—and must ride away at dark to-morrow. Meantime he will hide here."

Barbara's face grew white. "Is he—a spy?" she whispered.

Mistress Havens nodded; her face looked drawn and tense.

"He would be called so," she said. "We fear Andrew Gardiner; he of all men must not know your father has been here. Now be quiet, Barbara, and seek to know no more. It will be best so."

"Look not so sadly frightened, little daughter," said her father, cheerfully; "'tis not likely my mission is suspected. I must go now and turn old Sally out in the wood pasture—she would, perchance, be noticed in the barn—and I'll return straightway."

"Let me go," begged Barbara; 'tis but a little way, and the moon is full. I can do that, at least."

"Yes, Abner, let her go," said the mother; "you are worn out."

"So be it then," answered her father. "You are not afraid, daughter?"

"Nay, there's naught to fear," answered Barbara, gravely. She went out and unfastened old Sally, and led her up the lane toward the wood pasture. What a strange, strange night it was, she thought, as she walked along with Sally plodding wearily beside her—such a great, quiet, silver world in the moonlight! It did not seem as if there could be any danger in it. But in spite of that, she started at every sound and shadow, and the way seemed interminable. She tugged harder at Sally's bridle, and when she reached the bars, fumbled over them so that she thought she would never get them down. But at last she led the mare into the woods, put the bars up again and ran home. She was afraid her mother would send her away, but she did not. Barbara moved close to her father, and sat perfectly still, listening as he told of the hardships and privations of the soldiers, of their devotion to the general.

One hour, two, passed; then the moon sank behind the trees and there was a strange, cold dimness in the room.

"Tell your father good-by and then go up stairs, Barbara," said her mother. "You are fagged out. You shall sleep late in the morning."

Barbara silently clung to her father a moment and then went up stairs, but she could not sleep; she wondered where her father could hide and what they would do if Andrew Gardiner suspected him. Suppose he should come and search for him! Back and forth in her tired head the anxious thought kept surging, until finally she fell into a troubled sleep.

The sun was quite high when she awoke. At first she could not think what made her feel so tired; then the memory of the strange night came back and she hurried down stairs. Her mother was moving busily about as usual, and called to her to eat her breakfast and then see to the butter. She made no allusion to the night before, and Barbara dared not do so.

About three o'clock Lydia Gardiner came to go to the spinning match with her. She wore a gay colored chintz and looked like some tropic blossom; a new shell comb fastened her hair. She looked surprised at Barbara in her blue cotton.

"What is the matter?" she asked. "Are you not going?"

"I had forgotten all about it," answered Barbara, in a bewildered way.

"Forgotten! Barbara, Havens, up in the loft! The children never go there, do they? And see, this looks like a foot-print!"

Barbara leaned, white and trembling, against the barn door. Lydia looked up and ran to her.

"How pale you are! Are you frightened, Barbara? Come out in the sunlight. Don't be frightened. I will run home and tell Uncle, and he will bring some men and search. Perchance 'tis one of the robbers we've been hearing of. 'Tis not safe for a woman to be without a man in the house these times."

Barbara regained her self-control by a strong effort.

"I am not frightened, Lydia. In truth I heard no noise. I do not believe there is a robber there, and your uncle would not thank us for bringing him on a fool's errand. Anyway, one could not escape in broad daylight, and you will be too late for the spinning match if you go home first. 'Twill be time enough to speak of the matter after that."

"Well," said Lydia, "perchance I was mistaken, but I will surely speak, and I will not stay till the match is over. You know I can outspin any girl there."

Barbara's mouth took its inflexible expression. Something kept saying itself over and over again in her head till it sounded to her excited fancy like the whirring of the wheels. I must, I must, I must outspin Lydia? She did not know how she was going to do it. Lydia had never thought of her as even a possible rival. She had never cared to try before; now she must not only try—she must do it!

At Miss Hackett's they found half a dozen girls waiting for them. It was seldom they had a spinning match in warm weather, but Priscilla Hackett had the novel thought of holding one out under the trees. She was fluttering busily about placing the wheels and nodded a gay welcome to the girls.

"Come and choose your places," she called. "You are late, and we shall not be able to finish before dark if you do not hasten. The sun sets at six, and 'tis nigh four now."

"We will do our best," laughed Lydia, with a conscious little toss of her head.

"I'll do my best," thought Barbara. And then the old refrain began—"I must, I must, I must outspin Lydia!" The sun set at six; before seven her father would start. If she could only keep Andrew Gardiner from coming before eight! Four hours—could she do it? She placed her wheel carefully, so that the light of the setting sun would not hinder her later. She even picked up her distaff and was in position to begin as soon as the signal was given. The gay chatter of the girls rose above the whir of the wheels; but above all, beating a rhythm in time to the wheels, came the old refrain again—"I must, I must, I must outspin Lydia!"

Hands and feet flew lightly and steadily. After a while one of the girls began to sing. Lydia's voice rang clear and high above the others. She dearly loved music; once in a while she half forgot her work. Barbara noticed it, and her own wheel flew faster. Still they sang, and the wheels whirred an accompaniment. Barbara had full control of herself now; her hands were quick and steady; she began to feel a strange power and exult in in it. Lydia glanced occasionally at Priscilla Hackett, but did not think of looking at Barbara's work. The shadows grew longer, and the girls began to grow tired; only Barbara never faltered.

At six o'clock Mistress Hackett came out and the girls left their wheels; but Barbara leaned back too tired to move. Priscilla came over to her.

"Why, Barbara, did you do all this?"

"Yes," answered Barbara.

"It is more than Lydia did, I do believe! Lydia, come here? Are you beaten for once?

"What!" exclaimed Lydia, incredulously.

"Nay," laughed Priscilla, mischievously; "see if you can take defeat as gracefully as victory. Barbara has outspun you."

"But I cannot comprehend it," Lydia answered, half-puzzled, half provoked.

Barbara laughed excitedly. "Let us try again, Lydia. I will spin as long as we can see."

"I will do it," answered Lydia, forgetting everything else in the excitement.

The two girls sat down, and the others looked on. There was no singing now. Lydia worked as resolutely as Barbara, who never looked up from her work. The shadows grew deeper, but to Barbara it seemed as if darkness would never come. At last Lydia threw down her distaff.

Indeed, she looked so white that Mistress Hackett declared she must stay. They all went into the big kitchen. Barbara glanced at the clock; it was almost seven, and already the shadows were so thick she could not see down the road. A great wave of thankfulness swept over her, and the set look vanished from her face, though she was far too exhausted to eat.

About half-past seven the girls started home. Lydia, although puzzled over her defeat, took it very generously.

"I will tell Uncle and he will come right over, as you will be safe to-night," she whispered, comfortingly, as they parted at the lane. Barbara had seemed strange all the afternoon, and she thought it was all due to her fright.

Lydia was a little surprised at her uncle's interest when she told him about it. He questioned her eagerly and paced nervously up and down the room.

"What time was it, Lydia?"

"About two o'clock, sir."

"Girl, girl!" he exclaimed, "Why didn't you come right back? Nay"—seeing her frightened face—"'tis not just to chide you—you knew nothing of such affairs. But Abner Havens's family are rank rebels—'twas probably the agent of some secret business they were hiding. I would have given much to capture him! You say the lass acted strangely confused."

"Yes," answered Lydia. Her shrewd little brain guessed it all now.

"Well, well," said her uncle, struggling with his regret and impatience, "I will go, but I am certain 'tis too late now."

He hurried out, and a moment later was galloping down the road. Lydia sat up watching until he came slowly home, and then she crept away to her room.

The next day Lydia went over to Barbara's and spoke of the spinning match again.

"I do not see how it happened," she said, looking sharply at Barbara.

Barbara was washing the milk tins. She set them in a shining row against the house and then stood a moment looking out into the bright September sunshine. Her eyes were as blue as the sky and there was a glad ring in her voice.

"I don't believe I could ever do it again," she said, simply. And she never did.—New York Independent.

WISE WORDS.

Talk like a live man.

Croaking is unpardonable.

Truth is never afraid to wait.

Talk steadily and not by jerks.

Nothing is lost by being agreeable.

Men run into debt and crawl out of it.

Slang is a wart on the body of speech.

Self must not be uppermost in the thought.

It is always a safe rule to stick to the right.

Talk for the listeners rather than for yourself.

Show that you live to-day and talk for to-morrow.

A thoroughbred dog is never as smart as a cur.

Be fit for more than the one thing you are now doing.

Culture, so-called, doesn't necessarily include charity.

We seldom remember predictions that do not come true.

If you joke, laugh most heartily at the joke that hits you.

A rich, mellow, winning voice makes any conversation a success.

Success is won if the listeners think they are doing the thinking.

As soon as pleasure becomes a business it ceases to be enticing.

Drive your work and the chances are 100 to 1 you will be a winner.

The less people know about each other the politer they are to each other.

The saddest failures in life come from the not putting forth the power to succeed.

Oddest of All Birds' Nests.

The oddest of all birds' nests is the one built by the tontobane, a South African songster. It is built of cotton, and always upon the tree producing the material. In constructing the domicile the female works inside and the male outside, where he builds a sentinel box for his own special use. He sits in the box and keeps watch or sings nearly all the time, and when danger comes in the form of a hawk

winter.

Steel barrels, made from sheets ranging in thickness from one-sixteenth to a quarter of an inch, are coming into use.

Lenenhoek says that 4,000,000 webs spun by young spiders when they first begin to use the spinneret are not, if twisted together, as great in diameter as a hair from a human head.

The fibre of the nettle hemp is claimed to be four or five times as strong as silk and not inferior in lustre. The production of a nettle hemp thread as fine as No. 100 is now reported.

No science, unless it be that of the electrician, can boast such a wonderful growth in the past quarter century as that of bacteriology, which has developed with remarkable rapidity since Pasteur made his initial investigation.

A company formed some time ago for the purpose of constructing an electric railway on the Jungfrau, Switzerland, now propose to establish a scientific observatory at the upper end of the line, at a height of about 13,000 feet.

The latest theory concerning the cause of the aurora borealis has been deducted from a careful analysis of that light thrown through a spectroscope. This unique experiment clearly establishes the fact that it is caused by an electrical discharge among the particles of meteoric iron dust contained in the atmosphere.

Harvey Bejim, a medical student in Ann Arbor, Mich., has succeeded in joining two living dogs together, like Siamese twins. It was done by grafting strips of flesh from one body to the other and retaining them in position for forty days. When one dog barks it appears to give his companion intense pain, and vice versa.

An English company is introducing a new method of horticulture. Glass houses are mounted on wheels running on rails in such a way that the houses—with or without heating apparatus—may be moved in succession over crops to be forced, protected or ripened. It is claimed that the work of the hothouses can be greatly increased by this plan.

For the lighting of Antwerp the novel plan is proposed of distributing water from steam pumping stations at a pressure of 775 pounds per square inch, and using it at small district stations for driving dynamos by means of turbines. These stations would supply local consumers through a low pressure, two-wire circuit system. The cost of coal per sixteen candle power per hour is placed at only 2½ cents.

George Jimson, of Jimson's Grove, Wis., astonished his father, mother and seven guests by eating and swallowing in rapid succession thirty-one spheres of what appeared to be thin glass. Old Mr. Jimson was about to send for a physician, when his son showed that the spheres were merely frozen bubbles of water, made after Professor Dewar's method. The elder Jimson was greatly relieved by the discovery.

To Get Rid of Flies.

Flies are the pest and worry of all tidy housekeepers, and how to rid a room of them is an unsolved problem to many. This is quite easily accomplished by taking advantage of the flies' habit of flying to the window or place from which light is admitted, and to accomplish this, darken all the windows with a heavy shade, or any material, cutting a hole in one of the shades, over which is firmly pinned a sheet of the common transparent fly paper, and, if possible, have this located at one of the east, south or west windows, from which the most light may be obtained. It will be but a short time ere the flies in the room will be sticking to this paper in their effort to be near the light. This is far easier and more cleanly than placing paper about the room for them to accidently light upon, or killing them with poisoned liquid or pyrethrum powder.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Engineers Fight.

A remarkable case is soon to be heard at Longtown. George Glendenning, a stoker on the North British Railway, has summoned John Blythe, an engine driver, for assault, and Blythe has taken out a cross summons for Glendenning for a similar offense. The two men were in charge of a passenger train to Carlisle. They quareled, and while the engine was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour they fought on the foal plate. Glendenning asserts that Blythe knocked him to the engine floor and

FORBIDDEN.

Oh, weary hour that on life's story weys
Must tread in separate paths; while Time's dark wing
Beats out the lagging hours of all the days,
Marking the epochs of their wandering!
Oh, lonely road! Oh, tired parting feet
That may not meet!

Oh, longing hands that may not, must not, sleep
Those other loved ones in this world's wide sight;
Oh, parted hands that may not, must not, grasp
Those other hands with yearnings infinite!
Oh, starving lips, whose hunger is but pain—
They must not kiss.

Oh, aching eyes that shine so far apart,
Love-haunted eyes that may not, must not, tell
The secret of the passion-laden heart,
The whispered secret that they know so well!
Oh, helpless love, that hope of death survives
In such cleft lives!

Oh, souls that never, while the world rolls on,
Shall mingle in a speechless ecstasy!
Oh, love that lives on hours long dead and gone—
Bound love that strives so vainly to be free!
Oh, joy of life that cometh all too late!
Oh, cruel fate!

THE SPINNING MATCH.

BY DOROTHY R. NELSON.

"MY father is not a rebel, Lydia Gardiner!"

The clear, girlish voice rang out sharply on the still September air. No one was in sight down the quiet country road—only tall stems of golden-rod nodding socially over the stone walls, and here and there a big, yellow-brown butterfly drifting lazily above them. In the still, golden afternoon, Barbara Havens, with her blue eyes flashing till they were as dark as her cotton gown, looked like a threatening little storm cloud. She had pulled off her sunbonnet, and her hair looked black and moist about her forehead; her cheeks were burning with anger.

[redacted]

seemed tangled in her golden curls. The house was very still; even outside the trees scarcely stirred, and there was only the occasional chirp of some cricket to break the hush. Yet Barbara was certain she had heard the sound of a horse's hoofs down the lane. She sat up in bed and listened. She had been sure she heard low voices down stairs. Her little sister moved slightly. "Hush!" whispered Barbara, softly; "ah, Dolly, hush!"

ever heard of the devastations of the Redcoats came thronging back upon her. Their quiet little village had escaped so far, but perhaps their time had come at last. Then she thought of her mother and the children; had she not told her father when he went away that she would take care of them? She shut her lips firmly and crept softly out of bed. Her hands shook so that she could scarcely dress. Dolly stirred restlessly as she was leaving the room. Barbara went back and kissed her softly. Her heart beat so that it seemed as if it would choke her, as she stole down the stairs; but when Barbara Havens had once set her resolute little face toward anything she was not the girl to turn back.

The kitchen door was open, and the room bright with moonlight. Two people stood there talking; one was her mother, and the other—the two turned quickly at the girl's sudden exclamation, and the next minute Barbara was in her father's arms.

"Barbara," said her mother, in a displeased tone; "how came you here?"

"I thought 'twas Redcoats, and I came down to protect you and the children," sobbed Barbara, quite overcome by the excitement and sudden relief.

Her father could not help smiling, and even Mistress Havens's face relaxed a little, but her voice was still stern. "'Tis no time for tears," she said, "and you are too big a girl for them. Since you are here you may as well know the truth. Yur father is—on secret duty—and must ride away at dark to-morrow. Meantime he will hide here."

Barbara's face grew white. "Is he—a spy?" she whispered.

Mistress Havens nodded; her face looked drawn and tense.

"He would be called so," she said. "We fear Andrew Gardiner; he of all men must not know your father has been here. Now be quiet, Barbara, and seek to know no more. It will be best so."

"Look not so sadly frightened, little daughter," said her father, cheerfully; "'tis not likely my mission is suspected. I must go now and turn old Sally out in the wood pasture—she would, perchance, be noticed in the barn—and I'll return straightway."

"Let me go," begged Barbara; 'tis but a little way, and the moon is full. I can do that, at least."

"Yes, Abner, let her go," said the mother; "you are worn out."

"So be it then," answered her father. "You are not afraid, daughter?"

"Nay, there's naught to fear," answered Barbara, gravely. She went out and unfastened old Sally, and led her up the lane toward the wood pasture. What a strange, strange night it was, she thought, as she walked along with Sally plodding wearily beside her—such a great, quiet, silver world in the moonlight! It did not seem as if there could be any danger in it. But in spite of that, she started at every sound and shadow, and the way seemed interminable. She tugged harder at Sally's bridle, and when she reached the bars, fumbled over them so that she thought she would never get them down. But at last she led the mare into the woods, put the bars up again and ran home. She was afraid her mother would send her away, but she did not. Barbara moved close to her father, and sat perfectly still, listening as he told of the hardships and privations of the soldiers, of their devotion to the general.

One hour, two, passed; then the moon sank behind the trees and there was a strange, cold dimness in the room.

"Tell your father good-by and then go up stairs, Barbara," said her mother. "You are fagged out. You shall sleep late in the morning."

Barbara silently clung to her father a moment and then went up stairs, but she could not sleep; she wondered where her father could hide and what they would do if Andrew Gardiner suspected him. Suppose he should come and search for him! Back and forth in her tired head the anxious thought kept surging, until finally she fell into a troubled sleep.

The sun was quite high when she awoke. At first she could not think what made her feel so tired; then the memory of the strange night came back and she hurried down stairs. Her mother was moving busily about as usual, and called to her to eat her breakfast and then see to the butter. She made no allusion to the night before, and Barbara dared not do so.

About three o'clock Lydia Gardiner came to go to the spinning match with her. She wore a gay colored chintz and looked like some tropic blossom; a new shell comb fastened her hair. She looked surprised at Barbara in her blue cotton.

"What is the matter?" she asked. "Are you not going?"

"I had forgotten all about it," answered Barbara, in a bewildered way.

"Forgotten! Barbara Havens, what do you mean?"

"I did not sleep well last night," answered Barbara, guiltily. "I have felt strange all day. I must gather some eggs first, Lydia. I will not de-

dress and picking her [redacted] diligently, while her bright eyes glanced everywhere. Suddenly she gave a little scream.

"What is the matter?" asked Barbara.

"I thought I heard some one cough up in the loft! The children never go there, do they? And see, this looks like a foot-print!"

Barbara leaned, white and trembling, against the barn door. Lydia looked up and ran to her.

"How pale you are! Are you frightened, Barbara? Come out in the sunlight. Don't be frightened. I will run home and tell Uncle, and he will bring some men and search. Perchance 'tis one of the robbers we've been hearing of. 'Tis not safe for a woman to be without a man in the house these times."

Barbara regained her self-control by a strong effort.

"I am not frightened, Lydia. In truth I heard no noise. I do not believe there is a robber there, and your uncle would not thank us for bringing him on a fool's errand. Anyway, one could not escape in broad daylight, and you will be too late for the spinning match if you go home first. 'Twill be time enough to speak of the matter after that."

"Well," said Lydia, "perchance I was mistaken, but I will surely speak, and I will not stay till the match is over. You know I can outspin any girl there."

Barbara's mouth took its inflexible expression. Something kept saying itself over and over again in her head till it sounded to her excited fancy like the whirring of the wheels. I must, I must, I must outspin Lydia? She did not know how she was going to do it. Lydia had never thought of her as even a possible rival. She had never cared to try before; now she must not only try—she must do it!

At Miss Hackett's they found half a dozen girls waiting for them. It was seldom they had a spinning match in warm weather, but Priscilla Hackett had the novel thought of holding one out under the trees. She was fluttering busily about placing the wheels and nodded a gay welcome to the girls.

"Come and choose your places," she called. "You are late, and we shall not be able to finish before dark if you do not hasten. The sun sets at six, and 'tis nigh four now."

"We will do our best," laughed Lydia, with a conscious little toss of her head.

"I'll do my best," thought Barbara. And then the old refrain began—"I must, I must, I must outspin Lydia!" The sun set at six; before seven her father would start. If she could only keep Andrew Gardiner from coming before eight! Four hours—could she do it? She placed her wheel carefully, so that the light of the setting sun would not hinder her later. She even picked up her distaff and was in position to begin as soon as the signal was given. The gay chatter of the girls rose above the whir of the wheels; but above all, beating a rhythm in time to the wheels, came the old refrain again—"I must, I must, I must outspin Lydia!"

Hands and feet flew lightly and steadily. After a while one of the girls began to sing. Lydia's voice rang clear and high above the others. She dearly loved music; once in a while she half forgot her work. Barbara noticed it, and her own wheel flew faster. Still they sang, and the wheels whirred an accompaniment. Barbara had full control of herself now; her hands were quick and steady; she began to feel a strange power and exult in in it. Lydia glanced occasionally at Priscilla Hackett, but did not think of looking at Barbara's work. The shadows grew longer, and the girls began to grow tired; only Barbara never faltered.

At six o'clock Mistress Hackett came out and the girls left their wheels; but Barbara leaned back too tired to move. Priscilla came over to her.

"Why, Barbara, did you do all this?"

"Yes," answered Barbara.

"It is more than Lydia did, I do believe! Lydia, come here? Are you beaten for once?

"What!" exclaimed Lydia, incredulously.

"Nay," laughed Priscilla, mischievously; "see if you can take defeat as gracefully as victory. Barbara has outspun you."

"But I cannot comprehend it," Lydia answered, half-puzzled, half provoked.

Barbara laughed excitedly. "Let us try again, Lydia. I will spin as long as we can see."

"I will do it," answered Lydia, forgetting everything else in the excitement.

The two girls sat down, and the others looked on. There was no singing now. Lydia worked as resolutely as Barbara, who never looked up from her work. The shadows grew deeper, but to Barbara it seemed as if darkness would never come. At last Lydia threw down her distaff.

"I can see no more," she cried. "You have won, Barbara. I never knew you could spin so."

"Nor did I know it," answered Barbara, with a faint [redacted]. "I felt as if strain we were under watching you two."

"Indeed, I had forgotten," answered Lydia, with a glance at Barbara. "I think we ought to go at once."

"Let us tarry to supper," begged Barbara. "Truly, I am so weary I could not walk home now." And, indeed, she looked so white that Mistress Hackett declared she must stay. They all went into the big kitchen. Barbara glanced at the clock; it was almost seven, and already the shadows were so thick she could not see down the road. A great wave of thankfulness swept over her, and the set look vanished from her face, though she was far too exhausted to eat.

About half-past seven the girls started home. Lydia, although puzzled over her defeat, took it very generously.

"I will tell Uncle and he will come right over, so you will be safe to-night," she whispered, comfortingly, as they parted at the lane. Barbara had seemed strange all the afternoon, and she thought it was all due to her fright.

Lydia was a little surprised at her uncle's interest when she told him about it. He questioned her eagerly and paced nervously up and down the room.

"What time was it, Lydia?"

"About two o'clock, sir."

"Girl, girl!" he exclaimed, "Why didn't you come right back? Nay"—seeing her frightened face—"'tis not just to chide you—you knew nothing of such affairs. But Abner Havens's family are rank rebels—'twas probably the agent of some secret business they were hiding. I would have given much to capture him! You say the lass acted strangely confused."

"Yes," answered Lydia. Her shrewd little brain guessed it all now.

"Well, well," said her uncle, struggling with his regret and impatience, "I will go, but I am certain 'tis too late now."

He hurried out, and a moment later was galloping down the road. Lydia sat up watching until he came slowly home, and then she crept away to her room.

The next day Lydia went over to Barbara's and spoke of the spinning match again.

"I do not see how it happened," she said, looking sharply at Barbara.

Barbara was washing the milk tins. She set them in a shining row against the house and then stood a moment looking out into the bright September sunshine. Her eyes were as blue as the sky and there was a glad ring in her voice.

"I don't believe I could ever do it again," she said, simply. And she never did.—New York Independent.

WISE WORDS.

Talk like a live man.

Croaking is unpardonable.

Truth is never afraid to wait.

Talk steadily and not by jerks.

Nothing is lost by being agreeable.

Men run into debt and crawl out of it.

Slang is a wart on the body of speech.

Self must not be uppermost in the thought.

It is always a safe rule to stick to the right.

Talk for the listeners rather than for yourself.

Show that you live to-day and talk for to-morrow.

A thoroughbred dog is never as smart as a cur.

Be fit for more than the one thing you are now doing.

Culture, so-called, doesn't necessarily include charity.

We seldom remember predictions that do not come true.

If you joke, laugh most heartily at the joke that hits you.

A rich, mellow, winning voice makes any conversation a success.

Success is won if the listeners think they are doing the thinking.

As soon as pleasure becomes a business it ceases to be enticing.

Drive your work and the chances are 100 to 1 you will be a winner.

The less people know about each other the politer they are to each other.

The saddest failures in life come from the not putting forth the power to succeed.

Oddest of All Birds' Nests.

The oddest of all birds' nests is the one built by the tontobane, a South African songster. It is built of cotton, and always upon the tree producing the material. In constructing the domicile the female works inside and the male outside, where he builds a sentinel box for his own special use. He sits in the box and keeps watch or sings nearly all the time, and when danger comes in the form of a hawk or a snake he warns the family, but never enters the main nest.—Chicago Herald.

The most heavily insured woman in the United States [redacted]

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

There are 4500 species of bees.

A locomotive lasts fifteen years and earns about $300,000.

The Earl of Dunmore proposes to cross Bering Strait on the ice next winter.

Steel barrels, made from sheets ranging in thickness from one-sixteenth to a quarter of an inch, are coming into use.

Leuenhoek says that 4,000,000 webs spun by young spiders when they first begin to use the spinneret are not, if twisted together, as great in diameter as a hair from a human head.

The fibre of the nettle hemp is claimed to be four or five times as strong as silk and not inferior in lustre. The production of a nettle hemp thread as fine as No. 100 is now reported.

No science, unless it be that of the electrician, can boast such a wonderful growth in the past quarter century as that of bacteriology, which has developed with remarkable rapidity since Pasteur made his initial investigation.

A company formed some time ago for the purpose of constructing an electric railway on the Jungfrau, Switzerland, now propose to establish a scientific observatory at the upper end of the line, at a height of about 13,000 feet.

The latest theory concerning the cause of the aurora borealis has been deducted from a careful analysis of that light thrown through a spectroscope. This unique experiment clearly establishes the fact that it is caused by an electrical discharge among the particles of meteoric iron dust contained in the atmosphere.

Harvey Bejim, a medical student in Ann Arbor, Mich., has succeeded in joining two living dogs together, like Siamese twins. It was done by grafting strips of flesh from one body to the other and retaining them in position for forty days. When one dog barks it appears to give his companion intense pain, and vice versa.

An English company is introducing a new method of horticulture. Glass houses are mounted on wheels running on rails in such a way that the houses—with or without heating apparatus—may be moved in succession over crops to be forced, protected or ripened. It is claimed that the work of the hothouses can be greatly increased by this plan.

For the lighting of Antwerp the novel plan is proposed of distributing water from steam pumping stations at a pressure of 775 pounds per square inch, and using it at small district stations for driving dynamos by means of turbines. These stations would supply local consumers through a low pressure, two-wire circuit system. The cost of coal per sixteen candle power per hour is placed at only 2½ cents.

George Jimson, of Jimson's Grove, Wis., astonished his father, mother and seven guests by eating and swallowing in rapid succession thirty-one spheres of what appeared to be thin glass. Old Mr. Jimson was about to send for a physician, when his son showed that the spheres were merely frozen bubbles of water, made after Professor Dewar's method. The elder Jimson was greatly relieved by the discovery.

To Get Rid of Flies.

Flies are the pest and worry of all tidy housekeepers, and how to rid a room of them is an unsolved problem to many. This is quite easily accomplished by taking advantage of the flies' habit of flying to the window or place from which light is admitted, and to accomplish this, darken all the windows with a heavy shade, or any material, cutting a hole in one of the shades, over which is firmly pinned a sheet of the common transparent fly paper, and, if possible, have this located at one of the east, south or west windows, from which the most light may be obtained. It will be but a short time ere the flies in the room will be sticking to this paper in their effort to be near the light. This is far easier and more cleanly than placing paper about the room for them to accidently light upon, or killing them with poisoned liquid or pyrethrum powder.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Engineers Fight.

A remarkable case is soon to be heard at Longtown. George Glendenning, a stoker on the North British Railway, has summoned John Blythe, an engine driver, for assault, and Blythe has taken out a cross summons for Glendenning for a similar offense. The two men were in charge of a passenger train to Carlisle. They quareled, and while the engine was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour they fought on the foal plate. Glendenning asserts that Blythe knocked him to the engine floor and battered his head against the lever. On the other hand, Blythe maintains that Glendenning was the aggressor. This new peril to the safety of passenger traffic is attracting much atten-

Juan is only 7 years old, and was an inmate of a Spanish orphan asylum at Buenos Ayres when the Winslow reached there on her last voyage. Juan desired his liberty, but under the laws of the Argentine Republic that could only be secured by the payment of a cash sum that would go to a fund for the prosecution of persons taking out orphans and treating them badly. In Juan's case the amount required was $46, and in order to secure this the enterprising boy decided to put himself up in a raffle, and sell the tickets himself. Capt Barratt became interested in the boy to the extent of $5 spent for tickets, and when the drawing was announced was somewhat surprised to find himself the winner.

The youthful prize has been installed on the Winslow as cabin boy, and though he has now been away from his native land several months, shows no desire to return to it. He is bright and intelligent, and as he evinces a decided disinclination to associate with the crew, Capt. Barratt treats him as one of his own family.—Philadelphia Record.

A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION PREVENTED BY THE USE OF TOBACCO.

An Old Timer of Twenty-three Years' Tobacco Chewing and Smoking Cured, and Gains Twenty Pounds in Thirty Days.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 21—Special.—The ladies of our beautiful little town are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using husbands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the ease with which it can be cured by a preparation called No-To-Bac, have been so plainly demonstrated by the cure of Mr. F. C. Waite. In a written statement he says: "I smoked and chewed tobacco for twenty-three years, and I am sure that my case was one of the worst in this part of the country. Even after I went to bed at night, if I woke up I would want to chew or smoke. It was not only killing me but my wife was also ailing from the injurious effects. Two boxes of No-To-Bac cured me, and I have no more desire for tobacco than I have to jump out of the window. I have gained twenty pounds in thirty days, my wife is well, and we are indeed both happy to say that No-To-Bac is truly 'worth its weight in gold' to us."

The cure and improvement in Mr. Waite's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and county, and it is estimated that over a thousand tobacco users will be using No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac as a patent medicine is that the makers, the Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph street, Chicago, absolutely guarantee the use of three boxes to cure or refund the money, and the cost, $2.50, is so trifling as compared with the expensive and unnecessary use of tobacco that tobacco-using husbands have no good excuse to offer when their wives insist upon taking No-To-Bac and getting results in the way of pure, sweet breath, wonderful improvement in their mental and physical condition, with a practical revitalization of their nicotized nerves.

No Barbers There.

Among the Ainu tribe, in Japan, a beard is considered so necessary to beauty that the women tattoo their faces to make up for their beardlessness.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Labratory Binghampton, N.Y.

There is a twin crystal of emerald in St Petersburg 7 inches long, 4 broad and weighing 4½ pounds.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Cantarini was poisoned by a jealous professional rival whom he had injured in business.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Comeggio, in spite of the greatness of his works, lived and died in almost pitiful poverty.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

In Hot Weather

Something is needed to keep up the appetite, assist digestion and give good, healthful sleep. For these purposes Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted. As a blood pur-

Hood's *Sarsa-*

Down
Stairs.

And ever since that time, the bard,
When inspirations flow
Is said to find it very hard
To keep from writing so;
And every poet, young or gray,
His tribute fondly bears,
To him who wrote about the way
He
Went
Down
Stairs,
—Washington Star.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Love is a charming hostess, but an exacting guest.

Lofty idealists are usually men who are too lazy to work.—Puck.

Truth is mighty; but it will not prevail in a horse trade.—Puck.

People do a great deal of talking about the lost art of conversation.—Puck.

The great beauty of adversity as a medicine is that it is not sugar coated.—Puck.

Vokes—"Is Miss Crummer emancipated?" Carson—"Well, she shaves.—Truth.

Executive ability is the faculty of getting some one else to do your work.—Puck.

The best way for some people to forge to the front is for them to take a back seat.—Dallas News.

When a man makes a blunder he can't blame on somebody else, he decides to say nothing about it.—Atchison Globe.

The Kentucky six-footer whose bride is only three feet high is no doubt very proud of his better half.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Talk about your mosquito coast!" said the man as he tenderly rubbed the shining surface on his bald head.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lady—"How is this insect powder to be applied?" Assistant (absent mindedly)—"Give 'em a teaspoonful after each meal."—Tit-Bits.

He—"I've bought you a pet monkey to amuse you, darling." She—"Oh, how kind of you! Now I shan't miss you when you are away."—Tit-Bits.

"I wish you would give us something more on current topics." "Here's the very thing; an article on the overhead trolley."—Washington Star.

Good intent is but added exasperation when its consequences are disastrous. The man killed accidentally is just as dead as the man murdered.—Truth.

Mr. Flitty—"I had all the conceit taken out of me yesterday." Miss Victor—"Really? How did they carry it off? On a freight train."—Detroit Free Press.

Professor (to class in political economy)—"What is the hardest tax to raise?" Student (whose mother is housecleaning)—"Carpet tacks."—Detroit Free Press.

"The teacher says your Freddie wastes a great deal of his time at school." Mother—"Well, I'm glad to hear it, for I was afraid he didn't go half the time."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Servant—"Please, mum, Mrs. Nextdoo wants you to lend her some reading suitable for a sick person." Mistress—"Certainly. Give her those medical almanacs."—New York Weekly.

Wife—"How people gaze at my new dress! I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris." Husband—"More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank."—New York Weekly.

"Don't you consider Miss Bondby rather dull?" said one society man. "Well," replied another, "after the manner in which she cut you this morning I can't say that I do."—Washington Star

Lord de Void (to Miss Budd, whom he meets traveling on the continent)—"I thought once that all the pwetty Amerwican girls came abwoad, but when I went to New York I decided that they all stayed at home."—Judge.

Miss Skrumchus—"I was so disgusted to see people take up their ear of corn in their fingers. I always use a knife to detach the corn from the ear." Mrs. Homespun—"Well, I suppose a knife answers right well where one has no teeth."—Boston Transcript.

Edith—"What a quick turn for repartee Harry Prince has!" Mabel—"But he never says anything to

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To wash chamois gloves, first wash in soapsuds in the usual way, rinse in clear water, squeeze out the water and dry in the hands, as the chamois is less likely to shrink in drying. Wash and then rinse in clear water, and dry by rubbing with a Turkish or other soft, rough towel. For kid gloves of light color, that are but slightly soiled, but not stained, there is no better mode of freshening than to wind a bit of oiled silk around the finger, rubbing vigorously to remove all traces of the mar. Any woman who tests this easy way of cleaning kid gloves will be sure to keep thereafter a strip of silk in her possession. A quarter or even an eighth of a yard is enough to purchase at once, as in fancy dry goods houses, where it is sold, it is kept moist in a large roll and is thus very pliable. Moisten the silk, however, when using.—New York Evening Post.

APRONS.

Much may be said of the indispensable article known as apron, viewing it from the ornamental as well as useful point. The scope of the latter is great, including the housekeeper, nurse, waitress, dressmaker and the clerk, the various styles of each being unique and pretty.

The housekeeper's apron is generally of lawn, nainsook or dimity, of two-thirds length and trimmed with a hem four inches deep, surmounted by tucks. Feather stitching may be added either in flax or cotton, or the ready-made may be bought by the piece of twelve yards. The belt may be feather stitched. A square pocket laid in a double box-plait on the right side is indispensable, and may be finished by a dainty little bow of the same material.

For the nurse and waitress, the aprons are usually of lawn or cambric, and the plainer the better. Both are sufficiently full to almost meet at the back, and in length reach nearly to the bottom of the skirt. Sometimes embroidery is put between the tucks that surmount the hem.

Striped and checked ginghams are relegated to the kitchen. These are made up in two breadths, simply hemmed and with a belt and string of the goods. Those trimmed with a bias band of the goods are a little more ornamental. Aprons of this sort are excellent for wear when sewing. The sewing apron proper has a gored front and side pieces in one-piece style, the latter meeting at the back after forming a curve below the waist line, and fastening with one button. The waist or bib is fitted with two darts and the gored side seam, with two long tabs passing to the back of the neck, where they button. The large pocket is placed at a convenient distance for the hands in the outer front, and stitched down the middle to form two divisions.—Home and Farm.

RECIPES.

Chopped Omelet and Egg—Have your round steak chopped very fine and freed from skin and sinews; season with salt, cayenne and minced parsley and onion (a teaspoonful of each of the two latter to a pound of steak), add the beaten yolk of an egg, and make into small flat cakes. Fry in drippings until cooked through and browned on both sides; pour over the gravy, and crown each with a poached egg.

Potato Omelet—Take a pint of cold mashed potatoes and heat over the fire with two tablespoonsful of sweet cream, beating with a fork until smooth and light. Add four beaten eggs, pepper, salt and a little nutmeg, and press through a sieve; beat one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and cook half of this mixture like an omelet. It is delightful with bacon or ham cut in thin rashers and fried crisp.

Spanish Ragout—Fry in butter a minced Spanish onion or an equal amount of white onions; add a green pepper minced fine without the seeds, and sprinkle these over six large tomatoes that have been sliced and fried. Put a poached egg for each person on top and pour around a cream sauce, made by adding cream or milk thickened with flour to the butter, in the pan in which the tomatoes were fried. There is no more delightful hot-weather appetizer than this.

Shrimp Salad—Shrimp salad is a useful and pretty dish. Shell a sufficient quantity of freshly broiled prawns, taking care to preserve the coral, which put aside for garnishing presently. Pile up the prawns in the centre of a dish, pour over them a thick mayonnaise sauce in which a sheet of gelatine has been dissolved. This causes it to adhere better. Round

Are made with ROYAL BAKING POWDER—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with ROYAL BAKING POWDER, all these things are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Slight Security.

The practical value of a great man's friendship is illustrated by the following anecdote: A gentleman who had long been attached to Cardinal Mazarin, and much esteemed by that minister, but little assisted in his finances by court favor, one day told Mazarin of his many promises and his dilatory performance. The cardinal, who had a great regard for the man and was unwilling to lose his friendship, patiently explained to him the many demands made upon a person in his situation as minister, and which it would be politic to satisfy previous to other requests, as they were founded on services done to the state. "My Lord," replied his companion, "all the favor I expect at your hands is this, that whenever we meet in public you will do me the honor to tap me on the shoulder in an unreserved manner." In two or three years the friend of the cardinal became a wealthy man on the credit of the minister's attentions to him; and Mazarin used to laugh, together with his confidant, at the folly of the world in granting their protection to persons on such slight security.

New Roofing Material.

A translucent waterproof pliable material called duroline is being used in some parts of Europe and Australia as a substitute for glass for roofing large buildings. It is easily bent, can be cut with strong scissors and is said to be weather and heat proof.

Can't Blame Her.

One of the leading bankers when visiting the Menagerie after a particularly copious was induced to purchase a vicious lion, of which tra however, he failed subsequ retain any remembrance. rival of the lion first alar then infuriated the banker's such a degree that a dispute which has now resulted in a divorce.

THE trouble is not in ma explanation, but in finding p accept it.

ASSIST NA

a little now with a gent ing laxative removing matter from ach and bo toning up an rating the quickening action, and by remove of a multitu tressing diseases, such as headache tion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils cies, piles, fistulas and maladies too to mention.

If people would pay more atte properly regulating the action of th els, they would have less frequent to call for their doctor's services t attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to ac this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasan are unequalled, is proven by the once used, they are always in favo secondary effect is to keep the bow and regular, not to further constip the case with other pills. Hence, th popularity with sufferers from habi stipation, piles and indigestion.

BEECHAM'S PILL

(Vegetable)

What They Are Fo

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression o

when these conditions are caused by constipation; an stipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybo learn is that constipation causes more than half the ness in the world; and it can all be prevented. the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes sequences and correction); sent free. If you are not reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 ce

"Better Work Wisely Than Work Hard." Great E are Unnecessary in House Cleaning if you Use

SAPOLIO

FREE!

THIS KNIFE! Fine Steel. Keen as a Razor. Good, strong handle. Mailed free in exchange for 25 Large Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for list of our other fine Premiums. WOOLSON SPICE CO., 450 Huron St., TOLEDO, O.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS. Examination and advice as to patentability of invention. Send for inventors Guide, or how to get a patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D.C.

COLLEGE Normal, Business, Music, Art Dep'ts. Typewriter free to grad's. Low rates. I. E. B. Webster, Pres., W. Farmington, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR

W. L. DOUGL $3 SHOE IS THE NO EQUA

$5. CORDOV FRENCH & ENAMELLE $4. $3.50 FINE CALF & $3.50 POLICE, $2.50 $2. WORKI EXTRA FIN $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCH LADIE $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DO SEND FOR CATA W. L. DOUG BROCKTON

prizes ever captured in a raffle. It is nothing less than a boy, a swarthy young Argentine, Juan Baptiste by name, whom the captain won in a raffle in Buenos Ayres.

Juan is only 7 years old, and was an inmate of a Spanish orphan asylum at Buenos Ayres when the Winslow reached there on her last voyage. Juan desired his liberty, but under the laws of the Argentine Republic that could only be secured by the payment of a cash sum that would go to a fund for the prosecution of persons taking out o phans and treating them badly. In Juan's case the amount required was $46, and in order to secure this the enterprising boy decided to put himself up in a raffle, and sell the tickets himself. Capt Barratt became interested in the boy to the extent of $5 spent for tickets, and when the drawing was announced was somewhat surprised to find himself the winner.

The youthful prize has been installed on the Winslow as cabin boy, and though he has now been away from his native land several months, shows no desire to return to it. He is bright and intelligent, and as he evinces a decided disinclination to associate with the crew, Capt. Barratt treats him as one of his own family.—Philadelphia Record.

A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION PREVENTED BY THE USE OF TOBACCO.

An Old Timer of Twenty-three Years' Tobacco Chewing and Smoking Cured, and Gains Twenty Pounds in Thirty Days.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 21—Special.—The ladies of our beautiful little town are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using husbands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the ease with which it can be cured by a preparation called No-To-Bac, have been so plainly demonstrated by the cure of Mr. F. C. Waite. In a written statement he says: "I smoked and chewed tobacco for twenty-three years, and I am sure that my case was one of the worst in this part of the country. Even after I went to bed at night, if I woke up I would want to chew or smoke. It was not only killing me but my wife was also ailing from the injurious effects. Two boxes of No-To-Bac cured me, and I have no more desire for tobacco than I have to jump out of the window. I have gained twenty pounds in thirty days, my wife is well, and we are indeed both happy to say that No-To-Bac is truly 'worth its weight in gold' to us."

The cure and improvement in Mr. Waite's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and county, and it is estimated that over a thousand tobacco users will be using No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac as a patent medicine is that the makers, the Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph street, Chicago, absolutely guarantee the use of three boxes to cure or refund the money, and the cost, $2.50, is so trifling as compared with the expensive and unnecessary use of tobacco that tobacco-using husbands have no good excuse to offer when their wives insist upon taking No-To-Bac and getting results in the way of pure, sweet breath, wonderful improvement in their mental and physical condition, with a practical revitalization of their nicotized nerves.

No Barbers There.

Among the Ainu tribe, in Japan, a beard is considered so necessary to beauty that the women tattoo their faces to make up for their beardlessness.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Labratory Binghampton, N.Y.

There is a twin crystal of emerald in St Petersburg 7 inches long, 4 broad and weighing 4½ pounds.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Cantarini was poisoned by a jealous professional rival whom he had injured in business.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Comeggio, in spite of the greatness of his works, lived and died in almost pitiful poverty.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

In Hot Weather

Something is needed to keep up the appetite, assist digestion and give good, healthful sleep. For these purposes Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted. As a blood pur-

Hood's *Sarsa-*

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HOOD'S PILLS

Cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25c.

The Best Things to Eat

Are made with **ROYAL BAKING POWDER**—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with **ROYAL BAKING POWDER**, all these things are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Slight Security.

The practical value of a great man's friendship is illustrated by the following anecdote: A gentleman who had long been attached to Cardinal Mazarin, and much esteemed by that minister, but little assisted in his finances by court favor, one day told Mazarin of his many promises and his dilatory performance. The cardinal, who had a great regard for the man and was unwilling to lose his friendship, patiently explained to him the many demands made upon a person in his situation as minister, and which it would be politic to satisfy previous to other requests, as they were founded on services done to the state. "My Lord," replied his companion, "all the favor I expect at your hands is this, that whenever we meet in public you will do me the honor to tap me on the shoulder in an unreserved manner." In two or three years the friend of the cardinal became a wealthy man on the credit of the minister's attentions to him; and Mazarin used to laugh, together with his confidant, at the folly of the world in granting their protection to persons on such slight security.

New Roofing Material.

A translucent waterproof pliable material called duroline is being used in some parts of Europe and Australia as a substitute for glass for roofing large buildings. It is easily bent, can be cut with strong scissors and is said to be weather and heat proof.

Can't Blame Her.

One of the leading bankers of Bas when visiting the Menagerie Pia after a particularly copious repa was induced to purchase a young a vicious lion, of which transacti however, he failed subsequently retain any remembrance. The rival of the lion first alarmed then infuriated the banker's wife such a degree that a dispute ensu which has now resulted in a suit divorce.

THE trouble is not in making explanation, but in finding people accept it.

ASSIST NATUR

a little now and the with a gentle, clean ing laxative, there removing offendi matter from the sto ach and bowels, s toning up and invig rating the liver a quickening its tar action, and you the by remove the ca of a multitude of d tressing diseases, such as headaches, indig tion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbu cles, piles, fistulas and maladies too numero to mention.

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That, of all known agents to accompli this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pell are unequalled, is proven by the fact th once used, they are always in favor. Th secondary effect is to keep the bowels op and regular, not to further constipate, as the case with other pills. Hence, their gre popularity with sufferers from habitual co stipation, piles and indigestion.

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COLLEGE, Normal, Science, Music, Art Dep'ts. Typewriter free to grad's. Low rates. E. B. Webster, Pres., W. Farmington, O.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4, $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. $2, $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOE. LADIES. $3, $2.50 $2, $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Oct. 5 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post-office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

BALTIMORE is the champion city in the national baseball league.

CORBETT seems to be unwilling to meet Fitzsimmons in a "joint" contest.

THE Chinese claim as much advantage in the late engagement as the Japanese. This is a very noticable feature in this war, and, evidently, one or the other of the countries does not know when she is beaten.

HON. WM. L. WILSON has been banqueted by the Chamber of Commerce of London. The event of the evening was his speech. The great leader is a favorite with all Englishmen, who regard our tariff laws with great aversion, as it prevents them supplying the people of the United States with articles of their own manufacture. The whole world knows of the superiority of English goods, so this tariff law is a horror if it enables a cheap, shoddy article of American manufacture, to be sold for as much as a vastly superior article of foreign manufacture.

THERE has never been an action in the history of the political affairs of the county, more to be commended than that of Mr. E. N Moore's withdrawel from the race for the County Commissionership. The "Split" seemed actually to endanger the chances of Democratic success in this county this fall. It was no slight thing for Mr. Moore, with his magnificent following, to resolve to retire from the field, and disappoint his many friends, for the sake of harmony. The matter commenced in this way. In the June convention, the call was for a mass meeting to nominate candidates. With every district, except Green Bank, which is the farthest removed from the county-seat, where the convention was held, not much importance was attached to the question whether each man's vote would count for the same, or whether the districts would cast an equal vote, or vote on the ratio of Democratic strength. A motion was made that the districts "retire and cast their votes," and it failed in being full enough to decide this question when the convention reassembled. As it happened, Green Bank district had turned out so well, some men having ridden forty miles to attend, that she cast an overwhelming vote. The debate on the manner of casting the vote, ended in the direst confusion, and it augmented the feeling that the court-house affair has raised, and things were going from bad to worse, until Mr.

HON. E. N. MOORE WITHDRAWS.

A Hot Question Settled and True Democracy Illustrated.

A Difference Beginning with a Fight in the June Convention, over the Nomination of a Democratic Candidate for the County Commissionership, Amicably Adjusted, by Mr. Moore Nobly Giving Up His Chances of Election for the Good of the Party.

I wish to state through this paper that I am not a candidate for County Commissioner, and would say to my friends throughout the county that I appreciate their kindness, and trust placed in me; and hope it is not being misplaced, but I ask them not to petition for my name to be printed on ballots for election. Hoping that present differences may be a thing of the past, and that the Democratic organization may be perfected,

I remain yours truly,
E. N. MOORE.

AT each successive robbery, the county finds itself more forcibly presented with a grave problem. How best to prevent these crimes, is the question? No one knows where the next outrage will be committed. The failure and impossibility to arrest and convict the burglars, is insensibly educating a certain class to have a contempt for the law and penalty, which is the only thing which holds them in check from committing any crime. It is not improbable that should a man be taken in the act of robbery that a most terrible example will be made of him. A few years back, in this county, and a lock was considered as an almost superfluous addition to a door; but now in certain neighborhoods, people who formerly never locked their doors, secure them as completely as if they lived in a city.

A Good Programme.

"Say Uncle Ben, dog-gone it all,
What you a-gwine to do this fall?"

"See yeah, chile, dat's a rude dispressi'n,
Yo bettah remembah who yose adressin'!
But I'se kinder thinkin ob dat ternight,
An' dis here ol' man'll come out alright;
I'se got to hep Mistah Levi Gay
Shuck out his co'n and crib hit away,
But I done cleaned out dat rifle gun,
An' one ob dese nights dere'll be some fun;
I haint said whar, but in some co'n,
I seed coon tracks, as sho as youse bo'n,
An' I said right den, 'Well Mistah Coon,
Yo' jest wait till the nex' full moon,
An' I'll interjuce yo' to Mistah Maje,
He's a noble coon dog (I fergit his age)
But he'll yelp on yo' track and he'll make yo' hum,
An' yo'll wish to de Lord yo' nevah come,
He'll put yo' up in de top ob a tree,
An' den he will holler an' bark fer me:
He'll bristle an' scratch at de bark so rough,
Dat yo'll think he's climbing dat tree, shoo' nuff;
An' I'll ketch up, yep, by-an-by,
An' see yo' laying ergainst de sky,
An' de gun'll crack, an' yo'll come down,
An' yo' an' ol' Maje will hev a roun'—'''

"But see yeah, chile, yo' go ter bed,
An' don't yo' tell what yo' Uncle said!"

Jurors

List of Grand Jurors, drawn for the October Circuit Court:

H. M. Moore, Jas. H. Gum, B. F. McFlwee, Samuel D. Bright, J. C. Price, Giles Sharp, Wm. M. Sharp, Uriah Bird, Wm. H. Cleek, W. A. G. Sharp, R. C. Shrader, Wise Herold, W. H. Auldridge, J. S. Smith, H. N. Clark, W. T. Beard.

PETIT JURORS.

Andrew Sheets, G. Mc. Ervine, W. J. Moore, Sam. H. Wanless, J. N. White, T. S. Patterson, Jacob D. Hughes, William Callison, J. Ellis Hannah, E. A. Friel, Barnett Grimes, I. B. Moore, W. A. Varner, Frank Kinnison, C. A. Lightner, John W. Tyler, John D. Gay, H. A. Rankin, Henry McComb, George Gibson, George W. Wag-

School Books.

The Board of Education of Edray District has bought a supply of the ordinary school books in use in the public schools of this State, for the purpose of supplying the demand at the contract retail price, for cash. Call at Moore & Hannah's, or on J. E. Barlow, Secretary, Edray, W. Va. o54

Notice.

SEALED bids will be received until the 11th instant by the undersigned Ballot Commissioners of Pocahontas county, for the printing and delivering at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said county, on or before the 31st day of October, 1894.

5000 Ballots for the ensuing November election, 200 Cards of Instructions to Voters, and 100 Sample Ballots.

Said work to be done in accordance with Section 38, 43 and 44 of Chapter 39 of the Code of West Virginia.

J. H. PATTERSON,
W. A. BRATTON, } Ballot Comm'rs.
N. C. MCNEIL,

1 October 1, 1894.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1894.

It appearing to the court that a vacancy exists in the office of Justice in the Edray District; two vacancies in the same office in the Green Bank district: and that a vacancy exists in the office of constable in the Edray district; and that two vacancies exist in the same office in the Levels District; that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Huntersville district; and that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Green Bank district, it is ordered that said vacancies in the offices aforesaid be filled at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1894. And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish notice of said election as prescribed by law.

A copy teste:
S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 29th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do by Regina R. Barlow, assignee of said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 3rd day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Edray District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts one of sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resides, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a certain deed from the State of Virginia to Samuel W. Moore and Levi McCarty, dated on the 25th day of November, 1837, said deed or patent numbered 13031.

Said tracts of land comprise the farming lands of said Jane Simmons, a great part is improved, with house and outbuildings, making a very desirable farm. On the forty-acre tract is a heavy body of yew pine and other timber. LEVI GAY, Trustee.

ANDREW PRICE, Attorney
Marlinton, W. Va., October 2, 1894.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KODAKS

Embody every advantage of the most complete magazine and view cameras, but are far lighter and more compact and less liable to get out of order.

KODAKS have

The Best Lenses,

Shutters that are easy to regulate and positive in action,

Rack and Pinion, and index for focusing,

View Finders for horizontal and vertical exposures,

Automatic Registers for counting the exposures,

Automatic Tension for keeping the film flat at all times,

Seven Styles use either plates or films, and can be focused with the index or on the ground glass.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Commissioner's sale of Land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced at the April term, 1894, in the chancery cause of John A. Geiger *vs.* Wm. R. Sutton, etc., I will, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, offer for sale by public auction, in front of the court house of said county, that tract of land lying on the West side of Greenbrier River, in the First District of said county, and known as the John W. Logan place, containing 363 acres, more or less, being the entire interest of said Sutton in said land.

Terms: One third of the purchase money cash in hand, and the residue in two equal paymtnts, falling due in six and twelve months, respectively, from the day of sale, with interest from that day, the purchaser executing bond with good and approved personal security for the deferred payments, and a lien being retained as ultimate security. CHARLES P. JONES,
Commissioner.

I certify that the bond required by said decree has been dutly executed. J. H. PATTERSON,
s14 4t Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered on the twenty-first day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of William Skeen's Administrator vs. John T. McGraw, and others, pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, in front of the court house door of said county to sell publicly to the highest bidder, the following real estate situate in Pocahontas county, to-wit: 3900 acres of land lying on Knapp's Creek in said county, adjoining the lands of William Curry and others, formerly belonging to the estate of William Skeen, deceased. This land is covered with virgin forests of white oak, white pine, and other valuable timbers, and is also reputed to have on it valuable iron ore. It lies along the bank of Knapp's Creek, in such a way that the lumber can be easily floated from it to market.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of suit and sale will be required, and for the residue of the purchase money, bonds with approved personal security, falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from day of sale, with interest from date, a lien to be retained as ultimate security.

R. S. TURK, Special Comm'r.

Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
sep14 4t

To Tax Payers.

The undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas county will be at the following named places and dates respectively for the purpose of collecting taxes for the 1894.

Marlinton,	Oct. 2nd & 3rd
Academy	" 4th & 5th
Edray	Oct. 6th
Huntersville	" 8th
Frost	" 9th
Dunmore	" 10th
Green Bank	" 11th
Split Rock	" 12th

All parties meeting me at the above named places and on the dates named, and paying their taxes in full, will be allowed a discount of two and one half percent.

J. C. ARBOGAST, S. P. C.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Bad Blood Constipation, Nervous ailments Malaria, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are worthless imitations.

—Court commences Tuesday October the 16.

—The mountain sides are fast taking on the varied hues of autumn.

—Every gun has been put into shooting condition, and there is being a good deal of powder burned.

—Local issues in the campaign are causing less and less excitement and comment.

—Wm. Ami. Trainer, of Bath county, committed suicide last week—strychnine.

—The corn is pretty much all in shock; some are still sowing wheat The rain of last Saturday may green the fall pasture a little.

—Richard Elkins, son of the old man, nearly killed his guide by shooting him at the Chest club house.

—A literary society will be organized at the school-house on Saturday night, next. A good programme has been arranged. Ladies and all invited.

—Hunt McClintic, Esq., recently sold to his brother, W. McClintic, three calves of this season that averaged in weight just 500 pounds. The largest weighed 540 pounds.

—A combined, colossol, consolidated, confounded show will exhibit at Marlinton, Friday afternoon and night. If you want to see the sights, come to Marlinton that day and take a look at the court-house.

—Capt. C. B. Sweeker, The Silver Tongued Auctioneer, will attend the Fair and court at Beverly commencing October 9th. This will be the first fair ever held in Randolph county, a good time is anticipated. Horse racing will be the feature of the Fair.

—The singing convention held here last Sunday by the choirs of the various neighboring towns, was quite a success. Messrs. S. B. Moore and M. A. Friel had the meeting in charge, and a pleasant and interesting time was the result. Marlinton has the best right to claim the fall meeting of the County Musical Association, as it has never met here. This neighborhood would be glad to get it and would entertain the singers with greatest pleasure.

—Speaking of Hon. Alston G. Dayton, of Phillippi, who is opposing Hon. Wm. L. Wilson's re-election, a prominent citizen of this county asked if he was a son of "Old Spence Dayton?" Someone said he was, and we were told about Mr. Dayton, Sr. It was in the days when the Southern lawyer was disbarred, and the older Dayton came to Pocahontas to do the practice. He was a shrewd lawyer, but in some particulars he was famous in the Jerry Simpson way, as he considered socks perfectly superfluous as an article of apparel. He is remembered here as a man of that sort.

—Word comes of a most exciting bull race at Nimrod Hall, Bath county, Virginia. Three wild bulls were saddled and tied to the starting posts. Two of the riders are well known to our people, Mr. "Pat" Montgomery, the inimitable Irishman, and Hon. Wm. Langworthy, the genial Englishman, both gentlemen having played football on our grounds. At the word to go, the halters were cut, and two of the riders thrown off, but Mr. Montgomery is not to be thrown under any circumstances, and by whip and spur forced his unruly steed around the course and won the race.

—A very nice wedding in the very tip-top of our colored Society occurred at Clover Lick, last Tuesday, at 8 a. m. o'clock, at the residence of Israel Knight, parent of the bride, when Mr. Ed. Stewart took Miss Jinnie Stewart to have and to hold for the remainder of their natural existence. Rev. W. T. Price officiated. The party repaired to the Levels to a reception, a distance of 24 miles, and the procession made quite an imposing array as they shook the dust from their chariot wheels in passing through Marlinton. At the wedding, before cutting the bride's

last slight rise of Knapp's Creek caused the bass to begin to "go down" to deep water. The "forebay" of the mill is formed so that when the water is shut off, to gather ahead in the dam above, that the water leaks out and the fish were left in the fore-bay, and might be taken out by the barrelfull. Mr. Leury and his neighbors caught all they could use, and he then opened all gates and let the fish run by one whole night.

—The work on the court-house is progressing rapidly, and the walls rise higher every day. It is by far the most important piece of work ever undertaken in this county, and when finished will be equal in everything, except in size, to any country court-house in West Virginia. It will be something to be proud of.

Personal.

Sam. B. Scott, Jr., took the preliminary steps before the County Court, this week, towards admission to the bar.

Mr. Hazelrigg, of Mingo, sails for his English home this week.

Mr. Frank Arbogast, of Palmer, Braxton county, is at his daughter's, Mrs. C. A. Yeager's, very much indisposed.

J. C. Price, Esq., of Clover Creek, spent some time in town this week.

James Burner, of Guley, West Virginia, was here last week. He is still employed to prevent squatters settling on a tract of wild land.

Mr. A. H. Sitlington, of Bath Alum, Virginia, was in Pocahontas this week.

Mast.

Chestnut and white oak mast are very abundant this year in Virginia. In the West mast is scarce, and the squirrels are reported to be crossing the Ohio River by thousands. If they strike mast in West Virginia they will stop to clear it up; but they are expected to strike our State in a couple of weeks or so, and the hunters will be happy.—*Clifton Forge Review.*

This county is particularly blessed with all sorts of mast, this year, and as the hogs will all be fattened by eating it, it makes the corn crop equal to at least 25 per cent. more than if the mast had failed.

Jail Delivery.

"Blacksmith" Gray, the mail contractor, who was in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, got tired a-waiting, and exercising his mechanical skill, sawed the "leg" off of the padlock which fastens the hasp, which secures the door, and made his escape, on Tuesday night. The practice of the jailer is to leave the outer door unlocked so that Edgar Pryor (col.), a prisoner whose good character is such that the Sheriff gives him the liberty of the town, may come in and go to bed; the doors then being locked. Gray did his work between the dark and this time. Burley Hannah, who shared the room with him, ran at once to Jailer Doyle and told him of Gray's escape. Mr. Doyle then mounted a horse and went to the Top of Alleghany, and watched the pass all night, but to no avail. Gray is an odd character, has traveled a great deal, having been employed once on the Panama Canal, and was in jail on the charge of Mr. H. H. A. Yeager for a shady affair concerning the "running" of a mule out of the State to escape process of law. Gray's friends, enemies, and creditors do not expect to see him again soon.

Gray tied Burley Hannah's hands, while asleep, and gagged him with a handkerchief. Hannah is lying in jail in a helpless condition on a *capias pro fine*, not having the money to pay up, and he deserves great credit for giving the alarm, as he did. Gray took the lock with him. A case knife with notched edges was found, supposed to have been used in making another knife fit for the purpose of sawing the lock. It

store, at Buckeye. No one sleeps in the store-building, and on going to his store last Saturday morning, Mr. Albert Overholt discovered that his store had been broken open during the night. The thieves had broken a pane of glass and pryed off several iron bars in forcing their entrance. They stole three suits of clothes, some underwear, some pistol cartridges, and all of the jewelry, the whole loss being estimated at about $50.

Two unknown parties are suspected. They were seen in the immediate vicinity of the store the evening before, and their actions in Marlinton the next day were very suspicious. They came to where the men were working on court-house, and tried to find work. One claimed to be a granite cutter and the other a first-class carpenter, showing Mr. E. D. King, the contractor for the carpenter work of the court-house, a reccomendation from the Standard Oil Company. Mr. King hired him, but he left without coming to work. He gave his name as O'Donnell.

Public Speaking.

We are authorized to advertise as speakers for the first day of court, Tuesday, October 16, 1894, Hon. John D. Alderson and Col. J. W. StClair, of Fayette. It would be impossible to obtain two speakers from the whole list, who would be greeted with as much interest as these two gentlemen. Both are orators of no mean ability; Mr. Alderson is our Representative, and he has not been a nonenity in Congress, by any means; and having been placed before the public so often by the press of the district, an opportunity to see him and hear him talk will be welcomed; as for Col StClair, if you want to get something stirred up inside you that has been lying dormant for years, come out and hear him tell about the "Democratic Pairty."

Hon. C. T. Smith and others will speak at the following places in this county, each day at 2 p. m.:
Split Rock, Monday, October 22nd
Green Bank, Tuesday, " 23rd
Huntersville, Wednesday, " 24
Marlinton, Thursday, " 25
Academy, Friday, " 26th
Hon. W. A. Bratton will accompany Mr. Smith.

A Droop Blast.

Editor Pocahontas Times:

As you had a brief article in your paper some time since concerning the Droop Mountain battle ground and how to secure a cannon ball as a war rellic. Yes any one may possess it by a little chopping, and I am here to say that nothing would be of more interest to the people of Pocahontas than a full and accurate statement of their only battle fought during the civil war. Countless numbers of musket balls are found imbedded in the sand, for an abundant supply of this article the Droop is celebrated, as all wagoners can tell you from woeful experience. Tourists and pleasure seekers, come to our mountain home and secure the service of one of our many citizens as a pilot, there are many old gentlemen here who would appreciate a pilot ship very much. I would mention some names if it were not for one thing and that is this; some people you know go almost crazy when they see their name in print, and will even send the editor a head of cabbage or a pound of butter gratis.

We do not wish to become egotistical, but we will say we are a light and free hearted people.

Moreover, the Droop Mountain occupies the center of the earth as a proof of the fact you will notice when you are here that the sky comes down all around the mountain. Come and see us. MUX.

Confederate Veterans.

The Confedertae Veterans of this county will meet at Marlinton, on Wednesday, October 17th, (second day of court) and form a camp. This is according to an arrangement made by several prominent soldiers. Mr. Wm. M. McCallister, Commander of the Bath County Camp, has been written to, and will, no doubt, be present to

keep "entertainment" for travelers. He had his horse put up, and at dinner he ate only roasting ears, to the number of a dozen, perhaps. He offered the landlord fifty cents, the usual price for dinner and horse-feed, but was given back ten cents, with explanation by the hotel keeper that when he did not furnish hay, he only charged fifteen cents for a feed of corn.

County Court.

County Court convened last Tuesday, for its regular October Term. Very little business of importance transacted. About $2,600 was ordered to be paid on the new court-house. Some road overseers were appointed, and the commissioners of election, which list will be published in this paper next week. An order was made for the election of three Justices and five Constables, in the several vacancies existing in the county.

Call for Convention.

A district convention for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the offices of Justice, Constable, President of the Board of Education, and Commissioner of the Board of Education of Edray District, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, will meet in Marlinton, on October 13th, 1894, at 1 p. m. By order of the District Democratic Committee. L. M. McCLINTIC, Chairman.

Buckeye.

Fine weather since the rain. Corn cutters laid away to rest until another year.

Farmere are making an effort to raise plenty of wheat next year.

The wild animals—raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, etc., can find plenty to eat this year,—chestnuts, acorns, beechnuts, and hickory nuts.

Mr. Abe Hannah got thrown from his cart, last Sunday, near Academy, and got his eye blacked. So he postponed going to see his girl till Sunday.

McNeill brothers are off to Staunton, with their merry-go-round.

A feast of weddings last week three in Pocahontas, and one in Greenbrier county.

Some [illegible] Overholt & Son's store, last Friday night and took three suits of clothes, some jewelry, and other articles, amounting probably to fifty dollars or more. The thieves managed to get the iron rods torn loose and went in at the window. From information gained they are supposed to be the same fellows that attempted to rob Capt. Edgar, last autumn.

Mr. Andrew Kellison and daughter and others from Harrison County are visiting friends and relatives in this county.

Mr. O. E. McKeever and wife were visiting on Swago last Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Adkins is ill but she is now mending. She is attended by Dr. McClintic.

Miss Anna Silva, Mrs. J. B. McNeill, and Mr. Geo. Doyle have diptheria. KINDERGARTEN.

Wanless Items

Sowing wheat and corn cutting is the order of the day.

Mr. W. H. Hull is buying stock for market in this vicinity, and will drive in a few days.

Mr. S. C. Sutton was in this part last week on business. Mr. Samuel Sutton and daughter in law, Mrs. F. C. Sutton of Green Bank and Miss Carie Scales of Mill Point were the guests of Mrs. Jacob Cassell and William Cassell the 22 and 23 inst.

Mr. Thomas Moore and wife were the guests of Mr. T. R. Beverage last Saturday.

Mrs. Squire Hovener visited Mrs. C. C. Wanless her former home the 22 and 23 inst.

Mrs. C. C. Wanless has been quite ill but is convalescent at this writing.

Mr. G. B. Slaven of Gillespie made a pleasant call at Mr. W. Cassell's the 23 inst.

Mr. T. R. Beverage finished making and raising cane.

Mr. W. R. Sutton is hauling goods for Mr. B. McElwee, of Dunmore.

Mrs. Mattie Sutton is visiting friends and relatives near Green

are glad he has such news for coal is needed here to a certain extent.

Mr. Ed Malcomb of Clover Creek was visiting Miss Matilda Malcomb of this place. WOOD CHUCK.

Lobelia.

Corn cutting and seeding done; we had a fine rain Saturday night.

Mr. R. W. Hill was on the Creek buying stock to ship. He returned from market last week with a smile on his face.

This civil community was disgusted to learn that W. M. Deen and J. O. Hill, had a falling out about some hogs; we learn that there was some blood shed, Mr. Dean had to have Wm. Bruffey to sew up his wounds.

There has been two hogs and one sheep to go mad in this community and die.

Chestnuts are getting ripe and there is a fine crop of them.

James, and Milam Brown, was sent to the Lewisburg Jail, for disturbing public worship at Sugar Grove. The law in Greenbrier is to make a man work out his fine on public works. Let Pocahontas do the same, and we will have better roads, and better men and boys.

OBSERVER.

Clover Creek.

Fine rain Saturday evening.

Mr. Charley Williams and wife have been visiting at this place.

Woods Dilley and wife are gone to Randolph on a visit.

Mr. R. H. Courtney is spending a few days in our midst.

Mr. E. H. Showalter has found several bee-trees. He sold his pet deer to Raud Dudley.

Mr Burnard Hamrick says that he has killed all the ground hogs except one black, and that he is going to kill it.

The most of the lambs have been sold. Some buyers are offering 3 cts.

There is a demand for good fat hogs. A buyer from Driftwood the other day wanted a carload.

There is a good yield of mast in this section, of oak, beech, and chestnuts.

Corn is pretty good and all cut up.

We had some frost last week but nothing hurt.

[illegible] in this part lately.

Rev. J. Beverage and J. Miller preached for us Friday Saturday and Sunday. Communion services on Sunday, when the church would not begin to hold the people.

Politics is the song now. Let all Democrats stick to their party and they will if they are Democrats. INQUIRER

Green Bank.

We are having fine growing weather, wish fine rains and fall pastur is growing fine.

There will be a sacramenral service at Liberty Church on the 7th inst at 11 o'clock by Rev E. F. Alexander.

Rev. W. H. Ballingee and wife of Ronceverte was visiting in this vicinity last week.

Mrs. J. S. Smith and son and daughter of Mill Point and Mrs. Cam. Clark and children of Academy were visiting relatives in this vicinity last week and returned Monday.

Mr. L. N. Mooman will leave Tuesday for Baltimore where he will attend school. We extend well wishes to him.

The Children's Day services at Liberty; in which the Green Bank and Liberty scools formed a union, was very largely attended and both schools acquitted themselves creditably, as the recitations, reading, and singing was fine with a good collection, and all left satisfied with the day.

Mr. J. H. Patterson and Mrs. Dr. Cunningham of Marlinton are visiting in this neighborhood at this time.

Mr. M. F. Herold and sister of Frost was the guests of W. H. Hull last Saturday night.

Mr. H. M. Moore of Dunmore was in town last Saturday.

J. H. Curry says that the finger that was amputated sometime ago and is burried in the Levels still hurts him at times as it did while on.

...ope than the United States.

...he Pope recently told General ...assin, of the French army, that ...great duty of the nations just now ...a general disarmament.

...ord Rosebery, the British Premier, ...ks that the House of Lords should ...lude eminent medical, legal, liter... and commercial men as well as the ...hops.

...Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking at ...rvard, said the great fault of ...erican universities is that they are ...aining men to be critics rather than ...en of deeds.

...The Canadian law defines the imita... of food or food products as direct ...unterfeiting, and the man handling ...ch goods is subject to the same ...nishment as if handling money.

...A population of two to six to the ...quare mile indicates a grazing coun...ry; of six to eight, a farming region ...n an early state of development; ...ighteen to forty-five, a farming dis...rict highly developed; a greater num...er a manufacturing region.

...A company is being formed to es...blish, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, ...hat is to be known as a "Gentle...an's Paradise." The projectors in...end building in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains an establishment that will rival, in every detail, Monte Carlo on the Mediterranean.

...Mme. Carnot is reported to have had a presentiment of the fate that awaited her distinguished husband. She has been in constant dread of late that the assassin's weapon, which had twice failed against his life, would at last reach it. She anxiously looked forward to the end of his term as President, and it was her fears that largely influenced Carnot not to seek the Presidency of France for a second term.

...More than 37,000,000 acres of land are infested by the rabbit pest in Victoria, Australia. During the last ...has expended £1,000,000 in efforts to abate the pest, besides the expenditures of individuals. The rabbits are trapped for their skins, over 150,000 pelts have been purchased monthly in the town. The authorities of some districts have decided to employ phosphorised wheat for the destruction of the rabbits.

...The currency question has penetrated Darkest Africa, even unto Madagascar, notes the New Orleans Picayune. A royal proclamation has been issued declaring the silver coins of States not included in the Latin union to be no longer legal tender. The increased importation of Mexican dollars was perhaps the primary cause of the proclamation. Practically, the currency of Madagascar becomes a silver token currency dependent on the gold reserves of France.

...The San Francisco Chronicle observes: Superstition seems to be still strong in Missouri, for we find a young lady in that State having a madstone applied to the wound made by a rabid dog. It may be that there is some virtue in such a stone, as there often is in the herbs applied to wounds by Indian doctors, but that the stone prevents hydrophobia there is no proof. Perhaps its greatest service is that it fortifies the patient and prevents that fright which, more than anything else, brings on hydrophobia.

...The notion that the power of the toes of the men and women of modern times is destroyed by the binding up of the feet in leather through a great part of life is incorrect. In commenting upon an English professor's remark, "The toes are not used," Dr. T. S. Ellis says: "How is it, then, that the muscles of the sole and of the leg, which act on the toes, do not atrophy for want of use? I have long

his tour
Like wandering minstrel o'er meadow and moor;
The day and the season are both in their prime,
And youth's at its sweetest and tenderest time.

The buds are in bloom and the birds sing their best,
The trees are in leaf and the orchard is dressed
With clustering fruits, for the year's in its prime,
And youth's at its ripest and tenderest time.

Too soon shall the clouds cover sunshiny sky,
The voice of the minstrel be hushed to a sigh;
Too soon shall the day and the season decline,
And clustering fruit shall be melted to wine.

The petals shall fall and the songsters depart,
The foliage fade like the youth of the heart;
For swift runs the current of pitiless time,
And always the swiftest when life's in its prime.

The birds and the blossoms and fruit shall appear,
With summer's return and the turn of the year,
The breezes shall be sweet and the sun be as fair;
Alas! but the prime of my youth is not there.

Each month of the year has its prime, but in truth
There's only the prime in the season of youth,
Though hearts love again, and shall love for all time,
There's only one love when the heart's in its prime.

—Mary Berri Chapman, in the Century.

THE MAPLE SUGAR CAMP

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"A DIAMOND, Jack? A real diamond! Oh, how bright it is, like a spark of white fire! Like a star, dropped down out of the sky! I never saw a diamond before; and to think that it is mine! Dear Jack, I couldn't possibly love you any more than I did before, but I do love you, oh, so much!"

The little bit of love making took place under the frost bound apple trees of the Back Orchard, where Esther Elmford was standing, with a white woolen hood wrapped tightly over her ears enfolding her, mummy-fashion. She was a tall, rosy-cheeked girl, with a complexion born of mountain breezes and eyes that shone with ruddy health—no ideal sylph, but rather a rosy, wholesome, dimpled human girl like Wordsworth's heroine—

"Not to sweet or good
For human nature's daily food."

And as she looked at the tiny, glittering stone, the sparkles under her eyelashes were a dead match for it.

"But you must not wear it every day, Essie, you know," said John Jefferson.

"Why not?" Her countenance fell.

"You wanted our engagement kept a secret," you know."

"So I did. Anything but the gossip of the whole combined neighborhood!" cried Esther, with a moue of distaste. Well, anyhow, I can put a black velvet ribbon through it and hang it around my neck!"

"But you haven't paid me for it yet."

"Paid you, you mercenary fellow!"

"One kiss, Essie! I don't often get a chance to claim it, you know."

She poised herself on tiptoe to accord the demanded royalty, and then ran, laughing, away toward her home.

"How generous he is! she kept repeating to herself. "A real diamond!"

When she got back to the kitchen of the roomy old farmhouse, where Mrs. Elmford was frying crullers in an atmosphere of fragrant blue smoke, that lady cast a discontented glance at her.

"Seems to me you've been a long time gettin' that spotted calf into the barnyard," said she.

"Was I long, mother? But he got clear down the lane, and the orchard gate was open," equivocated Miss Esther.

"The Striker gals stopped here for you. They was goin' up to the Maple Sugar Camp with a lot o' fresh baked bread and pies for Tom and Leonidas, and they waited for you till they was clear out o' patience," added Mrs. Elmford, fishing another tin skimmer full of crisp brown beauties out of the bubbling mass of fat and landing them in the blue stone jar, afterward to be liberally sprinkled with white sugar.

"Oh, mother, can I go?" said Esther, eagerly. "I'm sure I could overtake them in five minutes."

"Striker, with their baskets of fresh provisions to the dwellers in Maple Sugar Camp, on Giant Hill, where the supreme process of "sugaring off" was just then in full blast. But in the two minutes during which she put on her fur-bordered hood and fleece-lined mittens upstairs, she had slyly slipped the diamond ring on the first finger of her left hand.

"I shall be wearing it," she said to herself, "and no one be any the wiser." The Striker girls welcomed her joyously.

"It's so nice to have you," said Alice. "Jessamine declared you would not go, but—"

"Why shouldn't I go?" said Esther. "Don't I go up every year when they are sugaring off?"

Jessamine Striker began to giggle.

"Yes," said she, "but our Leonidas has never been there until this season, and Mr. Jefferson has never been so particular in his attentions to you before."

Esther crimsoned to the roots of her hair.

"What ridiculous nonsense!" said she.

"Oh, is it, though?" retorted Jessamine. "When all the world knows that Jack Jefferson is as jealous as Othello."

Esther walked on, with silent dignity. In her secret heart she was beginning to regret that she had put herself out to accompany these silly girls.

"Don't mind Jess, dear," said good-humored Alice Striker, slipping her hand through Esther's arm. "She will giggle at everything—it's her nature. Isn't this a charming morning? I heard a blue-bird in the swamp down by the river, and there's a lot of yellow jonquils in bloom in Anne Rebecca's window-box. The snow is thawing in the sunshine, but the walking is good yet, and Leon says the maple-trees have never given a better yield."

Up at the sugar camp, all was life and animation. Blue threads of smoke wound upward to the sky from the chimneys of the two or three board shanties, thatched with strips of bark and trusses of straw, where the "hands" kept house in a gypsy fashion. The great kettles where the sirup was boiling down to the requisite solidity were watched by select deputations, lest the fires should slacken or the saccharine masses scorch, while others were attending to the impromptu stone chimney in the open air, while the carcass of a wild turkey was whirling around and around in front of the blaze, impelled by a most ingenious rotary spit, and a nest of potatoes was baking in the hot ashes [illegible] fully welcomed. Uncle Peter chuckled aloud at the sight of the crullers made after his mother's time-honored recipe. The two young Strikers extended a hospitable invitation to their meal, even now in process of preparation.

"Leon shot the turkey yesterday by Lone Lake," said Tom. "And it's a prime one, you bet. Rather nicer than the salt cod-fish we had reckoned on."

But Esther declined to say.

"I'll just take a look at the sugar kettles," said she, "and then hurry back to mother. We're going to have the parson's folks to tea, and there's a deal to do."

Leonidas Striker escorted her to the largest kettle of all, ordinarily called "Big Ben," and gave her the monster stick to stir the bubbling waves of sweetness.

"There," said he, "you can say you've helped to sugar off this year. Isn't it a splendid yield? And maple sugar's going to be high this season! Oh, you'd better stay, Esther, there's a lot of young folks coming up this afternoon, and Darky Jones is to be here with his fiddle!"

"Oh, I couldn't, possibly!" said Esther. In truth and in fact she had not been quite at her ease since Jessamine's unlucky allusion to Othello in conjunction with Mr. Jefferson; and she did not breathe freely again until she had reached home, where her mother was just clearing away the dinner dishes.

"Has any one been here?" said she.

"Who should be here?" counter-questioned Mrs. Elmford. "I don't expect Elder Morris's folks until four o'clock."

As Esther took off her things in the little chamber upstairs, where the shingled roof sloped down to the eaves, she glanced down at the engagement finger. Terror of terrors, the sparkling little ring was gone!

* * * * * *

It was past four o'clock. Mrs. Morris was droning away in the sitting-room about the last missionary box which had been sent out to the Hougara Indian Reservation; Miss Adelgitha Morris was admiring her hostess's most recent crazy patchwork; the two little Morrises were playing checkers, and the good elder himself was laying down tomes of theological law to Farmer Elmford; while Esther,

"Jack! Jack!" she cried, piteously. "I've lost it! Your ring! Oh, Jack, do say something to comfort me! I am so unhappy."

Mr. Jefferson drew up his steed and faced Esther with a scornful light in his eyes which she had never seen before.

"Yes," said he, calmly; "I knew you had lost it. I know how you lost it. I know to whom you have given it."

Essie stood dumb before the cruel emphasis of his words.

"I was at the Sugar Camp an hour ago," said he. "Some one told me you had gone there, and I was going to bring you home. And I saw your ring on Leonidas Striker's watch guard. Wasn't that rather soon to transfer your last lover's gift to your old swain? Would it not have been better taste of him to display your pledge a little less publicly?"

"Jack, Jack!" pleaded Essie, holding up her hands, as if every word were a blow.

"I need detain you no longer," he said, as he bowed frigidly and touched the neck of his horse with his whip-lash, and the next minute he was gone.

Poor Essie dragged herself back to the house, the tears freezing on her cheek and her heart colder still. Was she the victim of enchantment? What did all this mean?

Tea was over at least, but Esther Elmford did not know whether she had eaten hot biscuit or cold, hasty pudding. She had listened, with a vague, unmeaning smile, to Mrs. Morris's prolonged account of little Tommy's last siege of diphtheria and Miss Adelgitha's proposed visit to New York. It was almost as if brain and nerve were benumbed, when Jessamine Striker's clear, sweet voice struck across the current of her hopeless apathy and she found herself in a confidential corner of the best bedroom upstairs, with Jessamine eagerly harranguing her.

"The strangest thing!" cried Jessamine. "He found it in the maple-sugar kettle. Alice had made some flannel cakes, and he dipped out a dipperful of the hot sirup for us to eat with it, and Leon came within one of swallowing the ring. 'Whose is it?' said he. 'Why, Essie Elmford's, of course,' said I. 'Didn't I see the sparkle of it when she took off her mitten to unfasten the lid of the basket that held Uncle Peter's crullers? And it must have slipped off her finger,' said he, 'when she went to stir the sugar in the kettle.' So he hung it on his watch-chain for safekeeping until we came home, and here it is."

Esther murmured a word or two of thanks.

"I was very careless," said she.

But even after Jessamine was gone, she sat staring at the pretty trinket which had so nearly been boiled down into maple sugar. What was the use of it now? What was the use of anything?"

"Esther! Esther!" her father called up the narrow wooden stairway. "Here's Mr. Jefferson wants to speak to you!"

How strangely all these things seemed to succeed one another, like the dull lapses of a dream. She knew not how, but she was standing, with Jack's arm around her, her troubled eyes looking up into his.

"My own darling," he whispered, "can you ever forgive me for being such a brute? I have just seen that Striker fellow. He's not such a bad lot, after all, and everything is explained. Sweetheart, say that you forgive me! I never shall forgive myself."

And all the horrid nightmare feeling was over, and the engagement was a secret no longer, and poor little Esther Elmford was happy again.

"But I don't think," said she, "that I shall ever want to taste maple sugar again. Not just yet, at all events!"
—New York Ledger.

Has a Peculiar Malady.

The fourteen year old son of a man named Emery, at Buffalo, Ind., is affected with a peculiar malady. Although apparently otherwise possessed of ordinary intelligence, he has always had a mania for snakes and wants to catch and play with them whenever and wherever found. Last Thursday he was bitten by a viper and, although his life was saved by prompt medical attention, he is frequently seized with spasms in which he has the exact characteristics of a reptile, darting out his tongue, snapping at people, and worming his shoulders about in imitation of a crawling snake, until three men are unable to hold him.—Chicago Times.

The World is Washing Away.

An interesting calculation has recently been made public through the French Academy of Sciences. It is to the effect that taking into consideration the wear and tear on the solid

FOR WOMEN

Dresses are sold by weight in Japan.

Belva Lockwood is sixty-three years old.

Tiny pocketbooks are now the proper caper.

Girton (England) College girls have a bicycle club.

Mrs. Kate Myrick has been appointed river observer at Girard, La.

There are 10,000 more women than men in the District of Columbia.

The plain swivel silks in light tints are used for lining diaphanous toilets.

Snowflake crepon has a very attractive sound for a midsummer fabric, as it is.

Miss Balfour, sister of the English Conservative leader, is now traveling in Africa.

In Victoria, women have been substituted for men at no fewer than 200 railway station.

The Chicago Woman's Club has added a woman suffrage section to its other departments.

There are now 797 prisoners in the Kansas State Prison, and of that number fourteen are women.

Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset are two celebrities in the Catskills, of New York, this season.

Many ladies find the ready-made ruffles quite too expensive, and therefore buy taffeta silk and make their own.

A young lady named Johnson is sixth wrangler in the senior mathematical class at Cambridge University, England.

Of the 1100 persons who patronized a fortune-teller in Chicago during the progress of the World's Fair 920 were women.

In England and Ireland women writers number 660, while the number of men engaged in this kind of work is 5111.

Royalties have, as a body, defective eyesight. Princess Maud, of Wales, is the only royal lady who wears a single eyeglass.

Husband and wife as law partners is something unknown in Great Britain. There are no less than twenty-one such firms in the United States.

The grandmother of the German Kaiser was, in early life, a musician of marked ability, and composed many marches for the Prussian army.

The Association for [illegible] ment of Women will hold [illegible] annual meeting in Atlanta, [illegible] with the supplementary congress [illegible] Tuskegee.

There is a demand for the old fashioned taffeta ribbon of our foremothers. It is made in three or four-inch widths, and is used for skirt ruchings.

English papers say that Mrs. Humphrey Ward has made $80,000 from "David Grieve," $80,000 from "Marcella," and $40,000 from "Robert Elsmere."

One of the ways of telling whether the temperature is rising it to watch a girl's front hair. When it begins to lose its curl and grow straight it is a sure sign of a change of temperature.

Very lovely are the open fronted Parisian tea gowns in Directoire style, made of flowered taffeta or China silk, and worn over petticoats and blouse vests of white or yellow guipure lace.

Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore, Md., has founded a European fellowship scholarship, of a value of $500 a year, and five graduate scholarships, worth $200 a year, at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania.

An extreme style of the sailor hat shows a brim of mottled brown and white patent leather, and a white crown of the same shiny material. This mode is a trifle too outre to commend itself to women of fastidious tastes.

Miss Herbert, daughter of Secretary Herbert, has been selected by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association as Vice-Regent for the State of Alabama, which position was made vacant several years ago by the death of her mother.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor wore at the recent drawing room in London the historic diamond coronet comb, of which she has lately become possessed. It is the one that Louis XIV. gave to Mme. de Montspan, and our wealthy countrywoman, it is said, paid $100,000 for it.

It is said there are 2133 women writers in France. When this was repeated to the editor of a New York magazine he said he thought France was in luck; that there were not less than two millions in the United States and he had the manuscripts of a million of them.

Mrs. James Miller, of Stanton, Minn., is a prosperous farmer and business woman, and, in addition to

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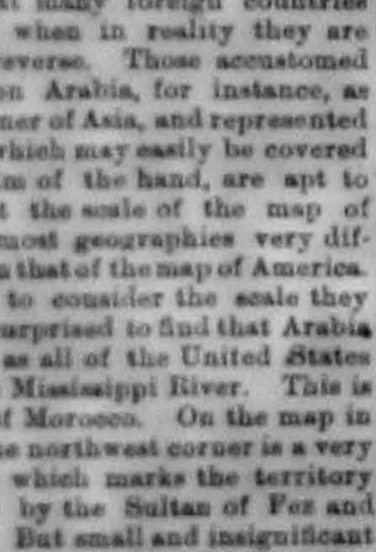

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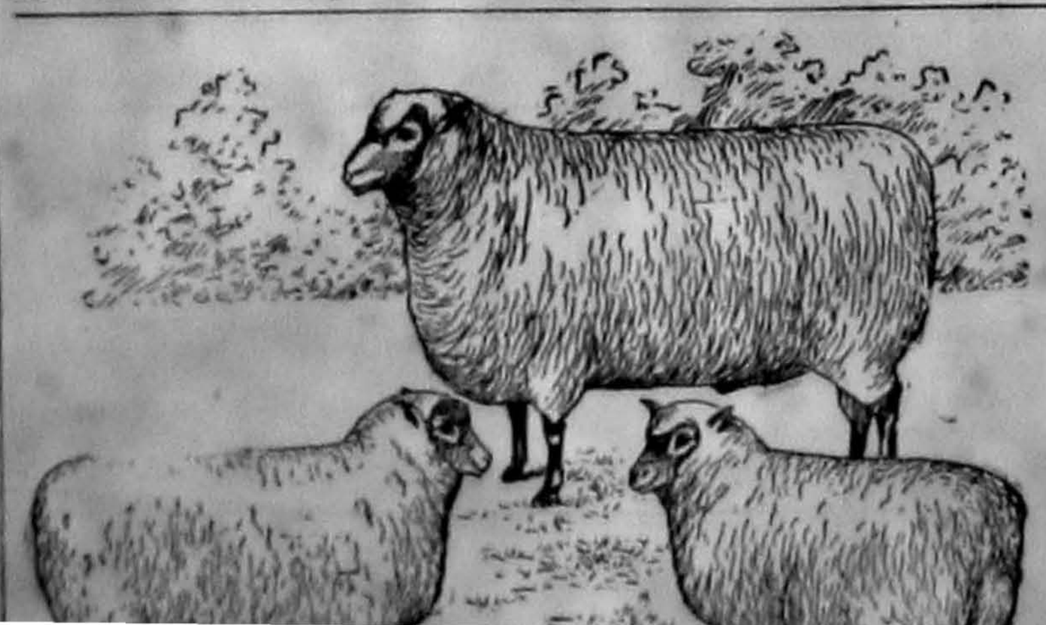


THE following instructions for the treatment of persons who have received a sunstroke, or who have been taken from the water in a drowning condition, are issued by the New York Board of Health, and as they are appropriate to any locality we publish them in full:

SUNSTROKE.

Any one overcome by the heat should be immediately removed to the nearest shade, and the collar of shirt or dress should be loosened. Send immediately for the nearest physician, and give the person cool drinks of water, black tea or coffee, if able to swallow.

If the skin is hot and dry, place the person in a sitting position against a tree, wall, or anything that will be a support to the back; sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body.

If the person is pale, very faint and pulse-feeble, lay him on the back, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia or tincture of ginger in two tablespoonfuls of water. Use no cold water upon the head or body, but rub the hands and feet and apply warm applications to the same until the circulation is restored.

DROWNING.

1.—Loosen the clothing; place the face downward, with the forehead resting on one of the wrists, and the face turned to one side. Open the mouth; seize the tongue between the fingers, covered with a handkerchief or piece of cloth, and draw it forward between the teeth; clear the mouth and throat from mucus by passing the forefinger, covered with a handkerchief or piece of cloth, far back into the mouth, thus opening a free passage to the windpipe.

2.—Turn the body face upward, shoulders resting on a folded coat or pillow; keep the tongue drawn forward; raise the arms backward and upward to the sides of the head (this expands the chest and allows the air to enter the lungs); then slowly move them downward, bending them so that the elbows will come to the sides and the hands cross on the pit of the stomach, strongly against them gently (this forces the air out of the lungs). Continue these two movements (which produce artificial breathing) very deliberately about ten or twelve times in a minute, and without ceasing, until the patient breathes naturally, or until satisfied that life is extinct.

While this is being done a little friction on the chest may be produced by rubbing gently with warm flannel, and the body may be stripped and wrapped in dry blankets,

After natural breathing begins, continue very gently, for a few minutes, the two movements which produced artificial breathing.

After natural breathing is fully restored, give the patient a teaspoonful of brandy, hot sling or tea, two or three times a minute, until the beating of the pulse can be felt at the wrist.

Rub the arms and legs upward, and the feet and hands with warm or dry flannel.

Apply hot cloths to the body, legs and arms, and bottles of hot water to the feet.

CAUTION.

1. Do not be discouraged if animation does not return in a few minutes. The patient sometimes recovers after hours of labor.

2. Do not allow the tongue to fall back and close the windpipe while the arms are being worked.

3. Do not rub the legs and arms until natural breathing is restored.

4. Do not put any liquid in the mouth until natural breathing is fully restored.

5. Do not roll the body nor handle it roughly.

6. Do not allow the head to hang down.

Something Curious.

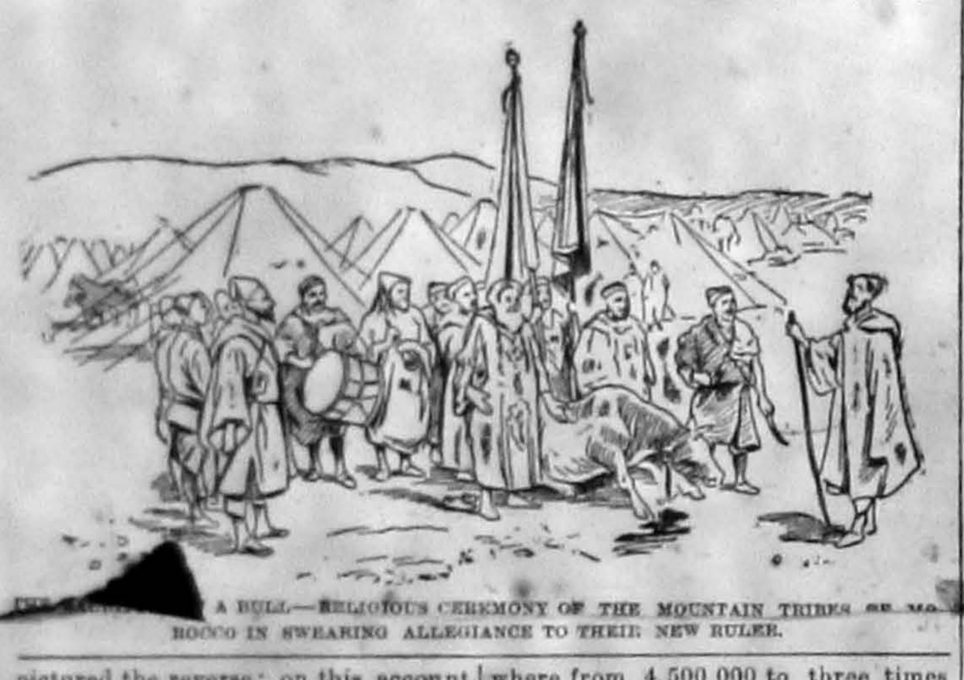
By a very simple rule the duration of night and day can be determined at any time of the year. All you have to do is to multiply the time of the sun's rising by two and it will give you the length of the night. Multiply the time of setting by two and you get the length of the day. It is easily demonstrated at the time of the year when the sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock and day and night are of equal duration. It is just as

THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE ALL WANT MOROCCO.

Something About the African Country Now Agitating European Politics — Nearly as Big as Texas — Its People.

SINCE the death of Sultan Muley Hassan the Morocco question has become an absorbing topic of European politics. The more or less directly interested powers are watching one another with an ill-concealed suspicion and anxiously awaiting developments. The English want Tangier very badly, for with that, as it lies directly opposite Gibraltar, they would command the straits between Europe and Africa. Spain wants it for a naval station which would be of utmost importance to them. Italy wants it because Spain does, and France will leave no stone unturned to secure a firm foothold there. Their policy is that given Morocco a railway soon would be built which would connect the French possessions in North Africa with those on the Atlantic, thus uniting all the French African colonies in a compact body.

Should any of the European powers come into possession of Morocco it will certainly, according to the Chicago Herald, reap a rich harvest, for of all the north African countries this is the most favored by nature. Map makers are responsible for a great many errors in the popular mind with regard to the size of foreign countries. The Americans are accustomed to see their country mapped out on a very large scale, while other countries are



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pictured the reverse; on this account an erroneous idea becomes prevalent that a great many foreign countries are small, when in reality they are quite the reverse. Those accustomed to look upon Arabia, for instance, as a mere corner of Asia, and represented by a spot which may easily be covered by the palm of the hand, are apt to forget that the scale of the map of Asia is in most geographies very different from that of the map of America. Were they to consider the scale they might be surprised to find that Arabia is as large as all of the United States east of the Mississippi River. This is true also of Morocco. On the map in the extreme northwest corner is a very small spot which marks the territory ruled over by the Sultan of Fez and Morocco. But small and insignificant though it be on the map it nevertheless represents an area of not less than 260,000 square miles or almost as large a territory as that of Texas. Morocco has 250 miles of coast line on the Mediterranean and not less than 750 miles on the Atlantic shore, a most respectable stretch for such an insignificant little spot.

A MOUNTAIN PASS IN MOROCCO.

Far from being a desert and flat as the prairie lands of Illinois, which seems to be the general impression, Morocco is just the opposite. Of course there are great stretches of sandy plains, but the general character of the country is wildly mountainous, resembling New Mexico perhaps more than any other State. The mountains are in most parts destitute of any vegetation and present a scene of desolation and barrenness rather than of picturesque grandeur. The climate inland is fully in keeping with the

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they are called, which cut the country in every direction. The atlas mountain slopes used to, in times gone by, be covered by splendid forests, but thanks to the wanton spoliation there remains but very little left of their former extensive splendor. The Romans often alluded to the vast magnificence of the forests of Mauritania, and during the time they occupied the country they did everything to save it from the reckless destruction which, even in those days, asserted itself.

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Though to all intents and purposes slavery is supposed to be abolished, it nevertheless flourishes here in Morocco even to-day. The slave trader in some way or other manages to get out of the clutches of the law, which is extremely severe on this point. It is safe to assert that the officials share in nine cases out of ten with the slave traders, who at times make no pretense of secrecy, but sell their human goods openly to the highest bidder. All efforts on the part of the European powers to stop this horrible slave hunting have been a total failure so far as Morocco is concerned. The slave traders find the thickly settled region between the Niger and the Congo a very profitable field for their operations. One frequently, on the great caravan route between Timbuctoo and Fez sees large droves of wretched slaves. The necks of these poor creatures are always fastened to a heavy beam and their hands chained to a long pole, while the brutal drivers urge them on with blows and curses, often putting a bullet through them if they become too exhausted to walk. The efforts of the French in Algeria have been directed to the mitigation if not suppression of this slave traffic, and hostile encounters between the French native soldiery and the slave drivers have been more frequent of late than for several years. There is

To a stranger there is always a great deal of interest to be seen in the old town. The streets are all very narrow and invariably very crooked. Some of them are scarcely wide enough to let a loaded camel pass, and as a beast laboring under the burden of a heavy load of hay or other merchandise approaches a narrow turn all the passers-by must squeeze themselves into the angles of the wall to escape being trampled under foot.

A wedding procession is always a treat for a traveler if he chances to get a view of one. If of an Arab the bride will be in a sort of cage or square box on the back of a camel, while her trousseau, borne along after her by slaves, either hired of borrowed for the occasion, will be displayed as publicly as possible for the admiration of the townspeople. One very curious thing that no traveler will fail to notice is the large number of Arabs who at night go to sleep in every nook and corner in the streets. Here they are found, wrapped up in all possible and impossible attitudes, sleeping as soundly as if in the most luxurious beds. The Arab seems to have a knack of adjusting himself to the requirements of his resting place, no matter how inconvenient or uncomfortable it may be. He will sleep under all conditions, let them be what they may.

The Moroccoans have a great propensity for religious festivals of all kinds, and on account of their wild and weird nature they are always of a great attraction to a stranger. At the height of political excitement these religious observances are more frequent than usual. Great bands of howling and ferocious Aissowas roam about both in the cities and in the interior. Their ceremonies present an aspect of ignorant religious fury and savage barbarity; they run about shrieking and howling, cutting themselves, often quite badly, in their religious frenzy. They ask as a rule for live sheep from the populace, and if they get any they immediately tear the poor animals to pieces with their teeth and hands, drinking the blood and devouring the raw flesh like ravenous beasts. Woe betide the stranger who, even in Tangier, under the protection of guns of the foreign fleets should in any way make a slighting remark on the appearance of these fanatics. More than likely he would share the fate of a live sheep in an instant, for the Aissowas firmly believe that nothing gives them a cleaner passport to paradise than to murder a "Christian dog," by which cheerful sobriquet all strangers are known in Morocco.

There are a few attractive things in this country, and they are amply offset by a number of, to a traveler, decidedly unpleasant features. Most places are overrun with venomous spiders, centipedes and scorpions. Poisonous snakes are so numerous that they scarcely call forth any remarks. The remedy for snake bites that the Moors apply seems almost as bad as the bite. They canterize the wound with fire, and, with an air of the utmost indifference, burn their flesh in the most horrible manner. If a man finds one of his sometimes numerous boils annoying he simply drives his dagger through it often running the risk of cutting an artery. The mail service offers a vast field for improvement. A traveler will sometimes come across a postman in the interior; they are half clad wretches, running over the hot sand or climbing the rocky mountain paths, traveling sometimes for days without water and food. They catch a few minutes of sleep at night, having an ignited cord fastened to their feet which slowly burns, like a fuse and serves the sleeper as an unfailing alarm clock. These are a few features of the country which now is giving some great European powers so much concern. But it is not for the possession of the country for its own sake that they exhibit all this interest.

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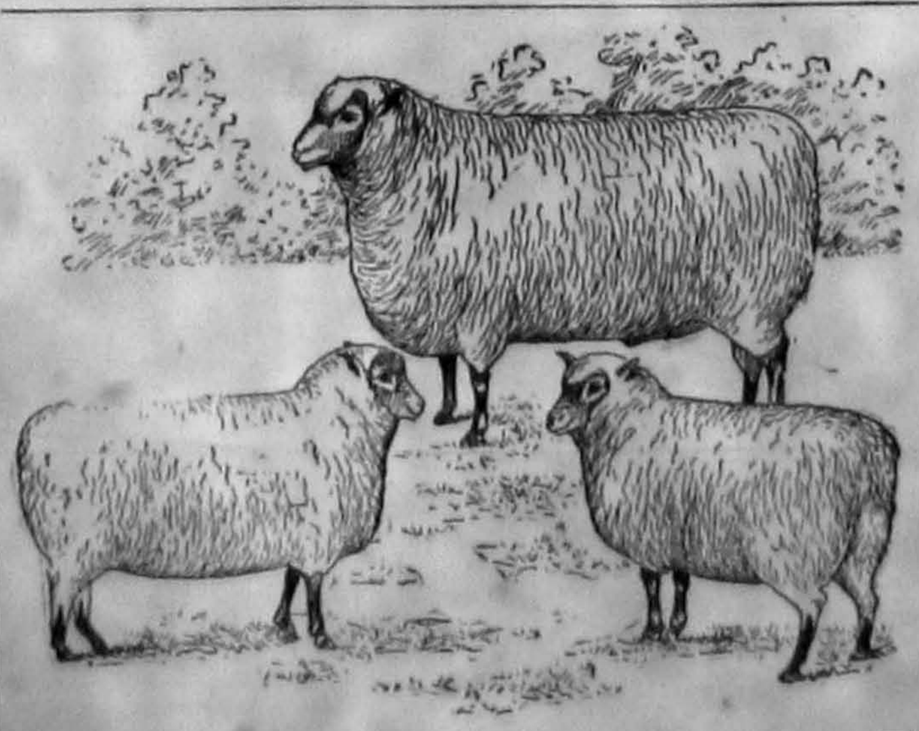

GROUP OF SOUTHDOWNS.

distinct line, they have acquired great prepotency, and are used for crossing with our native sheep with good success.

While this breed has been famous for centuries, it is only within the past hundred years that the improvement has taken place which has raised the Southdown to its present pinnacle for, without laying claim to shearing as heavy a fleece, or furnishing as large a quantity of mutton as some of the other breeds, it will be conceded on all hands that for quality of carcass they are on the top.

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INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE NEW YORK BOARD OF HEALTH.

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While this is being done a little friction on the chest may be produced by rubbing gently with warm flannel, and the body may be stripped and wrapped in dry blankets.

After natural breathing begins, continue very gently, for a few minutes, the two movements which produced artificial breathing.

After natural breathing is fully restored, give the patient a teaspoonful of brandy, hot sling or tea, two or three times a minute, until the beating of the pulse can be felt at the wrist.

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1. Do not be discouraged if animation does not return in a few minutes. The patient sometimes recovers after hours of labor.

2. Do not allow the tongue to fall back and close the windpipe while the arms are being worked.

3. Do not rub the legs and arms until natural breathing is restored.

4. Do not put any liquid in the mouth until natural breathing is fully restored.

5. Do not roll the body nor handle it roughly.

6. Do not allow the head to hang down.

Something Curious.

By a very simple rule the duration of night and day can be determined at any time of the year. All you have to do is to multiply the time of the sun's rising by two and it will give you the length of the night. Multiply the time of setting by two and you get the length of the day. It is easily demonstrated at the time of the year when the sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock and day and night are of equal duration. It is just as true as the days lengthen and shorten. Thus, as winter approaches, take a day when the sun rises at 6.30 and sets at 5.30. Apply the rule and you have a night of thirteen hours and a day of eleven hours. This rule will

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BLACKSMITHING

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Mingo Races.

The "Newmarket Riding and Driving Association" held their fourth Flat Race Meeting, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, (Sept. 20, 21, and 22), on the track at Mr. A. D. Bruce's (President) place. This Fall meeting caused keen interest among the people of the district, who flocked to the trysting place in hundreds. There was a perfect galaxy of beauty in the grand stand, amongst whom we noticed some of our Marlinton friends. The track was in first-class going order, and the clerk of the weather joined hands with the clerk of the course in making the meeting a grand success. The following members acted as officers: Messrs. H. Beauclerk (*Judge*), J. Hebden (*Clerk of Scales and Handicapper*), A. D. Bruce (*Starter*), J. H. G. Wilson (*Field Marshal and Second Flagman*), A. Lawson (*Secretary and Treasurer.*

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A match for $100 a side, between Mr. Bruce's "Harlequin" (Fred Hainstock up), and Mr. Hale's "Harkaway" (A. Lawson up), finished up the Fall Meeting, but a foul was claimed, and the match postponed to be run again.

We regret to say that Mr. B. B. Earnshaw sustained a bad shaking from a fall off "Harkaway," on Friday, but is gradually mending. Otherwise, the whole of the three days' meeting proceeded without a hitch, and thorough enjoyment

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 11. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court,	A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney,	L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff,	J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff,	Robt. K. Burns.
Cl'k Co. Court,	S. L. Brown.
Cl'k Cir. Court,	J. H. Patterson.
Assessor,	C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct.	C E. Beard, G. M. Kee, Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor,	Geo. Baxter
Coroner	Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A C L Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Elray—W H Grose Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffy, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Marlinton, Wes Va.

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Attorney-at-Law,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,

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Huntersville, W. Va.

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J. W. ARBUCKLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, W. Va.

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Attorney-at-law.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL.

DENTIST,

Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year

The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

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Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel.

All calls promptly answered.

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M. F. GIESEY,

Architect and Superintendent,

Room, 19, Reilly Block,

Wheeling, W. Va.

Dust.

Besides the vast amount of dust in this county, that is being, figuratively, thrown into other people's eyes by some, according to averment, the roads have been dusty beyond the comprehension of any one who has not traveled on those roads. Fred Hainestock, the Yorkshire jockey, describes riding a race on the dusty track, when behind, "Has hif somebuddy 'ad thrown han 'andful of dust in y' face," and it amounts to about that to the occupants of the hindmost carriage.

According to an ancient and honorable rule, a wedding calls for a procession of a dozen buggies or so, and they move with military precision at a breakneck speed. Hence in the weddings lately the dust has played a considerable part, when every body tried for the first place, knowing that the "dust would take the hindermost." One of a large party said he felt that he was "mortarfying."

A sea faring man known as "Whiskers," has had a great experience, and he tells a story which has something to do with the subject. It was about a comrade named Bill Deadeye who was known as a most rapacious and ravenous eater. He had an "appetite to point a moral or adorn a tale." They had become becalmed in the Indian Ocean and had been put on short rations. They finally were enabled to land on an island which was inhabited by a heathen tribe.

Bill Deadeye procured a gun and went hunting, to get something to satisfy his hunger. All that he could kill were some monkeys which he brought in with their legs tied together. Now the belief of that tribe was, that the souls of dead men were re-incarnated and became monkeys, and the penalty for killing a monkey was death. The manner the sentence was carried into execution was to put the convict in the arena with a large boa-constrictor, which had been starved for some time.

Bill Deadeye was duly sentenced and the whole population assembled in the theater to see the execution. The arena was terriblp dusty, and when the snake attacked Bill, a mighty dust arose, which got denser and denser, and the sound of the mighty struggle, was the only sign of what was going on. When the dust cleared away the snake was gone, but, in the language of "Old Whiskers," "Bill was thar!"

Mr. Alderson.

Our Representative has recovered from the severe attack of sickness, which threatened to deprive him of the power to make the campaign, and is again at work. He started anew by speaking at McDowell last Saturday.

There is hope that he will be present at our October Court. Mr. Alderson, Mr. Preston, and Col. St. Clair are expected.

David B. Hill.

David B. Hill has been nominated by the Democrats of New York for Governor. The Governorship of New York is probably the next honorable position to the Presidency of the United States, and it is considered as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Hill is one of the greatest men of the nation, clear-headed, able to take either side, like a true lawyer, but if asked concerning his political honesty, Artemus Ward would have "treated it as a conundrum, and given it up."

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on 6th day of April, 1894, and on the 22nd day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of M. J McNeel vs. Lanty W. Herold, and others, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1894.

in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the one half undivided interest of the defendent, L. W. Herold, in 120 acres of land situate in Pocahontas county, on the waters of Knaps Creek, on the West side of the wagon road leading from Huntersville to Frost, being the same land conveyed to Lanty W. Herold and M. F. Herold by Andrew Herold, by deed dated April 1st, 1876, (Exhibit "L" of the bill.) Also, 1¼ acres, or more, of land situate in the village of Frost, in this county, composed of two adjoining parcels, one of which is the residue of a tract of land conveyed to the said L. W. Herold by Charles P. Jones, Commissioner, by deed dated April 9, 1890, after conveying 2 acres to H. F. Herold by deed dated April 10, 1890. And the other parcel contains ½ acre, and the title was derived from the late J. B. Hannah. The 120 acres of land is mostly in bluegrass sod, is fertile and fine grazing land. The 1¼ acres of land in Frost has upon it a commodious dwelling house, together with all necessary outbuildings, and is admirably suited for hotel purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

H. S. RUCKER, } Special
L. M. McCLINTIC, } Comm'rs.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county do certify that the Commissioners above have executed bond as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, in the chancery cause of Thomas C. Malcomb *vs.* John N. Wanless, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House in Marlinton, West Virginia, on

Tuesday, October 16th, 1894,

a tract of land belonging to John N. Wanless supposed to contain about

363 ACRES,

lying in District No. 1 of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, being the same land conveyed by Andrew Wanless and wife to said John N. Wanless as containing by estimation 393 acres, by deed dated the 26th day of June, 1878, of record in the clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 54 of Deed Book No. 13, except 30 acres, more or less, on the South of said 363 acres, which was purchased by Thomas R. Beverage as part of said 393 acres, at a judicial sale confirmed by decree of said Court, at its April Term, 1893, in the chancery case of Matilda E. Wanless *vs.* John N. Wanless.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue of the purchase money falling due at 6 months from day of sale, the purchaser executing bond with good personal security for the deferred installment, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

State of West Virginia,

County of Pocahontas, to wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Circuit Court of the county afore said, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th dry of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Sept4 4t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of October, 1893, and on the 19th day of June, 1894, in the consolidated chancery causes of Witz, Biedler & Co. *vs.* Herold & Moore, and Greer & Laing *vs.* Herold & Moore, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed, in front of the court-house of said county, on the 16th day of October, 1894, to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following lots or parcels of land.

First, an undivided one half interest owned by M. E. Herold jointly with J. L. Herold in 159 acres of land on Knapp's Creek, 56½ acres on the waters of Knapp's Creek, 10 acres on Mill Run, and 316 acres on Alleghany Monntain. Also, an undivided one half interest with L. W. Herold in 120 acres on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Second, the one-half undivided interest of L. W. Herold in above mentioned 120 acres, and 132 acres owned by said L. W. Herold, on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Third, the one half undivided interest of C. R. W. Rider in 80 acres and 95 acres on Knapp's Creek and 80 acres on Alleghany Mountain, and 71 acres and 130 poles owned by the said C. R. W. Rider near the town of Frost.

These lands lie principally in a body in the Knapp's Creek bottoms are well watered and in a high state of cultivation, and that part thereof which lies on the mountain sides is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood. The 95 —— acre tract of the Rider land has upon it a beautiful dwelling and convenient outbuildings, and the 120 acre tract of the Herold lands has also a fine dwelling beautifully situated, with barn and other outbuildings. The title to all these lands is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suits and expenses of sale, and for the residue the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, and falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from said date. A lien will also be retained as ultimate security.

N. C. McNEIL, } Special Com-
H. S. RUCKER, } missioners.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, do hereby certify that bond, as required by law, has been filed with me by the above Special Commissioners.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

s21 4t

Commissioner's sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Pocahontas county, made on the 12th day of July, 1894, in the matter of the old court house and jail and the land upon which they are situated at Huntersville, in this county. The undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, October 16, 1894,

in front of the court house of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to to the highest bidder, the old court-house and jail and the lots on which they are located, known as the Old Court-House and Jail Lot, situated at Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, reserving at said sale the use of said jail, and a right of way over said court-house lot to said jail, until the new jail at Marlinton is finished and accepted by the County Court. Said lots and buildings would make a desirable location for an academy or high school.

TERMS OF SALE.

Enough cash in hand to pay expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

I, S. L. Brown, Clerk of the County Court of Pocahontas county, do certify that the Commissioner above has executed bond as required by law. S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered in the Chancery Cause of R. S. Turk, Commissioner, vs. B. M. Yeager, et als., pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, at the April Term, 1894, of said court, the undersigned special commissioner, will proceed on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1894, in front of the Court House door of said county, to sell publicly, to the highest bidder, the following tracts of land, lying in said county, to-wit: 40 acres lying on the West side of Buffalo mountain; 80 acres on said Buffalo mountain; 18½ acres, and 14 acres, lying on Alleghany mountain; which formerly belonged to William G. Gilkeson, and lay close to or adjoining the old Yeager place on Alleghany mountain. There are some improvements on these lands which make them quite valuable.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six and twelve months will be given the purchaser, except as to so much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale; the purchaser to execute bonds for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, with approved personal security, a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

For further information inquire of R. S. Turk, Staunton, Virginia.

R. S. TURK
Special Commissioner.

State of WEST VIRGINIA,

County of POCAHONTAS to-wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Isaac McNeel, trustee, by James W. Jordin and Fannie C. Jordin, his wife, dated on the 26th day of December, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 206, to secure the payment of a certain bond, fully mentioned and described therein, and default having been made in the payment thereof and being required so to do by C. R. Moore, assignee of said bond, I Isaac McNeel, will on the 16th day of October, 1894, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the front door of the court house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, and in the Little Levels district, and described therein as two tracts of land, one containing 48 acres, on which the grantors reside, excepting therefrom ½ acres thereof conveyed to Fenton A. Chapman by deed of record in the Clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 188 of Deed Book No. 23, by said grantors. Also, one acre conveyed by same to same by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 337 of Deed Book No. 22, and 5 acres conveyed by same to T. C. Wooddell, by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 162 of Deed Book No. 22, and the other tract conveyed containing 30 acres, both of which tracts of 48 acres and 30 acres being the same described in a deed of partition dated January 24th, 1876, and of record in said Clerk's office at page 73 of Deed Book 12.

ISAAC McNEEL, Trustee.

N. C. McNEIL, Att'y.

s21 4t

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. L. Holt, of Academy, West Virginia, will call and settle at once or their accounts will be put for collection.

N. J. BROWN, Receiver.

August 28, 1894.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Oct. 5 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

BALTIMORE is the champion city in the national baseball league.

CORBETT seems to be unwilling to meet Fitzsimmons in a "joint" contest.

THE Chinese claim as much advantage in the late engagement as the Japanese. This is a very noticable feature in this war, and, evidently, one or the other of the countries does not know when she is beaten.

HON. WM. L. WILSON has been banqueted by the Chamber of Commerce of London, The event of the evening was his speech. The great leader is a favorite with all Englishmen, who regard our tariff laws with great aversion, as it prevents them supplying the people of the United States with articles of their own manufacture. The whole world knows of the superiority of English goods, so this tariff law is a horror if it enables a cheap, shoddy article of American manufacture, to be sold for as much as a vastly superior article of foreign manufacture.

THERE has never been an action in the history of the political affairs of the county, more to be commended than that of Mr. E. N Moore's withdrawel from the race for the County Commissionership. The "Split" seemed actually to endanger the chances of Democratic success in this county this fall. It was no slight thing for Mr. Moore, with his magnificent following, to resolve to retire from the field, and disappoint his many friends, for the sake of harmony. The matter commenced in this way. In the June convention, the call was for a mass meeting to nominate candidates. With every district, except Green Bank, which is the farthest removed from the county-seat, where the convention was held, not much importance was attached to the question whether each man's vote would count for the same, or whether the districts would cast an equal vote, or vote on the ratio of Democratic strength. A motion was made that the districts "retire and cast their votes," and it failed in being full enough to decide this question when the convention reassembled. As it happened, Green Bank district had turned out so well, some men having ridden forty miles to attend, that she cast an overwhelming vote. The debate on the manner of casting the vote, ended in the direst confusion, and it augmented the feeling that the court-house affair has raised, and things were going from bad to worse, until Mr. Moore healed all differences by his withdrawal.

MR. E. N. MOORE WITHDRAWS.

A Hot Question Settled and True Democracy Illustrated.

A Difference Beginning with a Fight in the June Convention, over the Nomination of a Democratic Candidate for the County Commissionership, Amicably Adjusted, by Mr. Moore Nobly Giving Up His Chances of Election for the Good of the Party.

I wish to state through this paper that I am not a candidate for County Commissioner, and would say to my friends throughout the county that I appreciate their kindness, and trust placed in me; and hope it is not being misplaced, but I ask them not to petition for my name to be printed on ballots for election. Hoping that present differences may be a thing of the past, and that the Democratic organization may be perfected,

I remain yours truly,
E. N. MOORE.

AT each successive robbery, the county finds itself more forcibly presented with a grave problem. How best to prevent these crimes, is the question? No one knows where the next outrage will be committed. The failure and impossibility to arrest and convict the burglars, is insensibly educating a certain class to have a contempt for the law and penalty, which is the only thing which holds them in check from committing any crime. It is not improbable that should a man be taken in the act of robbery that a most terrible example will be made of him. A few years back, in this county, and a lock was considered as an almost superfluous addition to a door; but now in certain neighborhoods, people who formerly never locked their doors, secure them as completely as if they lived in a city.

A Good Programme.

"Say Uncle Ben, dog-gone it all,
What you a-gwine to do this fall?"

"See yeah, chile, dat's a rude dispresi'n,
Yo bettah remembah who yose adresin'!
But I'se kinder thinkin ob dat ternight,
An' dis here ol' man'll come out alright;
I'se got to hep Mistah Levi Gay
Shuck out his co'n and crib hit away,
But I done cleaned out dat rifle gun,
An' one ob dese nights dere'll be some fun;
I haint said whar, but in some co'n,
I seed coon tracks, as sho as youse bo'n,
An' I said right den. 'Well Mistah Coon,
Yo' jest wait till the nex' full moon,
An' I'll interjuce yo' to Mistah Maje,
He's a noble coon dog (I fergit his age)
But he'll yelp on yo' track and he'll make yo' hum,
An' yo'll wish to de Lord yo' nevah come,
He'll put yo' up in de top ob a tree,
An' den he will holler an bark fer me:
He'll bristle an' scratch at de bark so rough,
Dat yo'll think he's climbing dat tree, shoo' nuff;
An' I'll ketch up, yep, by-an-by,
An' see yo' laying ergainst de sky,
An' de gun ll crack, an' yo'll come down,
An' yo' an' ol' Maje will hev a roun'—'''

"But see yeah, chile, yo' go ter bed,
An' don't yo' tell what yo' Uncle said!"

Jurors

List of Grand Jurors, drawn for the October Circuit Court:

H. M. Moore, Jas. H. Gum, B. F. McFlwee, Samuel D. Bright, J. C. Price, Giles Sharp, Wm. M. Sharp, Uriah Bird, Wm. H. Cleek, W. A. G. Sharp, R. C. Shrader, Wise Herold, W. H. Auldridge, J. S. Smith, H. N. Clark, W. T. Beard.

PETIT JURORS.

Andrew Sheets, G. Mc. Ervine, W. J. Moore, Sam. H. Wanless, J. N. White, T. S. Patterson, Jacob D. Hughes, William Callison, J. Ellis Haunah, E. A. Friel, Barnett Grimes, I. B. Moore, W. A. Varner, Frank Kinnison, C. A. Lightner, John W. Tyler, John D. Gay, H. A. Rankin, Henry McComb, George Gibson, George W. Wagner, R. E. Hogsett, A. C. Moore, Richard Callison, Emmett Nottingham.

The Board of Education of Edray District has bought a supply of the ordinary school books in use in the public schools of this State, for the purpose of supplying the demand at the contract retail price, for cash. Call at Moore & Hannah's, or on J. E. Barlow, Secretary, Edray, W. Va. o54

Notice.

SEALED bids will be received until the 11th instant by the undersigned Ballot Commissioners of Pocahontas county, for the printing and delivering at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said county, on or before the 31st day of October, 1894.

5000 Ballots for the ensuing November election, 120 Cards of Instructions to Voters, and 120 Sample Ballots.

Said work to be done in accordance with Section 33, 34, and 44 of Chapter 89 of the Code of West Virginia.

J. H. PATTERSON,
W. A. BRATTON, } Ballot Comm'rs.
N. C. MCNEIL,

1 October 1, 1894.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1894.

It appearing to the court that a vacancy exists in the office of Justice in the Edray District; two vacancies in the same office in the Green Bank district: and that a vacancy exists in the office of constable in the Edray district; and that two vacancies exist in the same office in the Levels District; that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Huntersville district; and that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Green Bank district, it is ordered that said vacancies in the offices aforesaid be filled at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1894. And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish notice of said election as prescribed by law.

A copy teste:
S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 29th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do by Regina R. Barlow, assignee of said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 3rd day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Edray District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts one of sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resides, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a certain deed from the State of Virginia to Samuel W. Moore and Levi McCarty, dated on the 25th day of November, 1837, said deed or patent numbered 13031.

Said tracts of land comprise the farming lands of said Jane Simmons, a great part is improved, with house and outbuildings, making a very desirable farm. On the forty-acre tract is a heavy body of yew pine and other timber.

LEVI GAY, Trustee.

ANDREW PRICE, Attorney
Marlinton, W. Va., October 2, 1894.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KODAKS

Embody every advantage of the most complete magazine and view cameras, but are far lighter and more compact and less liable to get out of order.

KODAKS have

The Best Lenses,

Shutters that are easy to regulate and positive in action,

Rack and Pinion, and index for focusing,

View Finders for horizontal and vertical exposures,

Automatic Registers for counting the exposures,

Automatic Tension for keeping the film flat at all times.

Seven Styles use either plates or films, and can be focused with the index or on the ground glass.

12 STYLES AND SIZES. $2.00 TO $100.00. Catalogue Free.

EASTMAN KODAK CO. Rochester, N. Y.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Commissioner's sale of Land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced at the April term, 1894, in the chancery cause of John A. Geiger vs. Wm. R. Sutton, etc., I will, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, offer for sale by public auction, in front of the court-house of said county, that tract of land lying on the West side of Greenbrier River, in the First District of said county, and known as the John W. Logan place, containing 363 acres, more or less, being the entire interest of said Sutton in said land.

Terms: One third of the purchase money cash in hand, and the residue in two equal paymtnts, falling due in six and twelve months, respectively, from the day of sale, with interest from that day, the purchaser executing bond with good and approved personal security for the deferred payments, and a lien being retained as ultimate security.

CHARLES P. JONES,
Commissioner.

I certify that the bond required by said decree has been dutly executed.

J. H. PATTERSON,
Clerk.

s14 4t

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered on the twenty-first day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of William Skeen's Administrator vs. John T. McGraw, and others, pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, in front of the court house door of said county to sell publicly to the highest bidder, the following real estate situate in Pocahontas county, to-wit: 3900 acres of land lying on Knapp's Creek in said county, adjoining the lands of William Curry and others, formerly belonging to the estate of William Skeen, deceased. This land is covered with virgin forests of white oak, white pine, and other valuable timbers, and is also reputed to have on it valuable iron ore. It lies along the bank of Knapp's Creek, in such a way that the lumber can be easily floated from it to market.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of suit and sale will be required, and for the residue of the purchase money, bonds with approved personal security, falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from day of sale, with interest from date, a lien to be retained as ultimate security.

R. S. TURK, Special Comm'r.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS to-wit:

Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

sep14 4t

To Tax Payers.

The undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas county will be at the following named places and dates respectively for the purpose of collecting taxes for the 1894.

Marlinton,	Oct. 2nd & 3rd
Academy	" 4th & 5th
Edray	Oct. 6th
Huntersville	" 8th
Frost	" 9th
Dunmore	" 10th
Green Bank	" 11th
Split Rock	" 12th

All parties meeting me at the above named places and on the dates named, and paying their taxes in full, will be allowed a discount of two and one half percent.

J. C. ARBOGAST, S. P. C.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—it won't stain your teeth, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles,
Neuralgia, Bad Blood
Constipation, Nervous ailments
Malaria, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

the varied hues of an-

gun has been put into condition, and there is deal of powder burn-

al issues in the campaign ing less and less excite- d comment.

n. Ami. Trainer, of Bath committed suicide last trychnine.

e corn is pretty much all in some are still sowing wheat in of last Saturday may e fall pasture a little.

hard Elkins, son of the old early killed his guide by him at the Cheat club

literary society will be or- at the school-house on y night, next. A good me has been arranged. and all invited.

at McClintic, Esq., recent- o his brother, W. McClin- e calves of this season that d in weight just 500 pounds. gest weighed 540 pounds.

combined, colossol, consoli- confounded show will exhib- rlinton, Friday afternoon ht. If you want to see the come to Marlinton that day e a look at the court-house.

pt. C. B. Swecker, The Sil- gued Auctioneer, will at- Fair and court at Beverly ncing October 9th. This the first fair ever held in ph county, a good time is ted. Horse racing will be are of the Fair.

e singing convention held t Sunday by the choirs of ous neighboring towns, was success. Messrs. S. B. and M. A. Friel had the in charge, and a pleasant resting time was the result. on has the best right to e fall meeting of the Coun- ical Association, as it has net here. This neighbor- ould be glad to get it and entertain the singers with pleasure.

aking of Hon. Alston G. of Phillippi, who is oppos- . Wm. L. Wilson's re-elec- prominent citizen of this asked if he was a son of ence Dayton?" Someone was, and we were told Mr. Dayton, Sr. It was in when the Southern law- disbarred, and the older came to Pocahontas to do ctice. He was a shrewd but in some particulars he ous in the Jerry Simpson he considered socks per- superfluous as an article of He is remembered here a of that sort.

ril comes of a most excit- race at Nimrod Hall, Bath Virginia. Three wild re saddled and tied to the posts. Two of the riders known to our people, Mr. Montgomery, the inimitable n, and Hon. Wm. Lang- the genial Englishman, tlemen having played foot- ur grounds. At the word the halters were cut, and the riders thrown off, but ntgomery is not to be under any circumstances. whip and spur forced his steed around the course the race.

very nice wedding in the top of our colored Society at Clover Lick, last Tues- 4 o'clock, at the resi- Israel Knight, parent of , when Mr. Ed. Stewart Jinnie Stewart to have hold for the remainder of ural existence. Rev. W. officiated. The party re- the Levels to a reception, e of 24 miles, and the pro- made quite an imposing

when the water is shut off, to gather ahead in the dam above, that the water leaks out and the fish were left in the fore-bay, and might be taken out by the barrelfull. Mr. Loury and his neighbors caught all they could use, and he then opened all gates and let the fish run by one whole night.

—The work on the court-house is progressing rapidly, and the walls rise higher every day. It is by far the most important piece of work ever undertaken in this county, and when finished will be equal in everything, except in size, to any country court-house in West Virginia. It will be something to be proud of.

Personal.

Sam. B. Scott, Jr., took the preliminary steps before the County Court, this week, towards admission to the bar.

Mr. Hazelrigg, of Mingo, sails for his English home this week.

Mr. Frank Arbogast, of Palmer, Braxton county, is at his daughter's, Mrs. C. A. Yeager's, very much indisposed.

J. C. Price, Esq., of Clover Creek, spent some time in town this week.

James Burner, af Guley, West Virginia, was here last week. He is still employed to prevent squatters settling on a tract of wild land.

Mr. A. H. Sitlington, of Bath Alum, Virginia, was in Pocahontas this week.

Mast.

Chestnut and white oak mast are very abundant this year in Virginia. In the West mast is scarce, and the squirrels are reported to be crossing the Ohio River by thousands. If they strike mast in West Virginia they will stop to clear it up; but they are expected to strike our State in a couple of weeks or so, and the hunters will be happy.—*Clifton Forge Review.*

This county is particularly blessed with all sorts of mast, this year, and as the hogs will all be fattened by eating it, it makes the corn crop equal to at least 25 per cent. more than if the mast had failed.

Jail Delivery.

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—Court commences Tuesday October the 16.

—The mountain sides are fast taking on the varied hues of autumn.

—Every gun has been put into shooting condition, and there is being a good deal of powder burned.

—Local issues in the campaign are causing less and less excitement and comment.

—Wm. Ami. Trainer, of Bath county, committed suicide last week—strychnine.

—The corn is pretty much all in shock; some are still sowing wheat The rain of last Saturday may green the fall pasture a little.

—Richard Elkins, son of the old man, nearly killed his guide by shooting him at the Cheat club house.

—A literary society will be organized at the school-house on Saturday night, next. A good programme has been arranged. Ladies and all invited.

—Hunt McClintic, Esq., recently sold to his brother, W. McClintic, three calves of this season that averaged in weight just 500 pounds. The largest weighed 540 pounds.

—A combined, colossol, consolidated, confounded show will exhibit at Marlinton, Friday afternoon and night. If you want to see the sights, come to Marlinton that day and take a look at the court-house.

—Capt. C. B. Swecker, The Silver Tongued Auctioneer, will attend the Fair and court at Beverly commencing October 9th. This will be the first fair ever held in Randolph county, a good time is anticipated. Horse racing will be the feature of the Fair.

—The singing convention held here last Sunday by the choirs of the various neighboring towns, was quite a success. Messrs. S. B. Moore and M. A. Friel had the meeting in charge, and a pleasant and interesting time was the result. Marlinton has the best right to claim the fall meeting of the County Musical Association, as it has never met here. This neighborhood would be glad to get it and would entertain the singers with greatest pleasure.

—Speaking of Hon. Alston G. Dayton, of Phillippi, who is opposing Hon. Wm. L. Wilson's re-election, a prominent citizen of this county asked if he was a son of "Old Spence Dayton?" Someone said he was, and we were told about Mr. Dayton, Sr. It was in the days when the Southern lawyer was disbarred, and the older Dayton came to Pocahontas to do the practice. He was a shrewd lawyer, but in some particulars he was famous in the Jerry Simpson way, as he considered socks perfectly superfluous as an article of apparel. He is remembered here as a man of that sort.

—Word comes of a most exciting bull race at Nimrod Hall, Bath county, Virginia. Three wild bulls were saddled and tied to the starting posts. Two of the riders are well known to our people, Mr. "Pat" Monigomery, the inimitable Irishman, and Hon. Wm. Langworthy, the genial Englishman. both gentlemen having played football on our grounds. At the word to go, the halters were cut, and two of the riders thrown off, but Mr. Montgomery is not to be thrown under any circumstances, and by whip and spur forced his unruly steed around the course and won the race.

—A very nice wedding in the very tip-top of our colored Society occurred at Clover Lick, last Tuesday, at 8 a. m. o'clock, at the residence of Israel Knight, parent of the bride, when Mr. Ed. Stewart took Miss Jinnie Stewart to have and to hold for the remainder of their natural existence. Rev. W. T. Price officiated. The party repaired to the Levels to a reception, a distance of 24 miles, and the procession made quite an imposing array as they shook the dust from their chariot wheels in passing through Marlinton. At the wedding, before cutting the bride's cake, the hymn "Alas! and did my Savior bleed!" was sung by the whole party assembled, and then a

—James Loury, Esq., has taken possession of the Barclay mill property, near Huntersville. The last slight rise of Knapp's Creek caused the bass to begin to "go down" to deep water. The "fore-bay" of the mill is formed so that when the water is shut off, to gather ahead in the dam above, that the water leaks out and the fish were left in the fore-bay, and might be taken out by the barrelfull. Mr. Loury and his neighbors caught all they could use, and he then opened all gates and let the fish run by one whole night.

—The work on the court-house is progressing rapidly, and the walls rise higher every day. It is by far the most important piece of work ever undertaken in this county, and when finished will be equal in everything, except in size, to any country court-house in West Virginia. It will be something to be proud of.

Personal.

Sam. B. Scott, Jr., took the preliminary steps before the County Court, this week, towards admission to the bar.

Mr. Hazelrigg, of Mingo, sails for his English home this week.

Mr. Frank Arbogast, of Palmer, Braxton county, is at his daughter's, Mrs. C. A. Yeager's, very much indisposed.

J. C. Price, Esq., of Clover Creek, spent some time in town this week.

James Burner, af Guley, West Virginia, was here last week. He is still employed to prevent squatters settling on a tract of wild land.

Mr. A. H. Sitlington, of Bath Alum, Virginia, was in Pocahontas this week.

Mast.

Chestnut and white oak mast are very abundant this year in Virginia. In the West mast is scarce, and the squirrels are reported to be crossing the Ohio River by thousands. If they strike mast in West Virginia they will stop to clear it up; but they are expected to strike our State in a couple of weeks or so, and the hunters will be happy.—*Clifton Forge Review.*

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Another Robbery.

This time it is the burglary committed on R. E. Overholt & Sons' store, at Buckeye. No one sleeps in the store-building, and on going to his store last Saturday morning, Mr. Albert Overholt discovered that his store had been broken open during the night. The thieves had broken a pane of glass and pryed off several iron bars in forcing their entrance. They stole three suits of clothes, some underwear, some pistol cartridges, and all of the jewalry, the whole loss being estimated at about $50.

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An Englishman stopped for dinner with one of the many men who keep "entertainment" for travelers. He had his horse put up, and at dinner he ate only roasting ears, to the number of a dozen, perhaps. He offered the landlord fifty cents, the usual price for dinner and horse-feed, but was given back ten cents, with explanation by the hotel keeper that when he did not furnish hay, he only charged fifteen cents for a feed of corn.

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Mr. Anderson Gragg, has moved from Cheat River and is prospecting on his land. Charles says he has found a good vein of coal. We are glad he has such news for coal is needed here to a certain extent.

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We invite everybody and promise close prices and polite attention.

☞ At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

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BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

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Mending neatly done.
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ROOFING Tin, Iron, Steel, Felt Roofing, with trimmings; and tools to lend, or tools to keep. Can be laid by anybody; shipped everywhere.

PAINT red and black, for metallic roofing. Creosote Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.

LADDERS that shorten or lengthen; for tinners, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.

PAPER heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors

PRICES low. Circulars and quotations by addressing,

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EVERY PERSON

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A. D. BARLOW'S

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where he is selling flour at cost and carriage. Note the following prices:

XX.....@	$2.60
Nickle Plate(good family)	3.00
Old Dominion Extra	3.00
Old Dominion Best	3.50
Gold Medal(patent)	3.50

While getting your flour you can get feed, salt, fertilizer, and farming implements of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

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MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer and Contractor.

Work done on short notice.

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per day	1,00
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All persons having horses to trade

HILLSBORO MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

J. E. Wamsley, A. M.
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Mingo Races.

The "Newmarket Riding and Driving Association" held their fourth Flat Race Meeting, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, (Sept. 20, 21, and 22), on the track at Mr. A. D. Bruce's (President) place. This Fall meeting caused keen interest among the people of the district, who flocked to the trysting place in hundreds. There was a perfect galaxy of beauty in the grand stand, amongst whom we noticed some of our Marlinton friends. The track was in first-class going order, and the clerk of the weather joined hands with the clerk of the course in making the meeting a grand success. The following members acted as officers: Messrs. H. Beauclerk (*Judge*), J. Hebden (*Clerk of Scales and Handicapper*), A. D. Bruce (*Starter*), J. H. G. Wilson (*Field Marshal and Second Flagman*), A. Lawson (*Secretary and Treasurer*.

An innovation was the introduction of printed Programes, beautifully executed at the "Times" office, under ihe able eye of Mr. Andrew Price.

On Thursday, there was a one mile race, for which there were four entries. Mr. Lanty Tuke's "Tom" gained a most popular victory, after a neck-and-neck struggle with Mr. Hales' "Harkaway," just "catching the Judge's eye" by a short head. The half-mile trotting race (under saddle) fell an easy prey to Mr. Ligon Marshall's dun gelding, "Troy." Some exciting Scrub Races followed, the palm of victory being secured by Mr. F. Hatterman's grey gelding, "George."

Friday's racing formed the *piece de resistance*, being the half-mile day. This race was open to all. After seven heats had been run off the trial heat lay between Mr. J. H. G. Wilson's "Sparkle," and Mr. A. D. Bruce's "Harlequin;" the former famous mare winning by the shortest of heads, after a desperate race, amid the loud cheers of the assembled multitude. Well done, Marlinton! The bonny mare deserves much credit for defeating nine such redoubtable horses,—all well worthy of her steel! May her good luck continue!

A few foot-races (in which one individual was noticed to run remarkably "cunning!) brought to a successful conclusion a good afternoon's sport.

On Saturday, a half-mile "Consolation Race" ruled the roast, and this event fell to the lot of Mr. A. D. Bruce's sporting-looking sorrel horse "Harlequin," who ran well and gamely, doing the distance in 58 seconds. The "Tin-Cup Race" (the handsome prize being awarded by Mrs. A. D. Bruce), brought four horses to the starting-post, and a most exciting race ensued. Mr. Earnest Hebden secured his first winning mount on "Miss Muffet," she beat "Sister Mary" (with "The Boss" up) by a nose. This dauntless youngster has now won his spurs, and we hope to be able to record his victory between the flags in the future. The two mule races (fast and slow) were a source of much merriment to the crowd, some of these obstinate beasts of burden performing highly diverting pranks, such as "bolting the track," and other absurdities, which did not improve the condition of Mr. Bruce's corn and buck-wheat! Both races were awarded to Willy Lloyd, (the "People's Popular Commedian"), who steered "Desdemona" to victory in a most workmanlike manner! The sweetest thing of the whole racing was the smile on our Willy's welter-weight face, after his two superb masterpieces! A good "Novelty Race" resulted in a win for Mr. Gunther's "Rowdy," well ridden by Guy Marshall. Mr. Tuke's "Tom" won a 2-mile race (against two horses.

A match for $100 a side, between Mr. Bruce's "Harlequin" (Fred Hainstock up), and Mr. Hale's "Harkaway" (A. Lawson up), finished up the Fall Meeting, but a foul was claimed, and the match postponed to be run again.

We regret to say that Mr. B. B. Earnshaw sustained a bad shaking from a fall off "Harkaway," on Friday, but is gradually mending. Otherwise, the whole of the three days' meeting proceeded without a hitch, and thorough enjoyment

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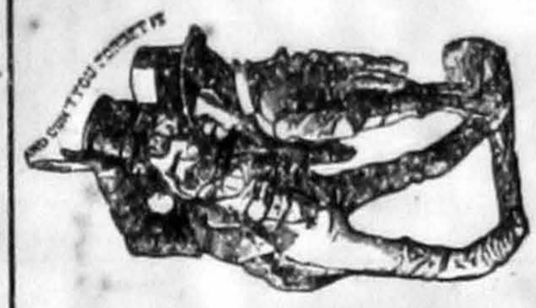

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VARICOCELE AND STRICTURE

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 11. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court,	A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney,	L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff,	J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff,	Robt. K. Burns.
Cl'k Co. Court,	S. L. Brown.
Cl'k Cir. Court,	J. H. Patterson.
Assessor,	C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct.	C E. Beard. G. M. Kee. Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor,	Geo. Baxter
Coroner	Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A C L Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W H Grose Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffy, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, Wes Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
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J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
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ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney-at-law.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL.
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

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Wheeling, W. Va.

Dust.

Besides the vast amount of dust in this county, that is being, figuratively, thrown into other people's eyes by some, according to averment, the roads have been dusty beyond the comprehension of any one who has not traveled on those roads. Fred Hainestock, the Yorkshire jockey, describes riding a race on the dusty track, when behind, "Has hif somebuddy 'ad thrown han 'andful of dust in y' face," and it amounts to about that to the occupants of the hindmost carriage.

According to an ancient and honorable rule, a wedding calls for a procession of a dozen buggies or so, and they move with military precision at a breakneck speed. Hence in the weddings lately the dust has played a considerable part, when every body tried for the first place, knowing that the "dust would take the hindermost." One of a large party said he felt that he was "mortarfying."

A sea faring man known as "Whiskers," has had a great experience, and he tells a story which has something to do with the subject. It was about a comrade named Bill Deadeye who was known as a most rapacious and ravenous eater. He had an "appetite to point a moral or adorn a tale." They had become becalmed in the Indian Ocean and had been put on short rations. They finally were enabled to land on an island which was inhabited by a heathen tribe.

Bill Deadeye procured a gun and went hunting, to get something to satisfy his hunger. All that he could kill were some monkeys which he brought in with their legs tied together. Now the belief of that tribe was, that the souls of dead men were re-incarnated and became monkeys, and the penalty for killing a monkey was death. The manner the sentence was carried into execution was to put the convict in the arena with a large boa-constrictor, which had been starved for some time.

Bill Deadeye was duly sentenced and the whole population assembled in the theater to see the execution. The arena was terriblp dusty, and when the snake attacked Bill, a mighty dust arose, which got denser and denser, and the sound of the mighty struggle, was the only sign of what was going on. When the dust cleared away the snake was gone, but, in the language of "Old Whiskers," "Bill was thar!"

Mr. Alderson.

Our Representative has recovered from the severe attack of sickness, which threatened to deprive him of the power to make the campaign, and is again at work. He started anew by speaking at McDowell last Saturday.

There is hope that he will be present at our October Court. Mr. Alderson, Mr. Preston, and Col. St. Clair are expected.

David B. Hill.

David B. Hill has been nominated by the Democrats of New York for Governor. The Governorship of New York is probably the next honorable position to the Presidency of the United States, and it is considered as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Hill is one of the greatest men of the nation, clear-headed, able to take either side, like a true lawyer, but if asked concerning his political honesty, Artemus Ward would have "treated it as a conundrum, and given it up."

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on the 6th day of April, 1894, and on the 22nd day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of M. J McNeel vs. Lanty W. Herold, and others, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1894.

in front of the court-house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the one half undivided interest of the defendent, L. W. Herold, in 120 acres of land situate in Pocahontas county, on the waters of Knaps Creek, on the West side of the wagon road leading from Huntersville to Frost, being the same land conveyed to Lanty W. Herold and M. F. Herold by Andrew Herold, by deed dated April 1st, 1876, (Exhibit "L" of the bill.) Also, 1¼ acres, or more, of land situate in the village of Frost, in this county, composed of two adjoining parcels, one of which is the residue of a tract of land conveyed to the said L. W. Herold by Charles P. Jones, Commissioner, by deed dated April 9, 1890, after conveying 2 acres to H. F. Herold by deed dated April 10, 1890. And the other parcel contains ¼ acre, and the title was derived from the late J. B. Hannah. The 120 acres of land is mostly in bluegrass sod, is fertile and fine grazing land. The 1¼ acres of land in Frost has upon it a commodious dwelling house, together with all necessary outbuildings, and is admirably suited for hotel purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

H. S. RUCKER, } Special
L. M. McCLINTIC, } Comm'rs.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county do certify that the Commissioners above have executed bond as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, in the chancery cause of Thomas C. Malcomb *vs.* John N. Wanless, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House in Marlinton, West Virginia, on

Tuesday, October 16th, 1894,

a tract of land belonging to John N. Wanless supposed to contain about

363 ACRES,

lying in District No. 1 of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, being the same land conveyed by Andrew Wanless and wife to said John N. Wanless as containing by estimation 393 acres, by deed dated the 26th day of June, 1878, of record in the clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 54 of Deed Book No. 13, except 30 acres, more or less, on the South of said 363 acres, which was purchased by Thomas R. Beverage as part of said 393 acres, at a judicial sale confirmed by decree of said Court, at its April Term, 1893, in the chancery case of Matilda E. Wanless vs. John N. Wanless.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue of the purchase money falling due at 6 months from day of sale, the purchaser executing bond with good personal security for the deferred installment, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

State of West Virginia,
County of Pocahontas, to wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Circuit Court of the county afore said, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th dry of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Sep14 4t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of October, 1893, and on the 19th day of June, 1894, in the consolidated chancery causes of Witz, Biedler & Co. *vs.* Herold & Moore, and Greer & Laing *vs.* Herold & Moore, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed, in front of the court-house of said county, on the 16th day of October, 1894, to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following lots or parcels of land.

First, an undivided one-half interest owned by M. F. Herold jointly with J. L. Herold in 159 acres of land on Knapp's Creek, 56½ acres on the waters of Knapp's Creek, 10 acres on Mill Run, and 316 acres on Alleghany Mountain. Also, an undivided one half interest with L. W. Herold in 120 acres on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Second, the one-half undivided interest of L. W. Herold in above mentioned 120 acres, and 132 acres owned by said L. W. Herold, on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Third, the one half undivided interest of C. R. W. Rider in 80 acres and 95 acres on Knapp's Creek and 80 acres on Alleghany Mountain, and 71 acres and 130 poles owned by the said C. R. W. Rider near the town of Frost.

These lands lie principally in a body in the Knapp's Creek bottoms are well watered and in a high state of cultivation, and that part thereof which lies on the mountain sides is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood. The 95 —— acre tract of the Rider land has upon it a beautiful dwelling and convenient outbuildings, and the 120 acre tract of the Herold lands has also a fine dwelling beautifully situated with barn and other outbuildings. The title to all these lands is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suits and expenses of sale, and for the residue the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, and falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from said date. A lien will also be retained as ultimate security.

N. C. McNEIL, } Special Com-
H. S. RUCKER, } missioners.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, do hereby certify that bond, as required by law, has been filed with me by the above Special Commissioners.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

s21 4t

Commissioner's sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Pocahontas county, made on the 12th day of July, 1894, in the matter of the old court-house and jail and the land upon which they are situated at Huntersville, in this county. The undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, October 16, 1894,

in front of the court-house of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to to the highest bidder, the old court-house and jail and the lots on which they are located, known as the Old Court-House and Jail Lot, situated at Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, reserving at said sale the use of said jail, and a right of way over said court-house lot to said jail, until the new jail at Marlinton is finished and accepted by the County Court. Said lots and buildings would make a desirable location for an academy or high school.

TERMS OF SALE.

Enough cash in hand to pay expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

I, S. L. Brown, Clerk of the County Court of Pocahontas county, do certify that the Commissioner above has executed bond as required by law.

S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

BAKING POWDER—muffins, crusts, and the va- leavening or raising agent. KING POWDER, all these ght, sweet, tender, delicious

WDER is the greatest of the pastry cook. Besides, it d eggs, and, best of all, makes ad healthful.

O., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Can't Blame Her.

One of the leading bankers of Basle, when visiting the Menagerie Planet after a particularly copious repast, was induced to purchase a young and vicious lion, of which transaction, however, he failed subsequently to retain any remembrance. The arrival of the lion first alarmed and then infuriated the banker's wife to

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six and twelve months will be given the purchaser, except as to so much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale; the purchaser to execute bonds for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, with approved personal security, a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

removing the matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequalled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open.

Trustee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Isaac McNeel, trustee, by James W. Jordin and Fannie C. Jordin, his wife, dated on the 26th day of December, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 206, to secure the payment of a certain bond, fully mentioned and described therein, and default having been made in the payment thereof and being required so to do by C. R. Moore, assignee of said bond, I Isaac McNeel, will on the 16th day of October, 1894, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, and in the Little Levels district, and described therein as two tracts of land, one containing 48 acres, on which the grantors reside, excepting therefrom ⅝ acres thereof conveyed to Fenton A. Chapman by deed of record in the Clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 188 of Deed Book No. 23, by said grantors. Also, one acre conveyed by same to same by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 337 of Deed Book No. 22, and 5 acres conveyed by same to T. C. Wooddell, by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 162 of Deed Book No. 22, and the other tract conveyed containing 30 acres, both of which tracts of 48 acres and 30 acres being the same described in a deed of partition dated January 24th, 1876, and of record in said Clerk's office at page 73 of Deed Book 12.

ISAAC McNEEL, Trustee.
N. C. McNEIL, Atty.
s21 4t

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. L. Holt, of Academy, West Virginia, will call and settle at once or their accounts will be put for collection.

N. J. BROWN, Receiver.

August 28, 1894.

Oh, weary feet that on life's stony ways
Must tread in separate paths; while Time's dark wing
Beats out the lagging hours of all the days,
Marking the epochs of their wandering!
Oh, lonely road! Oh, tired pacing feet
That may not meet!

Oh, longing hands that may not, must not, clasp

[redacted]

BY DOROTHY E. NELSON.

MY father is not a rebel, Lydia Gardiner!"

The clear, girlish voice rang out sharply on the still September air. No one [redacted] in sight down little steps and secured an especially fine spray of golden-rod before she answered. She was sixteen—a year older than Barbara—and wore her hair tucked up, much to Barbara's envy. She was slight and graceful, and moved with a light, swaying motion, that reminded one irresistibly of flowers bending in the breeze. Her saucy brown eyes looked teasingly at angry Barbara over the feathery plume she held.

"What is he then?" she asked.

"He's a—Whig!"

Lydia laughed—a little mocking laugh that urged Barbara on.

"And anyway," she said, "no one could ever call him a coward! He doesn't tarry at home when fighting is to be done, like—like some people! I believe I will not speak to you again, Lydia Gardiner!" and she turned away without a glance at her friend.

Lydia waited a minute or two, then, seeing no backward look nor sign of relenting from the little blue figure walking proudly down the road, ran lightly after her.

"Barbara!" she called—"Barbara!" The blue figure stopped but did not look around. "Barbara," she said, coaxingly, "you are not angry with me, are you?" Truly I meant not to anger you. I will never call your father a rebel again. In truth, I can see no good in the fuss; but, if it needs be, I think 'tis far braver to be away fighting than to tarry at home at one's ease. But I can neither help nor hinder what my uncle does. 'Tis unfair to lay that to my charge, surely."

"I lay that not to your charge," answered Barbara, slowly. "As you say, 'tis little consequence what girls may think; but I can at least be proud of my father. He is no rebel!"

"Nay, I will never say that again," answered Lydia. "And you will go with me to the spinning match to-morrow, will you not?"

"Yes," said Barbara, I will go." And the little cloud having blown over, the two girls separated as good friends as usual.

That night Barbara woke suddenly. Her little sister, Dolly, was sleeping quietly beside her; the moonlight shone on her pretty, round face, and seemed tangled in her golden curls. The house was very still; even outside the trees scarcely stirred, and there was only the occasional chirp of some cricket to break the hush. Yet Barbara was certain she had heard the sound of a horse's hoofs down the lane. She sat up in bed and listened. She had been sure she heard low voices down stairs. Her little sister moved slightly. "Hush!" whispered Barbara, softly; "ah, Dolly, hush!"

The sound of voices grew louder. Barbara crouched down, trembling. She tried to quiet her head with the [illegible] Redcoats came thronging back upon her. Their quiet little village had escaped so far, but perhaps their time had come at last. Then she thought of her mother and the children; had she not told her father when he went away that she would take care of them? She shut her lips firmly and crept softly out of bed. Her hands shook so that she could scarcely dress. Dolly stirred restlessly as she was leaving the room. Barbara went back and kissed her softly. Her heart beat so that it seemed as if it would choke her, as she stole down the stairs; but when Barbara Havens had once set her resolute little face toward anything she was not the girl to turn back.

The kitchen door was open, and the room bright with moonlight. Two people stood there talking; one was her mother, and the other—the two turned quickly at the girl's sudden exclamation, and the next minute Barbara was in her father's arms.

"Barbara," said her mother, in a displeased tone; "how came you here?"

"I thought 'twas Redcoats, and I came down to protect you and the children," sobbed Barbara, quite overcome by the excitement and sudden relief.

Her father could not help smiling, and even Mistress Havens's face relaxed a little, but her voice was still stern. "'Tis no time for tears," she said, "and you are too big a girl for them. Since you are here you may as well know the truth. Yur father is—on secret duty—and must ride away at dark to-morrow. Meantime he will hide here."

Barbara's face grew white. "Is he—a spy?" she whispered.

Mistress Havens nodded; her face looked drawn and tense.

"He would be called so," she said. "We fear Andrew Gardiner; he of all men must not know your father has been here. Now be quiet, Barbara, and seek to know no more. It will be best so."

"Look not so sadly frightened, little daughter," said her father, cheerfully; "'tis not likely my mission is suspected. I must go now and turn old Sally out in the wood pasture—she would, perchance, be noticed in the barn—and I'll return straightway."

"Let me go," begged Barbara; 'tis but a little way, and the moon is full. I can do that, at least."

"Yes, Abner, let her go," said the mother; "you are worn out."

"So be it then," answered her father. "You are not afraid, daughter?"

"Nay, there's naught to fear," answered Barbara, gravely. She went out and unfastened old Sally, and led her up the lane toward the wood pasture. What a strange, strange night it was, she thought, as she walked along with Sally plodding wearily beside her—such a great, quiet, silver world in the moonlight! It did not seem as if there could be any danger in it. But in spite of that, she started at every sound and shadow, and the way seemed interminable. She tugged harder at Sally's bridle, and when she reached the bars, fumbled over them so that she thought she would never get them down. But at last she led the mare into the woods, put the bars up again and ran home. She was afraid her mother would send her away, but she did not. Barbara moved close to her father, and sat perfectly still, listening as he told of the hardships and privations of the soldiers, of their devotion to the general.

One hour, two, passed; then the moon sank behind the trees and there was a strange, cold dimness in the room.

"Tell your father good-by and then go up stairs, Barbara," said her mother. "You are fagged out. You shall sleep late in the morning."

Barbara silently clung to her father a moment and then went up stairs, but she could not sleep; she wondered where her father could hide and what they would do if Andrew Gardiner suspected him. Suppose he should come and search for him! Back and forth in her tired head the anxious thought kept surging, until finally she fell into a troubled sleep.

The sun was quite high when she awoke. At first she could not think what made her feel so tired; then the memory of the strange night came back and she hurried down stairs. Her mother was moving busily about as usual, and called to her to eat her breakfast and then see to the butter. She made no allusion to the night before, and Barbara dared not do so.

About three o'clock Lydia Gardiner came to go to the spinning match with her. She wore a gay colored chintz and looked like some tropic blossom; a new shell comb fastened her hair. She looked surprised at Barbara in her blue cotton.

"What is the matter?" she asked. "Are you not going?"

"I had forgotten all about it," answered Barbara, in a bewildered way.

"Forgotten! Barbara Havens, what do you mean?"

"I did not sleep well last night," answered Barbara, guiltily. "I have felt strange all day. I must gather some eggs first, Lydia. I will not delay you long."

"I'll come, too," answered Lydia, readily. Barbara went ahead with the pail, and Lydia followed, chattering gayly. Suddenly she gave a little scream, and while her bright eyes glanced everywhere. Suddenly she gave a little scream,

"What is the matter?" asked Barbara.

"I thought I heard some one cough up in the loft! The children never go there, do they? And see, this looks like a foot-print!"

Barbara leaned, white and trembling, against the barn door. Lydia looked up and ran to her.

"How pale you are! Are you frightened, Barbara? Come out in the sunlight. Don't be frightened. I will run home and tell Uncle, and he will bring some men and search. Perchance 'tis one of the robbers we've been hearing of. 'Tis not safe for a woman to be without a man in the house these times."

Barbara regained her self-control by a strong effort.

"I am not frightened, Lydia. In truth I heard no noise. I do not believe there is a robber there, and your uncle would not thank us for bringing him on a fool's errand. Anyway, one could not escape in broad daylight, and you will be too late for the spinning match if you go home first. 'Twill be time enough to speak of the matter after that."

"Well," said Lydia, "perchance I was mistaken, but I will surely speak, and I will not stay till the match is over. You know I can outspin any girl there."

Barbara's mouth took its inflexible expression. Something kept saying itself over and over again in her head till it sounded to her excited fancy like the whirring of the wheels. I must, I must, I must outspin Lydia? She did not know how she was going to do it. Lydia had never thought of her as even a possible rival. She had never cared to try before; now she must not only try—she must do it!

At Miss Hackett's they found half a dozen girls waiting for them. It was seldom they had a spinning match in warm weather, but Priscilla Hackett had the novel thought of holding one out under the trees. She was fluttering busily about placing the wheels and nodded a gay welcome to the girls.

"Come and choose your places," she called. "You are late, and we shall not be able to finish before dark if you do not hasten. The sun sets at six, and 'tis nigh four now."

"We will do our best," laughed Lydia, with a conscious little toss of her head.

"I'll do my best," thought Barbara. And then the old refrain began—"I must, I must, I must outspin Lydia!" The sun set at six; before seven her father would start. If she could only keep Andrew Gardiner from coming before eight! Four hours—could she do it? She placed her wheel carefully, so that the light of the setting sun would not hinder her later. She even picked up her distaff and was in position to begin as soon as the signal was given. The gay chatter of the girls rose above the whir of the wheels; but above all, beating a rhythm in time to the wheels, came the old refrain again—"I must, I must, I must outspin Lydia!"

Hands and feet flew lightly and steadily. After a while one of the girls began to sing. Lydia's voice rang clear and high above the others. She dearly loved music; once in a while she half forgot her work. Barbara noticed it, and her own wheel flew faster. Still they sang, and the wheels whirred an accompaniment. Barbara had full control of herself now; her hands were quick and steady; she began to feel a strange power and exult in it. Lydia glanced occasionally at Priscilla Hackett, but did not think of looking at Barbara's work. The shadows grew longer, and the girls began to grow tired; only Barbara never faltered.

At six o'clock Mistress Hackett came out and the girls left their wheels; but Barbara leaned back too tired to move. Priscilla came over to her.

"Why, Barbara, did you do all this?"

"Yes," answered Barbara.

"It is more than Lydia did, I do believe! Lydia, come here? Are you beaten for once?

"What!" exclaimed Lydia, incredulously.

"Nay," laughed Priscilla, mischievously; "see if you can take defeat as gracefully as victory. Barbara has outspun you."

"But I cannot comprehend it," Lydia answered, half-puzzled, half provoked.

Barbara laughed excitedly. "Let us try again, Lydia. I will spin as long as we can see."

"I will do it," answered Lydia, forgetting everything else in the excitement.

The two girls sat down, and the others looked on. There was no singing now. Lydia worked as resolutely as Barbara, who never looked up from her work. The shadows grew deeper, but to Barbara it seemed as if darkness would never come. At last Lydia threw down her distaff.

"I can see no more," she cried. "You have won, Barbara. I never knew you could spin so."

"Nor did I know it," answered Barbara, with a faint smile. "I felt as if I was spinning—for life!"

"Now let us to supper," cried Priscilla. "I think 'twill not [illegible]

"Indeed, I had forgotten," answered Lydia, with a glance at Barbara. "I think we ought to go at once."

"Let us tarry to supper," begged Barbara. "Truly, I am so weary I could not walk home now." And, indeed, she looked so white that Mistress Hackett declared she must stay. They all went into the big kitchen. Barbara glanced at the clock; it was almost seven, and already the shadows were so thick she could not see down the road. A great wave of thankfulness swept over her, and the set look vanished from her face, though she was far too exhausted to eat.

About half-past seven the girls started home. Lydia, although puzzled over her defeat, took it very generously.

"I will tell Uncle and he will come right over, so you will be safe to-night," she whispered, comfortingly, as they parted at the lane. Barbara had seemed strange all the afternoon, and she thought it was all due to her fright.

Lydia was a little surprised at her uncle's interest when she told him about it. He questioned her eagerly and paced nervously up and down the room.

"What time was it, Lydia?"

"About two o'clock, sir."

"Girl, girl!" he exclaimed, "Why didn't you come right back? Nay"—seeing her frightened face—"'tis not just to chide you—you knew nothing of such affairs. But Abner Havens's family are rank rebels—'twas probably the agent of some secret business they were hiding. I would have given much to capture him! You say the lass acted strangely confused."

"Yes," answered Lydia. Her shrewd little brain guessed it all now.

"Well, well," said her uncle, struggling with his regret and impatience, "I will go, but I am certain 'tis too late now."

He hurried out, and a moment later was galloping down the road. Lydia sat up watching until he came slowly home, and then she crept away to her room.

The next day Lydia went over to Barbara's and spoke of the spinning match again.

"I do not see how it happened," she said, looking sharply at Barbara.

Barbara was washing the milk tins. She set them in a shining row against the house and then stood a moment looking out into the bright September sunshine. Her eyes were as blue as the sky and there was a glad ring in her voice.

"I don't believe I could ever do it again," she said, simply. And she never did.—New York Independent.

WISE WORDS.

Talk like a live man.

Croaking is unpardonable.

Truth is never afraid to wait.

Talk steadily and not by jerks.

Nothing is lost by being agreeable.

Men run into debt and crawl out of it.

Slang is a wart on the body of speech.

Self must not be uppermost in the thought.

It is always a safe rule to stick to the right.

Talk for the listeners rather than for yourself.

Show that you live to-day and talk for to-morrow.

A thoroughbred dog is never as smart as a cur.

Be fit for more than the one thing you are now doing.

Culture, so-called, doesn't necessarily include charity.

We seldom remember predictions that do not come true.

If you joke, laugh most heartily at the joke that hits you.

A rich, mellow, winning voice makes any conversation a success.

Success is won if the listeners think they are doing the thinking.

As soon as pleasure becomes a business it ceases to be enticing.

Drive your work and the chances are 100 to 1 you will be a winner.

The less people know about each other the politer they are to each other.

The saddest failures in life come from the not putting forth the power to succeed.

Oddest of All Birds' Nests.

The oddest of all birds' nests is the one built by the tontobaan, a South African songster. It is built of cotton, and always upon the tree producing the material. In constructing the domicile the female works inside and the male outside, where he builds a sentinel box for his own special use. He sits in the box and keeps watch or sings nearly all the time, and when danger comes in the form of a hawk or a snake he warns the family, but never enters the main nest.—Chicago Herald.

The most heavily insured woman in the United States is the widow of Senator Hearst, of California. The policies on her life aggregate $300,000.

There are 4500 species of bees.

A locomotive lasts fifteen years and earns about $300,000.

The Earl of Dunmore proposes to cross Bering Strait on the ice next winter.

Steel barrels, made from sheets ranging in thickness from one-sixteenth to a quarter of an inch, are coming into use.

Leuenhoek says that 4,000,000 webs spun by young spiders when they first begin to use the spinneret are not, if twisted together, as great in diameter as a hair from a human head.

The fibre of the nettle hemp is claimed to be four or five times as strong as silk and not inferior in lustre. The production of a nettle hemp thread as fine as No. 100 is now reported.

No science, unless it be that of the electrician, can boast such a wonderful growth in the past quarter century as that of bacteriology, which has developed with remarkable rapidity since Pasteur made his initial investigation.

A company formed some time ago for the purpose of constructing an electric railway on the Jungfrau, Switzerland, now propose to establish a scientific observatory at the upper end of the line, at a height of about 13,000 feet.

The latest theory concerning the cause of the aurora borealis has been deducted from a careful analysis of that light thrown through a spectroscope. This unique experiment clearly establishes the fact that it is caused by an electrical discharge among the particles of meteoric iron dust contained in the atmosphere.

Harvey Bejim, a medical student in Ann Arbor, Mich., has succeeded in joining two living dogs together, like Siamese twins. It was done by grafting strips of flesh from one body to the other and retaining them in position for forty days. When one dog barks it appears to give his companion intense pain, and vice versa.

An English company is introducing a new method of horticulture. Glass houses are mounted on wheels running on rails in such a way that the houses—with or without heating apparatus—may be moved in succession over crops to be forced, protected or ripened. It is claimed that the work of the hothouses can be greatly increased by this plan.

For the lighting of Antwerp the novel plan is proposed of distributing water from steam pumping stations at a pressure of 775 pounds per square inch, and using it at small district stations for driving dynamos by means of turbines. These stations would supply local consumers through a low pressure, two-wire circuit system. The cost of coal per sixteen candle power per hour is placed at only 2½ cents.

George Jimson, of Jimson's Grove, Wis., astonished his father, mother and seven guests by eating and swallowing in rapid succession thirty-one spheres of what appeared to be thin glass. Old Mr. Jimson was about to send for a physician, when his son showed that the spheres were merely frozen bubbles of water, made after Professor Dewar's method. The elder Jimson was greatly relieved by the discovery.

To Get Rid of Flies.

Flies are the pest and worry of all tidy housekeepers, and how to rid a room of them is an unsolved problem to many. This is quite easily accomplished by taking advantage of the flies' habit of flying to the window or place from which light is admitted, and to accomplish this, darken all the windows with a heavy shade, or any material, cutting a hole in one of the shades, over which is firmly pinned a sheet of the common transparent fly paper, and, if possible, have this located at one of the east, south or west windows, from which the most light may be obtained. It will be but a short time ere the flies in the room will be sticking to this paper in their effort to be near the light. This is far easier and more cleanly than placing paper about the room for them to accidently light upon, or killing them with poisoned liquid or pyrethrum powder.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Engineers Fight.

A remarkable case is soon to be heard at Longtown. George Glendenning, a stoker on the North British Railway, has summoned John Blythe, an engine driver, for assault, and Blythe has taken out a cross summons for Glendenning for a similar offense. The two men were in charge of a passenger train to Carlisle. They quarreled, and while the engine was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour they fought on the foal plate. Glendenning asserts that Blythe knocked him to the engine floor and battered his head against the lever. On the other hand, Blythe maintains that Glendenning was the aggressor. This new peril to the safety of passenger traffic is attracting much attention, and people who write to the newspapers are suggesting various means for the prevention of quarrels

prises ever captured in a raffle. It is nothing less than a boy, a swarthy young Argentine, Juan Baptiste by name, whom the captain won in a raffle in Buenos Ayres.

Juan is only 7 years old, and was an inmate of a Spanish orphan asylum at Buenos Ayres when the Winslow reached there on her last voyage. Juan desired his liberty, but under the laws of the Argentine Republic that could only be secured by the payment of a cash sum that would go to a fund for the prosecution of persons taking out orphans and treating them badly. In Juan's case the amount required was $46, and in order to secure this the enterprising boy decided to put himself up as a raffle, and sell the tickets himself. Capt Barratt became interested in the boy to the extent of $5 spent for tickets, and when the drawing was announced was somewhat surprised to find himself the winner.

The youthful prize has been installed on the Winslow as cabin boy, and though he has now been away from his native land several months, shows no desire to return to it. He is bright and intelligent, and as he evinces a decided disinclination to associate with the crew, Capt. Barratt treats him as one of his own family.—Philadelphia Record.

A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION PREVENTED BY THE USE OF TOBACCO.

An Old Timer of Twenty-three Years' Tobacco Chewing and Smoking Cured, and Gains Twenty Pounds in Thirty Days.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 21—Special.—The ladies of our beautiful little town are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using husbands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the ease with which it can be cured by a preparation called No-To-Bac, have been so plainly demonstrated by the cure of Mr. F. C. Waite. In a written statement he says: "I smoked and chewed tobacco for twenty-three years, and I am sure that my case was one of the worst in this part of the country. Even after I went to bed at night, if I woke up I would want to chew or smoke. It was not only killing me but my wife was also ailing from the injurious effects. Two boxes of No-To-Bac cured me, and I have no more desire for tobacco than I have to jump out of the window. I have gained twenty pounds in thirty days, my wife is well, and we are indeed both happy to say that No-To-Bac is truly worth its weight in gold to us."

The cure and improvement in Mr. Waite's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and county, and it is estimated that over a thousand tobacco users will be using No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac as a patent medicine is that the makers, the Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph street, Chicago, absolutely guarantee the use of three boxes to cure or refund the money, and the cost, $2.50, is so trifling as compared with the expensive and unnecessary use of tobacco that tobacco-using husbands have no good excuse to offer when their wives insist upon taking No-To-Bac and getting results in the way of pure, sweet breath, wonderful improvement in their mental and physical condition, with a practical revitalization of their nicotined nerves.

No Barbers There.

Among the Ainu tribe, in Japan, a beard is considered so necessary to beauty that the women tattoo their faces to make up for their beardless sons.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N.Y.

There is a twin crystal of emerald in St Petersburg 7 inches long, 4 broad and weighing 4½ pounds.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Cantarini was poisoned by a jealous professional rival whom he had injured in business.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Consumption, in spite of the greatness of its victories, lived and died in almost pitiful power.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

In Hot Weather

something is needed to keep up the appetite, assist digestion and give good, healthful sleep. For these purposes Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted. As a blood pur-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are non-irritating and perfect in action. 25c.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Love is a charming hostess, but an exacting guest.

Lofty idealists are usually men who are too lazy to work.—Puck.

Truth is mighty; but it will not prevail in a horse trade.—Puck.

People do a great deal of talking about the lost art of conversation.—Puck.

The great beauty of adversity as a medicine is that it is not sugar coated.—Puck.

Yokes—"Is Miss Crummer emancipated?" Carson—"Well, she shaves.—Truth.

Executive ability is the faculty of getting some one else to do your work.—Puck.

The best way for some people to forge to the front is for them to take a back seat.—Dallas News.

When a man makes a blunder he can't blame on somebody else, he decides to say nothing about it.—Atchison Globe.

The Kentucky six-footer whose bride is only three feet high is no doubt very proud of his better half.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Talk about your mosquito coast!" said the man as he tenderly rubbed the shining surface on his bald head.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lady—"How is this insect powder to be applied?" Assistant (absent mindedly)—"Give 'em a teaspoonful after each meal."—Tit-Bits.

He—"I've bought you a pet monkey to amuse you, darling." She—"Oh, how kind of you! Now I shan't miss you when you are away."—Tit-Bits.

"I wish you would give us something more on current topics." "Here's the very thing; an article on the overhead trolley."—Washington Star.

Good intent is but added exasperation when its consequences are disastrous. The man killed accidentally is just as dead as the man murdered.—Truth.

Mr. Flitty—"I had all the conceit taken out of me yesterday." Miss Victor—"Really? How did they carry it off? On a freight train."—Detroit Free Press.

Professor (to class in political economy)—"What is the hardest tax to raise?" Student (whose mother is housecleaning)—"Carpet tacks."—Detroit Free Press.

"The teacher says your Freddie wastes a great deal of his time at school." Mother—"Well, I'm glad to hear it, for I was afraid he didn't go half the time."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Servant—"Please, mum, Mrs. Nextdoo wants you to lend her some reading suitable for a sick person." Mistress—"Certainly. Give her those medical almanacs."—New York Weekly.

Wife—"How people gaze at my new dress! I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris." Husband—"More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank."—New York Weekly.

"Don't you consider Miss Boodby rather dull?" said one society man. "Well," replied another, "after the manner in which she cut you this morning I can't say that I do."—Washington Star

Lord de Void (to Miss Budd, whom he meets traveling on the continent)—"I thought once that all the pwetty Amewwican girls came abwoad, but when I went to New York I decided that they all stayed at home."—Judge.

Miss Skrunchus—"I was so disgusted to see people take up their ear of corn in their fingers. I always use a knife to detach the corn from the ear." Mrs. Homespun—"Well, I suppose a knife answers right well where one has no teeth."—Boston Transcript.

Edith—"What a quick turn for repartee Harry Prince has!" Mabel—"But he never says anything to wound one's feelings." Edith—"And then he's so gallant! You should

all summer, as they can be cleaned once and again by washing them in water that is more than warm, but not scalding hot, using a bit of pure white soap in the process. It is best to wash them upon the hands, as the chamois is less likely to shrink in drying. Wash and then rinse in clear water, and dry by rubbing with a Turkish or other soft, rough towel. For kid gloves of light color, that are but slightly soiled, but not stained, there is no better mode of freshening than to wind a bit of oiled silk around the finger, rubbing vigorously to remove all traces of the mar. Any woman who tests this easy way of cleaning kid gloves will be sure to keep thereafter a strip of silk in her possession. A quarter or even an eighth of a yard is enough to purchase at once, as in fancy dry goods houses, where it is sold, it is kept moist in a large roll and is thus very pliable. Moisten the silk, however, when using.—New York Evening Post.

APRONS.

Much may be said of the indispensable article known as apron, viewing it from the ornamental as well as useful point. The scope of the latter is great, including the housekeeper, nurse, waitress, dressmaker and the clerk, the various styles of each being unique and pretty.

The housekeeper's apron is generally of lawn, nainsook or dimity, of two-thirds length and trimmed with a hem four inches deep, surmounted by tucks. Feather stitching may be added either in flax or cotton, or the ready-made may be bought by the piece of twelve yards. The belt may be feather stitched. A square pocket laid in a double box-plait on the right side is indispensable, and may be finished by a dainty little bow of the same material.

For the nurse and waitress, the aprons are usually of lawn or cambric, and the plainer the better. Both are sufficiently full to almost meet at the back, and in length reach nearly to the bottom of the skirt. Sometimes embroidery is put between the tucks that surmount the hem.

Striped and checked ginghams are relegated to the kitchen. These are made up in two breadths, simply hemmed and with a belt and string of the goods. Those trimmed with a bias band of the goods are a little more ornamental. Aprons of this sort are excellent for wear when sewing. The sewing apron proper has a gored front and side pieces in one-piece style, the latter meeting at the back after forming a curve below the waist line, and fastening with one button. The waist or bib is fitted with two darts and the gored side seam, with two long tabs passing to the back of the neck, where they button. The large pocket is placed at a convenient distance for the hands in the outer front, and stitched down the middle to form two divisions.—Home and Farm.

RECIPES.

Chopped Omelet and Egg—Have your round steak chopped very fine and freed from skin and sinews; season with salt, cayenne and minced parsley and onion (a teaspoonful of each of the two latter to a pound of steak), add the beaten yolk of an egg, and make into small flat cakes. Fry in drippings until cooked through and browned on both sides; pour over the gravy, and crown each with a poached egg.

Potato Omelet—Take a pint of cold mashed potatoes and heat over the fire with two tablespoonsful of sweet cream, beating with a fork until smooth and light. Add four beaten eggs, pepper, salt and a little nutmeg, and press through a sieve; beat one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and cook half of this mixture like an omelet. It is delightful with bacon or ham cut in thin rashers and fried crisp.

Spanish Ragout—Fry in butter a minced Spanish onion or an equal amount of white onions; add a green pepper minced fine without the seeds, and sprinkle these over six large tomatoes that have been sliced and fried. Put a poached egg for each person on top and pour around a cream sauce, made by adding cream or milk thickened with flour to the butter, in the pan in which the tomatoes were fried. There is no more delightful hot-weather appetizer than this.

Shrimp Salad—Shrimp salad is a useful and pretty dish. Shell a sufficient quantity of freshly broiled prawns, taking care to preserve the coral, which put aside for garnishing presently. Pile up the prawns in the centre of a dish, pour over them a thick mayonnaise sauce in which a sheet of gelatine has been dissolved. This causes it to adhere better. Round the base of the pyramid, arrange a ring of capers, next these a ring of

The Best Things to Eat

Are made with ROYAL BAKING POWDER—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with ROYAL BAKING POWDER, all these things are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Slight Security.

The practical value of a great man's friendship is illustrated by the following anecdote: A gentleman who had long been attached to Cardinal Mazarin, and much esteemed by that minister, but little assisted in his finances by court favor, one day told Mazarin of his many promises and his dilatory performance. The cardinal, who had a great regard for the man and was unwilling to lose his friendship, patiently explained to him the many demands made upon a person in his situation as minister, and which it would be politic to satisfy previous to other requests, as they were founded on services done to the state. "My Lord," replied his companion, "all the favor I expect at your hands is this, that whenever we meet in public you will do me the honor to tap me on the shoulder in an unreserved manner." In two or three years the friend of the cardinal became a wealthy man on the credit of the minister's attentions to him; and Mazarin used to laugh, together with his confidant, at the folly of the world in granting their protection to persons on such slight security.

New Roofing Material.

A translucent waterproof pliable material called duroline is being used in some parts of Europe and Australia as a substitute for glass for roofing large buildings. It is easily bent, can be cut with strong scissors and is said to be weather and heat proof.

Can't Blame Her.

One of the leading bankers of Basle, when visiting the Menagerie Pianet after a particularly copious repast, was induced to purchase a young and vicious lion, of which transaction, however, he failed subsequently to retain any remembrance. The arrival of the lion first alarmed and then infuriated the banker's wife to such a degree that a dispute ensued, which has now resulted in a suit for divorce.

THE trouble is not in making an explanation, but in finding people to accept it.

ASSIST NATURE a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequalled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"Better Work Wisely Than Work Hard." Great Efforts are Unnecessary in House Cleaning if you Use

SAPOLIO

FREE!

THIS KNIFE! Fine Steel. Keen as a razor. Good, strong handle. Mailed free in exchange for 10 Large Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Wrappers, and 2 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Write for list of our other fine Premiums. WOOLSON SPICE CO., 402 Huron St., Toledo, O.

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COLLEGE, Normal, Business, Music, Art Dep'ts. Typewriter free to grad's. Low rates. P. R. Webster Pres., W. Farmington, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5 CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4, $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2.50, $2, $1.75 Boys' School Shoes.
LADIES
$3, $2.50, $2, $1.75
BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Oct. 5 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

BALTIMORE is the champion city in the national baseball league.

CORBETT seems to be unwilling to meet Fitzsimmons in a "joint" contest.

THE Chinese claim as much advantage in the late engagement as the Japanese. This is a very noticable feature in this war, and, evidently, one or the other of the countries does not know when she is beaten.

HON. WM. L. WILSON has been banqueted by the Chamber of Commerce of London. The event of the evening was his speech. The great leader is a favorite with all Englishmen, who regard our tariff laws with great aversion, as it prevents them supplying the people of the United States with articles of their own manufacture. The whole world knows of the superiority of English goods, so this tariff law is a horror if it enables a cheap, shoddy article of American manufacture, to be sold for as much as a vastly superior article of foreign manufacture.

THERE has never been an action in the history of the political affairs of the county, more to be commended than that of Mr. E. N Moore's withdrawel from the race for the County Commissionership. The "Split" seemed actually to endanger the chances of Democratic success in this county this fall. It was no slight thing for Mr. Moore, with his magnificent following, to resolve to retire from the field, and disappoint his many friends, for the sake of harmony. The matter commenced in this way. In the June convention, the call was for a mass meeting to nominate candidates. With every district, except Green Bank, which is the farthest removed from the county-seat, where the convention was held, not much importance was attached to the question whether each man's vote would count for the same, or whether the districts would cast an equal vote, or vote on the ratio of Democratic strength. A motion was made that the districts "retire and cast their votes," and it failed in being full enough to decide this question when the convention reassembled. As it happened, Green Bank district had turned out so well, some men having ridden forty miles to attend, that she cast an overwhelming vote. The debate on the manner of casting the vote, ended in the direst confusion, and it augmented the feeling that the court-house affair has raised, and things were going

HON. E. N. MOORE WITHDRAWS.

A Hot Question Settled and True Democracy Illustrated.

A Difference Beginning with a Fight in the June Convention, over the Nomination of a Democratic Candidate for the County Commissionership, Amicably Adjusted, by Mr. Moore Nobly Giving Up His Chances of Election for the Good of the Party.

I wish to state through this paper that I am not a candidate for County Commissioner, and would say to my friends throughout the county that I appreciate their kindness, and trust placed in me; and hope it is not being misplaced, but I ask them not to petition for my name to be printed on ballots for election. Hoping that present differences may be a thing of the past, and that the Democratic organization may be perfected,

I remain yours truly,
E. N. MOORE.

AT each successive robbery, the county finds itself more forcibly presented with a grave problem. How best to prevent these crimes, is the question? No one knows where the next outrage will be committed. The failure and impossibility to arrest and convict the burglars, is insensibly educating a certain class to have a contempt for the law and penalty, which is the only thing which holds them in check from committing any crime. It is not improbable that should a man be taken in the act of robbery that a most terrible example will be made of him. A few years back, in this county, and a lock was considered as an almost superfluous addition to a door; but now in certain neighborhoods, people who formerly never locked their doors, secure them as completely as if they lived in a city.

A Good Progrmme.

"Say Uncle Ben, dog-gone it all,
What you a-gwine to do this fall?"

"See yeah, chile, dat's a rude dispressi'n,
Yo bettah remembah who yose adressin'!
But I'se kinder thinkin ob dat ternight,
An' dis here ol' man'll come out alright;
I'se got to hep Mistah Levi Gay
Shuck out his co'n and crib hit away,
But I done cleaned out dat rifle gun,
An' one ob dese nights dere'll be some fun;
I haint said whar, but in some co'n,
I seed coon tracks, as sho as youse bo'n,
An' I said right den. 'Well Mistah Coon,
Yo' jest wait till the nex' full moon,
An' I'll interjuce yo' to Mistah Maje,
He's a noble coon dog (I fergit his age)
But he'll yelp on yo' track and he'll make yo' hum,
An' yo'll wish to de Lord yo' nevah come,
He'll put yo' up in de top ob a tree,
An' den he will holler an bark fer me:
He'll bristle an' scratch at de bark so rough,
Dat yo'll think he's climbing dat tree, shoo' nuff;
An' I'll ketch up, yep, by-an-by,
An' see yo' laying ergainst de sky,
An' de gun'll crack, an' yo'll come down,
An' yo' an' ol' Maje will hev a roun'—'"

"But see yeah, chile, yo' go ter bed,
An' don't yo' tell what yo' Uncle said!"

Jurors

List of Grand Jurors, drawn for the October Circuit Court:

H. M. Moore, Jas. H. Gum, B. F. McElwee, Samuel D. Bright, J. C. Price, Giles Sharp, Wm. M. Sharp, Uriah Bird, Wm. H. Cleek, W. A. G. Sharp, R. C. Shrader, Wise Herold, W. H. Auldridge, J. S. Smith, H. N. Clark, W. T. Beard.

PETIT JURORS.

Andrew Sheets, G. Mc. Ervine, W. J. Moore, Sam. H. Wanless, J. N. White, T. S. Patterson, Jacob D. Hughes, William Callison, J. Ellis Hannah, E. A. Friel, Barnett Grimes, I. B. Moore, W. A. Varner, Frank Kinnison, C. A. Lightner, John W. Tyler, John D. Gay, H. A. Rankin, Henry McComb, George Gibson, George W. Wag-

School Books.

The Board of Education of Edray District has bought a supply of the ordinary school books in use in the public schools of this State, for the purpose of supplying the demand at the contract retail price, for cash. Call at Moore & Hannah's, or on J. E. Barlow, Secretary, Edray, W. Va. o54

Notice.

SEALED bids will be received until the 11th instant by the undersigned Ballot Commissioners of Pocahontas county, for the printing and delivering at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said county, on or before the 31st day of October, 1894.

5000 Ballots for the ensuing November election, 120 Cards of Instructions to Voters, and 120 Sample Ballots.

Said work to be done in accordance with Section 33, 34, and 44 of Chapter 39 of the Code of West Virginia.

J. H. PATTERSON,
W. A. BRATTON,
N. C. MCNEIL,
Ballot Comm'rs.

1 October 1, 1894.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1894.

It appearing to the court that a vacancy exists in the office of Justice in the Edray District; two vacancies in the same office in the Green Bank district: and that a vacancy exists in the office of constable in the Edray district; and that two vacancies exist in the same office in the Levels District; that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Huntersville district; and that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Green Bank district, it is ordered that said vacancies in the offices aforesaid be filled at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1894. And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish notice of said election as prescribed by law.

A copy teste:
S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 29th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do by Regina R. Barlow, assignee of said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 3rd day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Edray District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts one of sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resides, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a certain deed from the State of Virginia to Samuel W. Moore and Levi McCarty, dated on the 25th day of November, 1837, said deed or patent numbered 13031.

Said tracts of land comprise the farming lands of said Jane Simmons, a great part is improved, with house and outbuildings, making a very desirable farm. On the forty-acre tract is a heavy body of yew pine and other timber. LEVI GAY, Trustee.

ANDREW PRICE, Attorney
Marlinton, W. Va., October 2, 1894.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KODAKS

Embody every advantage of the most complete magazine and view cameras, but are far lighter and more compact and less liable to get out of order.

KODAKS have

The Best Lenses.

Shutters that are easy to regulate and positive in action.

Rack and Pinion, and index for focusing.

View Finders for horizontal and vertical exposures.

Automatic Registers for counting the exposures.

Automatic Tension for keeping the film flat at all times.

Seven Styles and either plates or films, and can be furnished with the Index or on the ground glass.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Commissioner's sale of Land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced at the April term, 1894, in the chancery cause of John A. Geiger vs. Wm. R. Sutton, etc., I will, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, offer for sale by public auction, in front of the court-house of said county, that tract of land lying on the West side of Greenbrier River, in the First District of said county, and known as the John W. Logan place, containing 363 acres, more or less, being the entire interest of said Sutton in said land.

Terms: One third of the purchase money cash in hand, and the residue in two equal paymtnts, falling due in six and twelve months, respectively, from the day of sale, with interest from that day, the purchaser executing bond with good and approved personal security for the deferred payments, and a lien being retained as ultimate security. CHARLES P. JONES,
Commissioner.

I certify that the bond required by said decree has been dutly executed. J. H. PATTERSON,
s14 4t Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered on the twenty-first day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of William Skeen's Administrator vs. John T. McGraw, and others, pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, in front of the court house door of said county to sell publicly to the highest bidder, the following real estate situate in Pocahontas county, to-wit: 3900 acres of land lying on Knapp's Creek in said county, adjoining the lands of William Curry and others, formerly belonging to the estate of William Skeen, deceased. This land is covered with virgin forests of white oak, white pine, and other valuable timbers, and is also reputed to have on it valuable iron ore. It lies along the bank of Knapp's Creek, in such a way that the lumber can be easily floated from it to market.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of suit and sale will be required, and for the residue of the purchase money, bonds with approved personal security, falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from day of sale, with interest from date, a lien to be retained as ultimate security.

R. S. TURK, Special Comm'r.

Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
sep14 4t

To Tax Payers.

The undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas county will be at the following named places and dates respectively for the purpose of collecting taxes for the 1894.

Marlinton,	Oct. 2nd & 3rd
Academy	" 4th & 5th
Edray	Oct. 6th
Huntersville	" 8th
Frost	" 9th
Dunmore	" 10th
Green Bank	" 11th
Split Rock	" 12th

All parties meeting me at the above named places and on the dates named, and paying their taxes in full, will be allowed a discount of two and one half per cent.

J. C. ARBOGAST, S. P. C.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—it won't stain your teeth, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are worthless imitations.

HOME NEWS
GOSSIP

—Court commences Tuesday October the 16.

—The mountain sides are fast taking on the varied hues of autumn.

—Every gun has been put into shooting condition, and there is being a good deal of powder burned.

—Local issues in the campaign are causing less and less excitement and comment.

—Wm. Ami. Trainer, of Bath county, committed suicide last week—strychnine.

—The corn is pretty much all in shock; some are still sowing wheat The rain of last Saturday may green the fall pasture a little.

—Richard Elkins, son of the old man, nearly killed his guide by shooting him at the Cheat club house.

—A literary society will be organized at the school-house on Saturday night, next. A good programme has been arranged. Ladies and all invited.

—Hunt McClintic, Esq., recently sold to his brother, W. McClintic, three calves of this season that averaged in weight just 500 pounds. The largest weighed 540 pounds.

—A combined, colossol, consolidated, confounded show will exhibit at Marlinton, Friday afternoon and night. If you want to see the sights, come to Marlinton that day and take a look at the court-house.

—Capt. C. B. Swecker, The Silver Tongued Auctioneer, will attend the Fair and court at Beverly commencing October 9th. This will be the first fair ever held in Randolph county, a good time is anticipated. Horse racing will be the feature of the Fair.

—The singing convention held here last Sunday by the choirs of the various neighboring towns, was quite a success. Messrs. S. B. Moore and M. A. Friel had the meeting in charge, and a pleasant and interesting time was the result. Marlinton has the best right to claim the fall meeting of the County Musical Association, as it has never met here. This neighborhood would be glad to get it and would entertain the singers with greatest pleasure.

—Speaking of Hon. Alston G. Dayton, of Phillippi, who is opposing Hon. Wm. L. Wilson's re-election, a prominent citizen of this county asked if he was a son of "Old Spence Dayton?" Someone said he was, and we were told about Mr. Dayton, Sr. It was in the days when the Southern lawyer was disbarred, and the older Dayton came to Pocahontas to do the practice. He was a shrewd lawyer, but in some particulars he was famous in the Jerry Simpson way, as he considered socks perfectly superfluous as an article of apparel. He is remembered here as a man of that sort.

—Word comes of a most exciting bull race at Nimrod Hall, Bath county, Virginia. Three wild bulls were saddled and tied to the starting posts. Two of the riders are well known to our people, Mr. "Pat" Monigomery, the inimitable Irishman, and Hon. Wm. Langworthy, the genial Englishman, both gentlemen having played football on our grounds. At the word to go, the halters were cut, and two of the riders thrown off, but Mr. Montgomery is not to be thrown under any circumstances, and by whip and spur forced his unruly steed around the course and won the race.

—A very nice wedding in the very tip-top of our colored Society occurred at Clover Lick, last Tuesday, at 8 a. m. o'clock, at the residence of Israel Knight, parent of the bride, when Mr. Ed. Stewart took Miss Jinnie Stewart to have and to hold for the remainder of their natural existence. Rev. W. T. Price officiated. The party repaired to the Levels to a reception, a distance of 24 miles, and the procession made quite an imposing array as they shook the dust from their chariot wheels in passing through Marlinton. At the wedding, before cutting the bride's cake, the hymn "Alas! and did my Savior bleed!" was sung by the whole party assembled, and then a colored divine announced, "We will now proceed to cut the cake!"

—James Loury, Esq., has taken possession of the Barclay mill property, near Huntersville. The last slight rise of Knapp's Creek caused the bass to begin to "go down" to deep water. The "fore-bay" of the mill is formed so that when the water is shut off, to gather ahead in the dam above, that the water leaks out and the fish were left in the fore-bay, and might be taken out by the barrelfull. Mr. Loury and his neighbors caught all they could use, and he then opened all gates and let the fish run by one whole night.

—The work on the court-house is progressing rapidly, and the walls rise higher every day. It is by far the most important piece of work ever undertaken in this county, and when finished will be equal in everything, except in size, to any country court-house in West Virginia. It will be something to be proud of.

Personal.

Sam. B. Scott, Jr., took the preliminary steps before the County Court, this week, towards admission to the bar.

Mr. Hazelrigg, of Mingo, sails for his English home this week.

Mr. Frank Arbogast, of Palmer, Braxton county, is at his daughter's, Mrs. C. A. Yeager's, very much indisposed.

J. C. Price, Esq., of Clover Creek, spent some time in town this week.

James Burner, af Guley, West Virginia, was here last week. He is still employed to prevent squatters settling on a tract of wild land.

Mr. A. H. Sitlington, of Bath Alum, Virginia, was in Pocahontas this week.

Mast.

Chestnut and white oak mast are very abundant this year in Virginia. In the West mast is scarce, and the squirrels are reported to be crossing the Ohio River by thousands. If they strike mast in West Virginia they will stop to clear it up; but they are expected to strike our State in a couple of weeks or so, and the hunters will be happy.—*Clifton Forge Review.*

This county is particularly blessed with all sorts of mast, this year, and as the hogs will all be fattened by eating it, it makes the corn crop equal to at least 25 per cent. more than if the mast had failed.

Jail Delivery.

"Blacksmith" Gray, the mail contractor, who was in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, got tired a-waiting, and exercising his mechanical skill, sawed the "leg" off of the padlock which fastens the hasp, which secures the door, and made his escape, on Tuesday night. The practice of the jailer is to leave the outer door unlocked so that Edgar Pryor (col.), a prisoner whose good character is such that the Sheriff gives him the liberty of the town, may come in and go to bed; the doors then being locked. Gray did his work between the dark and this time. Burley Hannah, who shared the room with him, ran at once to Jailer Doyle and told him of Gray's escape. Mr. Doyle then mounted a horse and went to the Top of Alleghany, and watched the pass all night, but to no avail. Gray is an odd character, has traveled a great deal, having been employed once on the Panama Canal, and was in jail on the charge of Mr. M. H. A. Yeager for a shady affair concerning the "running" of a mule out of the State to escape process of law. Gray's friends, enemies, and creditors do not expect to see him again soon.

Gray tied Burley Hannah's hands, while asleep, and gagged him with a handkerchief. Hannah is lying in jail in a helpless condition on a *capias pro fine*, not having the money to pay up, and he deserves great credit for giving the alarm, as he did. Gray took the lock with him. A case knife with notched edges was found, supposed to have been used in making another knife fit for the purpose of sawing the lock. It has been the common opinion that the doors of the jail could be opened in this very manner.

Watch this space.

Another Robbery.

This time it is the burglary committed on R. E. Overholt & Sons' store, at Buckeye. No one sleeps in the store-building, and on going to his store last Saturday morning, Mr. Albert Overholt discovered that his store had been broken open during the night. The thieves had broken a pane of glass and pryed off several iron bars in forcing their entrance. They stole three suits of clothes, some underwear, some pistol cartridges, and all of the jewelry, the whole loss being estimated at about $50.

Two unknown parties are suspected. They were seen in the immediate vicinity of the store the evening before, and their actions in Marlinton the next day were very suspicious. They came to where the men were working on court-house, and tried to find work. One claimed to be a granite cutter and the other a first-class carpenter, showing Mr. E. D. King, the contractor for the carpenter work of the court-house, a reccomendation from the Standard Oil Company. Mr. King hired him, but he left without coming to work. He gave his name as O'Donnell.

Public Speaking.

We are authorized to advertise as speakers for the first day of court, Tuesday, October 16, 1894, Hon. John D. Alderson and Col. J. W. StClair, of Fayette. It would be impossible to obtain two speakers from the whole list, who would be greeted with as much interest as these two gentlemen. Both are orators of no mean ability; Mr. Alderson is our Representative, and he has not been a nonenity in Congress, by any means, and having been placed before the public so often by the press of the district, an opportunity to see him and hear him talk will be welcomed; as for Col StClair, if you want to get something stirred up inside you that has been lying dormant for years, come out and hear him tell about the "Democratic Pairty."

Hon. C. T. Smith and others will speak at the following places in this county, each day at 2 p. m.:

Split Rock, Monday,	October	22nd
Green Bank, Tuesday,	"	23rd
Huntersville, Wednesday	"	24th
Marlinton, Thursday,	"	25th
Academy, Friday,	"	26th

Hon. W. A. Bratton will accompany Mr. Smith.

A Droop Blast.

Editor Pocahontas Times:

As you had a brief article in your paper some time since concerning the Droop Mountain battle ground and how to secure a cannon ball as a war rellic. Yes any one may possess it by a little chopping, and I am here to say that nothing would be of more interest to the people of Pocahontas than a full and accurate statement of their only battle fought during the civil war. Countless numbers of musket balls are found imbedded in the sand, for an abundant supply of this article the Droop is celebrated, as all wagoners can tell you, from woeful experience. Tourists and pleasure seekers, come to our mountain home and secure the service of one of our many citizens as a pilot, there are many old gentlemen here who would appreciate a pilot ship very much. I would mention some names if it were not for one thing and that is this; some people you know go almost crazy when they see their name in print, and will even send the editor a head of cabbage or a pound of butter gratis.

We do not wish to become egotistical, but we will say we are a light and free hearted people.

Moreover, the Droop Mountain occupies the center of the earth as a proof of the fact you will notice when you are here that the sky comes down all around the mountain. Come and see us. MUX.

Confederate Veterans.

The Confedertae Veterans of this county will meet at Marlinton, on Wednesday, October 17th, (second day of court) and form a camp. This is according to an arrangement made by several prominent soldiers. Mr. Wm. M. McCallister, Commander of the Bath County Camp, has been written to, and will, no doubt, be present to aid in forming an organization. The public speaking will prevent this being attended on the first day of court.

The Englishman Ate no Hay.

An Englishman stopped for dinner with one of the many men who keep "entertainment" for travelers. He had his horse put up, and at dinner he ate only roasting ears, to the number of a dozen, perhaps. He offered the landlord fifty cents, the usual price for dinner and horse-feed, but was given back ten cents, with explanation by the hotel keeper that when he did not furnish hay, he only charged fifteen cents for a feed of corn.

County Court.

County Court convened last Tuesday, for its regular October Term. Very little business of importance transacted. About $2,600 was ordered to be paid on the new court-house. Some road overseers were appointed, and the commissioners of election, which list will be published in this paper next week. An order was made for the election of three Justices and five Constables, in the several vacancies existing in the county.

Call for Convention.

A district convention for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the offices of Justice, Constable, President of the Board of Education, and Commissioner of the Board of Education of Edray District, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, will meet in Marlinton, on October 13th, 1894, at 1 p. m. By order of the District Democratic Committee. L. M. MCCLINTIC, Chairman.

Buckeye.

Fine weather since the rain. Corn cutters laid away to rest until another year.

Farmere are making an effort to raise plenty of wheat next year.

The wild animals—raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, etc., can find plenty to eat this year,—chestnuts, acorns, beechnuts, and hickory nuts.

Mr. Abe Hannah got thrown from his cart, last Sunday, near Academy, and got his eye blacked. So he postponed going to see his girl till Sunday.

McNeill brothers are off to Staunton, with their merry-go-round.

A feast of weddings last week three in Pocahontas, and one in Greenbrer county.

Some robbers broke into R. E. Overholt & Son's store, last Friday night and took three suits of clothes, some jewelry, and other articles, amounting probably to fifty dollars or more. The thieves managed to get the iron rods torn loose and went in at the window. From information gained they are supposed to be the same fellows that attempted to rob Capt. Edgar, last autumn.

Mr. Andrew Kellison and daughter and others from Harrison County are visiting friends and relatives in this county.

Mr. O. E. McKeever and wife were visiting on Swago last Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Adkins is ill but she is now mending. She is attended by Dr. McClintic.

Miss Anna Silva, Mrs. J. B. McNeill, and Mr. Geo. Doyle have diptheria. KINDERGARTEN.

Wanless Items

Sowing wheat and corn cutting is the order of the day.

Mr. W. H. Hull is buying stock for market in this vicinity, and will drive in a few days.

Mr. S. C. Sutton was in this part last week on business. Mr. Samuel Sutton and daughter in law, Mrs. F. C. Sutton of Green Bank and Miss Carte Scales of Mill Point were the guests of Mrs. Jacob Cassell and William Cassell the 22 and 23 inst.

Mr. Thomas Moore and wife were the guests of Mr. T. R. Beverage last Saturday.

Mrs. Squire Hevener visited Mrs. C. C. Wanless her former home the 22 and 23 inst.

Mrs. C. C. Wanless has been quite ill but is convalesent at this writing.

Mr. G. B. Slaven of Gillespie made a pleasant call at Mr. W. Cassell's the 23 inst.

Mr. T. R. Deverage finished making and raising cane.

Mr. W. R. Sutton is hauling goods for Mr. B. McElwee, of Dunmore.

Mrs. Mattie Sutton is visiting friends and relatives near Green Bank and Glade Hill.

Mr. Anderson Gragg, has moved on his brother's farm, we wish him success at his new home.

Mr. Chas. Cassell has returned from Cheat River and is prospecting on his land. Charles says he has found a good vein of coal. We are glad he has such news for coal is needed here to a certain extent.

Mr. Ed Malcomb of Clover Creek was visiting Miss Matilda Malcomb of this place. WOOD CHUCK.

Lobelia.

Corn cutting and seeding done; we had a fine rain Saturday night.

Mr. B. W. Hill was on the Creek buying stock to ship. He returned from market last week with a smile on his face.

This civil community was disgusted to learn that W. M. Deen and J. O. Hill, had a falling out about some hogs; we learn that there was some blood shed, Mr. Dean had to have Wm. Bruffey to sew up his wounds.

There has been two hogs and one sheep to go mad in this community and die.

Chestnuts are getting ripe and there is a fine crop of them.

James, and Milam Brown, was sent to the Lewisburg Jail, for disturbing public worship at Sugar Grove. The law in Greenbrier is to make a man work out his fine on public works. Let Pocahontas do the same, and we will have better roads, and better men and boys. OBSERVER.

Clover Creek.

Fine rain Saturday evening.

Mr. Charley Williams and wife have been visiting at this place.

Woods Dilley and wife are gone to Randolph on a visit.

Mr. R. H. Courtney is spending a few days in our midst.

Mr. E. H. Showalter has found several bee-trees. He sold his pet deer to Raud Dudley.

Mr Barnard Hamrick says that he has killed all the ground hogs except one black, and that he is going to kill it.

The most of the lambs have been sold. Some buyers are offering 3 cts.

There is a demand for good fat hogs. A buyer from Driftwood the other day wanted a carload.

There is a good yield of mast in this section, of oak, beech, and chestnuts.

Corn is pretty good and all cut up.

We had some frost last week but nothing hurt.

Mr. Jas. Burner and brother were in this part lately.

Rev. J. Beverage and J. Miller preached for us Friday Saturday and Sunday. Communion services on Sunday, when the church would not begin to hold the people.

Politics is the song now. Let all Democrats stick to their party and they will if they are Democrats. INQUIRER

Green Bank.

We are having fine growing weather, wish fine rains and fall pastur is growing fine.

There will be a sacramenral service at Liberty Church on the 7th inst at 11 o'clock by Rev E. F. Alexander.

Rev. W. H. Ballingee and wife of Ronceverte was visiting in this vicinity last week.

Mrs. J. S. Smith and son and daughter of Mill Point and Mrs. Cam. Clark and children of Academy were visiting relatives in this vicinity last week and returned Monday.

Mr. L. N. Moomau will leave Tuesday for Baltimore where he will attend school. We extend well wishes to him.

The Children's Day services at Liberty; in which the Green Bank and Liberty scools formed a union, was very largely attended and both schools acquitted themselves creduably, as the recitations, reading, and singing was fine with a good collection, and all left satisfied with the day.

Mr. J. H. Patterson and Mrs. Dr. Cunningham of Marlinton are visiting in this neighborhood at this time.

Mr. M. F. Herold and sister of Frost was the guests of W. H. Hull last Saturday night.

Mr. H. M. Moore of Dunmore was in town last Saturday.

J. H. Curry says that the finger that was amputated sometime ago and is burried in the Levels still hurts him at times as it did while on.

This paragraph is put in to make the form "justify," it being extra space, not large enough for either of two valuable communications.

It is now asserted that Argentina exports more wheat to the markets of Europe than the United States.

The Pope recently told General Thomassin, of the French army, that the great duty of the nations just now was a general disarmament.

Lord Rosebery, the British Premier, thinks that the House of Lords should include eminent medical, legal, literary and commercial men as well as the bishops.

Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking at Harvard, said the great fault of American universities is that they are training men to be critics rather than men of deeds.

The Canadian law defines the imitation of food or food products as direct counterfeiting, and the man handling such goods is subject to the same punishment as if handling money.

A population of two to six to the square mile indicates a grazing country; of six to eight, a farming region in an early state of development; eighteen to forty-five, a farming district highly developed; a greater number a manufacturing region.

A company is being formed to establish, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, what is to be known as a "Gentleman's Paradise." The projectors intend building in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains an establishment that will rival, in every detail, Monte Carlo on the Mediterranean.

Mme. Carnot is reported to have had a presentiment of the fate that awaited her distinguished husband. She has been in constant dread of late that the assassin's weapon, which had twice failed against his life, would at last reach it. She anxiously looked forward to the end of his term as President, and it was her fears that largely influenced Carnot not to seek the Presidency of France for a second term.

More than 37,000,000 acres of land are infested by the rabbit pest in Victoria, Australia. During the last eleven years the Colonial Government has expended nearly $2,000,000 in efforts to abate the pest, besides the expenditures of individuals. The rabbits are trapped for their skins, over 150,000 pelts have been purchased monthly in the town. The authorities of some districts have decided to employ phosphorised wheat for the destruction of the rabbits.

The currency question has penetrated Darkest Africa, even unto Madagascar, notes the New Orleans Picayune. A royal proclamation has been issued declaring the silver coins of States not included in the Latin union to be no longer legal tender. The increased importation of Mexican dollars was perhaps the primary cause of the proclamation. Practically, the currency of Madagascar becomes a silver token currency dependent on the gold reserves of France.

The San Francisco Chronicle observes: Superstition seems to be still strong in Missouri, for we find a young lady in that State having a madstone applied to the wound made by a rabid dog. It may be that there is some virtue in such a stone, as there often is in the herbs applied to wounds by Indian doctors, but that the stone prevents hydrophobia there is no proof. Perhaps its greatest service is that it fortifies the patient and prevents that fright which, more than anything else, brings on hydrophobia.

The notion that the power of the toes of the men and women of modern times is destroyed by the binding up of the feet in leather through a great part of life is incorrect. In commenting upon an English professor's remark, "The toes are not used," Dr. T. S. Ellis says: "How is it, then, that the muscles of the sole and of the leg, which act on the toes, do not atrophy for want of use? I have long insisted that, even in ordinary walking in ordinary boots, the toes, and all of them, are used, and serve a very useful purpose." There can be no doubt of the rightfulness of Dr. Ellis's

WHEN THE HEART IS IN THE PRIME

The Sun's on his throne, and the Wind on his tour
Like wandering minstrel o'er meadow and moor;
The day and the season are both in their prime,
And youth's at its sweetest and tenderest time.

The buds are in bloom and the birds sing their best,
The trees are in leaf and the orchard is dressed
With clustering fruits, for the year's in its prime,
And youth's at its ripest and tenderest time.

Too soon shall the clouds cover sunshiny sky,
The voice of the minstrel be hushed to a sigh;
Too soon shall the day and the season decline,
And clustering fruit shall be melted to wine.

The petals shall fall and the songsters depart,
The foliage fade like the youth of the heart;
For swift runs the current of pitiless time,
And always the swiftest when life's in its prime.

The birds and the blossoms and fruit shall appear,
With summer's return and the turn of the year,
The breezes shall be sweet and the sun be as fair;
Alas! but the prime of my youth is not there.

Each month of the year has its prime, but in truth
There's only the prime in the season of youth,
Though hearts love again, and shall love for all time,
There's only one love when the heart's in its prime.

—Mary Berri Chapman, in the Century.

THE MAPLE SUGAR CAMP

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

DIAMOND, Jack? A real diamond! Oh, how bright it is, like a spark of white fire! Like a star, dropped down out of the sky! I never saw a diamond before; and to think that it is mine! Dear Jack, I couldn't possibly love you any more than I did before, but I do love you, oh, so much!"

The little bit of love making took place under the frost bound apple trees of the Back Orchard, where Esther Elmford was standing, with a white woolen hood wrapped tightly over her curls and a black-and-scarlet plaid shawl enfolding her, mummy-fashion. She was a tall, rosy-cheeked girl, with a complexion born of mountain breezes and eyes that shone with ruddy health—no ideal sylph, but rather a rosy, wholesome, dimpled human girl like Wordsworth's heroine—

"Not to sweet or good
For human nature's daily food."

And as she looked at the tiny, glittering stone, the sparkles under her eyelashes were a dead match for it.

"But you must not wear it every day, Essie, you know," said John Jefferson.

"Why not?" Her countenance fell.

"You wanted our engagement kept a secret," you know."

"So I did. Anything but the gossip of the whole combined neighborhood!" cried Esther, with a moue of distaste, Well, anyhow, I can put a black velvet ribbon through it and hang it around my neck!"

"But you haven't paid me for it yet."

"Paid you, you mercenary fellow!"

"One kiss, Essie! I don't often get a chance to claim it, you know."

She poised herself on tiptoe to accord the demanded royalty, and then ran, laughing, away toward her home.

"How generous he is! she kept repeating to herelf. "A real diamond!"

When she got back to the kitchen of the roomy old farmhouse, where Mrs. Elmford was frying crullers in an atmosphere of fragrant blue smoke, that lady cast a discontented glance at her.

"Seems to me you've been a long time gettin' that spotted calf into the barnyard," said she.

"Was I long, mother? But he got clear down the lane, and the orchard gate was open," equivocated Miss Esther.

"The Striker gals stopped here for you. They was goin' up to the Maple Sugar Camp with a lot o' fresh baked bread and pies for Tom and Leonidas, and they waited for you till they was clear out o' patience," added Mrs. Elmford, fishing another tin skimmer full of crisp brown beauties out of the bubbling mass of fat and landing them in the blue stone jar, afterward to be liberally sprinkled with white sugar.

"Oh, mother, can I go?" said Esther, eagerly. "I'm sure I could overtake them in five minutes."

"I've no objection," said Mrs. Elmford." And you might take a basket of these 'ere crulls to your Uncle Peter. He's dreadful partial to fried cakes, and he thinks there are ain't none like them I make arter Mother Elmford's

Esther was right. In less time than specified five minutes she had managed to overtake Alice and Jessamine Striker, with their baskets of fresh provisions to the dwellers in Maple Sugar Camp, on Giant Hill, where the supreme process of "sugaring off" was just then in full blast. But in the two minutes during which she put on her fur-bordered hood and fleece-lined mittens upstairs, she had slyly slipped the diamond ring on the first finger of her left hand.

"I shall be wearing it," she said to herself, "and no one be any the wiser." The Striker girls welcomed her joyously.

"It's so nice to have you," said Alice. "Jessamine declared you would not go, but—"

"Why shouldn't I go?" said Esther. "Don't I go up every year when they are sugaring off?"

Jessamine Striker began to giggle.

"Yes," said she, "but our Leonidas has never been there until this season, and Mr. Jefferson has never been so particular in his attentions to you before."

Esther crimsoned to the roots of her hair.

"What ridiculous nonsense!" said she.

"Oh, is it, though?" retorted Jessamine. "When all the world knows that Jack Jefferson is as jealous as Othello."

Esther walked on, with silent dignity. In her secret heart she was beginning to regret that she had put herself out to accompany these silly girls.

"Don't mind Jess, dear," said good-humored Alice Striker, slipping her hand through Esther's arm. "She will giggle at everything—it's her nature. Isn't this a charming morning? I heard a blue-bird in the swamp down by the river, and there's a lot of yellow jonquils in bloom in Anne Rebecca's window-box. The snow is thawing in the sunshine, but the walking is good yet, and Leon says the maple-trees have never given a better yield."

Up at the sugar camp, all was life and animation. Blue threads of smoke wound upward to the sky from the chimneys of the two or three board shanties, thatched with strips of bark and trusses of straw, where the "hands" kept house in a gypsy fashion. The great kettles where the sirup was boiling down to the requisite solidity were watched by select deputations, lest the fires should slacken or the saccharine masses scorch, while others were attending to the impromptu stone chimney in the open air, while the carcass of a wild turkey was whirling around and around in front of the blaze, impelled by a most ingenious rotary spit, and a nest of potatoes was baking in the hot ashes below. The girls were joyfully welcomed. Uncle Peter chuckled aloud at the sight of the crullers made after his mother's time-honored recipe. The two young Strikers extended a hospitable invitation to their meal, even now in process of preparation.

"Leon shot the turkey yesterday by Lone Lake," said Tom. "And it's a prime one, you bet. Rather nicer than the salt cod-fish we had reckoned on."

But Esther declined to say.

"I'll just take a look at the sugar kettles," said she, "and then hurry back to mother. We're going to have the parson's folks to tea, and there's a deal to do."

Leonidas Striker escorted her to the largest kettle of all, ordinarily called "Big Ben," and gave her the monster stick to stir the bubbling waves of sweetness.

"There," said he, "you can say you've helped to sugar off this year. Isn't it a splendid yield? And maple sugar's going to be high this season! Oh, you'd better stay, Esther, there's a lot of young folks coming up this afternoon, and Darky Jones is to be here with his fiddle!"

"Oh, I couldn't, possibly!" said Esther. In truth and in fact she had not been quite at her ease since Jessamine's unlucky allusion to Othello in conjunction with Mr. Jefferson; and she did not breathe freely again until she had reached home, where her mother was just clearing away the dinner dishes.

"Has any one been here?" said she.

"Who should be here?" counter-questioned Mrs. Elmford. "I don't expect Elder Morris's folks until four o'clock."

As Esther took off her things in the little chamber upstairs, where the shingled roof sloped down to the eaves, she glanced down at the engagement finger. Terror of terrors, the sparkling little ring was gone!

* * * * * *

It was past four o'clock. Mrs. Morris was droning away in the sitting-room about the last missionary box which had been sent out to the Hougara Indian Reservation; Miss Adelgitha Morris was admiring her hostess's most recent crazy patchwork; the two little Morrises were playing checkers, and the good elder himself was laying down tomes of theological law to Farmer Elmford; while Esther, with tear-swollen eyes, was mixing a batch of biscuits for tea in the kitchen. All of a sudden she caught sight of John Jefferson riding past on his gray pony, with averted face. In an instant she caught down the shawl that hung on the peg back of the the snowy back-yard where she could intercept her lover at the curve of the road.

"Jack! Jack!" she cried, piteously. "I've lost it! Your ring! Oh, Jack, do say something to comfort me! I am so unhappy."

Mr. Jefferson drew up his steed and faced Esther with a scornful light in his eyes which she had never seen before.

"Yes," said he, calmly; "I knew you had lost it. I know how you lost it. I know to whom you have given it."

Essie stood dumb before the cruel emphasis of his words.

"I was at the Sugar Camp an hour ago," said he. "Some one told me you had gone there, and I was going to bring you home. And I saw your ring on Leonidas Striker's watch guard. Wasn't that rather soon to transfer your last lover's gift to your old swain? Would it not have been better taste of him to display your pledge a little less publicly?"

"Jack, Jack!" pleaded Essie, holding up her hands, as if every word were a blow.

"I need detain you no longer," he said, as he bowed frigidly and touched the neck of his horse with his whip-lash, and the next minute he was gone.

Poor Essie dragged herself back to the house, the tears freezing on her cheek and her heart colder still. Was she the victim of enchantment? What did all this mean?

Tea was over at least, but Esther Elmford did not know whether she had eaten hot biscuit or cold, hasty pudding. She had listened, with a vague, unmeaning smile, to Mrs. Morris's prolonged account of little Tommy's last siege of diphtheria and Miss Adelgitha's proposed visit to New York. It was almost as if brain and nerve were benumbed, when Jessamine Striker's clear, sweet voice struck across the current of her hopeless apathy and she found herself in a confidential corner of the best bedroom upstairs, with Jessamine eagerly haranguing her.

"The strangest thing!" cried Jessamine. "He found it in the maple-sugar kettle. Alice had made some flannel cakes, and he dipped out a dipperful of the hot sirup for us to eat with it, and Leon came within one of swallowing the ring. 'Whose is it?' said he. 'Why, Essie Elmford's, of course,' said I. 'Didn't I see the sparkle of it when she took off her mitten to unfasten the lid of the basket that held Uncle Peter's crullers? And it must have slipped off her finger,' said he, 'when she went to stir the sugar in the kettle.' So he hung it on his watch-chain for safekeeping until we came home, and here it is."

Esther murmured a word or two of thanks.

"I was very careless," said she.

But even after Jessamine was gone, she sat staring at the pretty trinket which had so nearly been boiled down into maple sugar. What was the use of it now? What was the use of anything?

"Esther! Esther!" her father called up the narrow wooden stairway. "Here's Mr. Jefferson wants to speak to you!"

How strangely all these things seemed to succeed one another, like the dull lapses of a dream. She knew not how, but she was standing, with Jack's arm around her, her troubled eyes looking up into his.

"My own darling," he whispered, "can you ever forgive me for being such a brute? I have just seen that Striker fellow. He's not such a bad lot, after all, and everything is explained. Sweetheart, say that you forgive me! I never shall forgive myself."

And all the horrid nightmare feeling was over, and the engagement was a secret no longer, and poor little Esther Elmford was happy again.

"But I don't think," said she, "that I shall ever want to taste maple sugar again. Not just yet, at all events!" —New York Ledger.

Has a Peculiar Malady.

The fourteen year old son of a man named Emery, at Buffalo, Ind., is afflected with a peculiar malady. Although apparently otherwise possessed of ordinary intelligence, he has always had a mania for snakes and wants to catch and play with them whenever and wherever found. Last Thursday he was bitten by a viper and, although his life was saved by prompt medical attention, he is frequently seized with spasms in which he has the exact characteristics of a reptile, darting out his tongue, snapping at people, and worming his shoulders about in imitation of a crawling snake, until three men are unable to hold him.—Chicago Times.

The World is Washing Away.

An interesting calculation has recently been made public through the French Academy of Sciences. It is to the effect that taking into consideration the wear and tear on the solid land by ocean lashing, river erosion and wind and weather, to say nothing of probable volcanic action, the world will, by the end of the year 4,500,000, be completely washed away, and the ocean will roll over the present foundations of the great continents.—New

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

Dresses are sold by weight in Japan.

Belva Lockwood is sixty-three years old.

Tiny pocketbooks are now the proper caper.

Girton (England) College girls have a bicycle club.

Mrs. Kate Myrick has been appointed river observer at Girard, La.

There are 10,000 more women than men in the District of Columbia.

The plain swivel silks in light tints are used for lining diaphanous toilets.

Snowflake crepon has a very attractive sound for a midsummer fabric, as it is.

Miss Balfour, sister of the English Conservative leader, is now traveling in Africa.

In Victoria, women have been substituted for men at no fewer than 200 railway station.

The Chicago Woman's Club has added a woman suffrage section to its other departments.

There are now 797 prisoners in the Kansas State Prison, and of that number fourteen are women.

Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset are two celebrities in the Catskills, of New York, this season.

Many ladies find the ready-made ruffles quite too expensive, and therefore buy taffeta silk and make their own.

A young lady named Johnson is sixth wrangler in the senior mathematical class at Cambridge University, England.

Of the 1100 persons who patronized a fortune-teller in Chicago during the progress of the World's Fair 920 were women.

In England and Ireland women writers number 660, while the number of men engaged in this kind of work is 5111.

Royalties have, as a body, defective eyesight. Princess Maud, of Wales, is the only royal lady who wears a single eyeglass.

Husband and wife as law partners is something unknown in Great Britain. There are no less than twenty-one such firms in the United States.

The grandmother of the German Kaiser was, in early life, a musician of marked ability, and composed many marches for the Prussian army.

The Association for the Advancement of Women will hold its next annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga., with the supplementary congress at Tuskegee.

There is a demand for the old fashioned taffeta ribbon of our foremothers. It is made in three or four-inch widths, and is used for skirt ruchings.

English papers say that Mrs. Humphrey Ward has made $80,000 from "David Grieve," $80,000 from "Marcella," and $40,000 from "Robert Elsmere."

One of the ways of telling whether the temperature is rising it to watch a girl's front hair. When it begins to lose its curl and grow straight it is a sure sign of a change of temperature.

Very lovely are the open fronted Parisian tea gowns in Directoire style, made of flowered taffeta or China silk, and worn over petticoats and blouse vests of white or yellow guipure lace.

Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore, Md., has founded a European fellowship scholarship, of a value of $500 a year, and five graduate scholarships, worth $200 a year, at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania.

An extreme style of the sailor hat shows a brim of mottled brown and white patent leather, and a white crown of the same shiny material. This mode is a trifle too outre to commend itself to women of fastidious tastes.

Miss Herbert, daughter of Secretary Herbert, has been selected by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association as Vice-Regent for the State of Alabama, which position was made vacant several years ago by the death of her mother.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor wore at the recent drawing room in London the historic diamond coronet comb, of which she has lately become possessed. It is the one that Louis XIV. gave to Mme. de Montespan, and our wealthy countrywoman, it is said, paid $100,000 for it.

It is said there are 2133 women writers in France. When this was repeated to the editor of a New York magazine he said he thought France was in luck; that there were not less than two millions in the United States and he had the manuscripts of a million of them.

Mrs. James Miller, of Stanton, Minn., is a prosperous farmer and business woman, and, in addition to taking care of her farm, purchases poultry and ships it to market. During the last sixty days she has shipped to Eastern markets 102,000 pounds of poultry, and has paid out to the farmers over $9000 in cash therefor. Mrs. Miller has been in business for

AMONG THE MOORS.

THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE ALL WANT MOROCCO.

Something About the African Country Now Agitating European Politics — Nearly as Big as Texas — Its People.

SINCE the death of Sultan Mulley Hassan the Morocco question has become an absorbing topic of European politics. The more or less directly interested powers are watching one another with an ill-concealed suspicion and anxiously awaiting developments. The English want Tangier very badly, for with that, as it lies directly opposite Gibraltar, they would command the straits between Europe and Africa. Spain wants it for a naval station which would be of utmost importance to them. Italy wants it because Spain does, and France will leave no stone unturned to secure a firm foothold there. Their policy is that given Morocco a railway soon would be built which would connect the French possessions in North Africa with those on the Atlantic, thus uniting all the French African colonies in a compact body.

Should any of the European powers come into possession of Morocco it will certainly, according to the Chicago Herald, reap a rich harvest, for of all the north African countries this is the most favored by nature. Map makers are responsible for a great many errors in the popular mind with regard to the size of foreign countries. The Americans are accustomed to see their country mapped out on a very large scale, while other countries are pictured the reverse; on this account an erroneous idea becomes prevalent that a great many foreign countries are small, when in reality they are quite the reverse. Those accustomed to look upon Arabia, for instance, as a mere corner of Asia, and represented by a spot which may easily be covered by the palm of the hand, are apt to forget that the scale of the map of Asia is in most geographies very different from that of the map of America. Were they to consider the scale they might be surprised to find that Arabia is as large as all of the United States east of the Mississippi River. This is true also of Morocco. On the map in the extreme northwest corner is a very small spot which marks the territory ruled over by the Sultan of Fez and Morocco. But small and insignificant though it be on the map it nevertheless represents an area of not less than 260,000 square miles or almost as large a territory as that of Texas. Morocco has 250 miles of coast line on the Mediterranean and not less than 750 miles on the Atlantic shore, a most respectable stretch for such an insignificant little spot.

A MOUNTAIN PASS IN MOROCCO.

Far from being a desert and flat as the prairie lands of Illinois, which seems to be the general impression, Morocco is just the opposite. Of course there are great stretches of sandy plains, but the general character of the country is wildly mountainous, resembling New Mexico perhaps more than any other State. The mountains are in most parts destitute of any vegetation and present a scene of desolation and barrenness rather than of picturesque grandeur. The climate inland is fully in keeping with the towering scenery. Nebraska cyclones and cloudbursts are not infrequent and are as fully as destructive as the American product. These sudden storms make the rivers alternately country is not so destitute of water as is generally supposed. Abundant water may be had by digging in the numerous water courses of wadis, as

A MOROCCO HOME.

they are called, which cut the country in every direction. The atlas mountain slopes used to, in times gone by, be covered by splendid forests, but thanks to the wanton spoliation there remains but very little left of their former extensive splendor. The Romans often alluded to the vast magnificence of the forests of Mauritania, and during the time they occupied the country they did everything to save it from the reckless destruction which, even in those days, asserted itself.

Nobody has ever been able to ascertain, even approximately, the true figures of the number of inhabitants which pay allegiance to the Sultan. They are estimated in round figures by various authorities as being anywhere from 4,500,000 to three times that number. The first of these sums is probably nearer to the truth than the second. The people are of several races, the Moors, Arabs, Berbers, Jews and Africans forming by far the larger portion. Of these the Berbers are probably the best element. They are the aborigines, and, although not possessing so high degree of civilization—if the term civilization can be used at all in Morocco—as some of the others, they nevertheless have many good qualities which their fellow subjects of the Sultan do not possess. They inhabit the interior, living on the slopes of the mountains in stone houses, and are noted for being the best bricklayers and stonecutters in North Africa. An exception must, however, be made of the Berbers on the Kiff coast, who are of a most ferocious and piratical disposition. The Moors are mostly the descendants of those expelled from Spain about the time of the discovery of America. The Arabs are looked upon as foreigners, while the Africans are descendants of slaves originally brought from Soudan.

Though to all intents and purposes slavery is supposed to be abolished, it nevertheless flourishes here in Morocco even to-day. The slave trader in some way or other manages to get out of the clutches of the law, which is extremely severe on this point. It is safe to assert that the officials share in nine cases out of ten with the slave traders, who at times make no pretense of secrecy, but sell their human goods openly to the highest bidder. All efforts on the part of the European powers to stop this horrible slave hunting have been a total failure so far as Morocco is concerned. The slave traders find the thickly settled region between the Niger and the Congo a very profitable field for their operations. One frequently, on the great caravan route between Timbuctoo and Fez sees large droves of wretched slaves. The necks of these poor creatures are always fastened to a heavy beam and their hands chained to a long pole, while the brutal drivers urge them on with blows and curses, often putting a bullet through them if they become too exhausted to walk. The efforts of the French in Algeria have been directed to the mitigation if not suppression of this slave traffic, and hostile encounters between the French native soldiery and the slave drivers have been more frequent of late than for several years. There is always a strong demand and ready market for slaves in Morocco, and as long as they pay such good prices for them as they do at present, there does

THE SACRIFICE OF A BULL—RELIGIOUS CEREMONY OF THE MOUNTAIN TRIBES OF MOROCCO IN SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THEIR NEW RULER.

To a stranger there is always a great deal of interest to be seen in the old town. The streets are all very narrow and invariably very crooked. Some of them are scarcely wide enough to let a loaded camel pass, and as a beast laboring under the burden of a heavy load of hay or other merchandise approaches a narrow turn all the passers-by must squeeze themselves into the angles of the wall to escape being trampled under foot.

A wedding procession is always a treat for a traveler if he chances to get a view of one. If of an Arab the bride will be in a sort of cage or square box on the back of a camel, while her trousseau, borne along after her by slaves, either hired of borrowed for the occasion, will be displayed as publicly as possible for the admiration of the townspeople. One very curious thing that no traveler will fail to notice is the large number of Arabs who at night go to sleep in every nook and corner in the streets. Here they are found, wrapped up in all possible and impossible attitudes, sleeping as soundly as if in the most luxurious beds. The Arab seems to have a knack of adjusting himself to the requirements of his resting place, no matter how inconvenient or uncomfortable it may be. He will sleep under all conditions, let them be what they may.

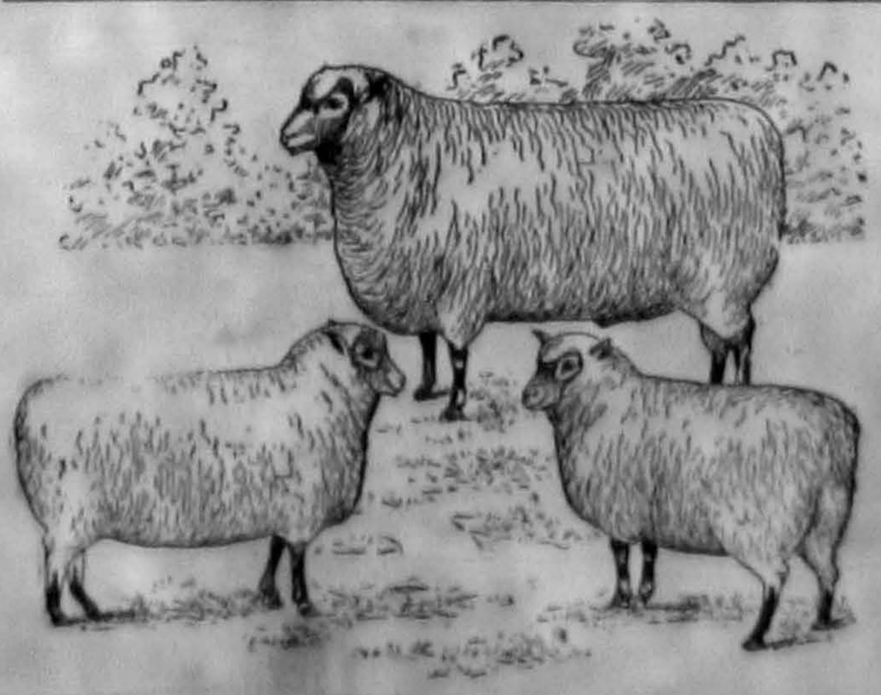
The Moroccoans have a great propensity for religious festivals of all kinds, and on account of their wild and weird nature they are always of a great attraction to a stranger. At the height of political excitement these religious observances are more frequent than usual. Great bands of howling and ferocious Aissowas roam about both in the cities and in the interior. Their ceremonies present an aspect of ignorant religious fury and savage barbarity; they run about shrieking and howling, cutting themselves, often quite badly, in their religious frenzy. They ask as a rule for live sheep from the populace, and if they get any they immediately tear the poor animals to pieces with their teeth and hands, drinking the blood and devouring the raw flesh like ravenous beasts. Woe betide the stranger who, even in Tangier, under the protection of guns of the foreign fleets should in any way make a slighting remark on the appearance of these fanatics. More than likely he would share the fate of a live sheep in an instant, for the Aissowas firmly believe that nothing gives them a cleaner passport to paradise than to murder a "Christian dog," by which cheerful sobriquet all strangers are known in Morocco.

There are a few attractive things in this country, and they are amply offset by a number of, to a traveler, decidedly unpleasant features. Most places are overrun with venomous spiders, centipedes and scorpions. Poisonous snakes are so numerous that they scarcely call forth any remarks. The remedy for snake bites that the Moors apply seems almost as bad as the bite. They cauterize the wound with fire, and, with an air of the utmost indifference, burn their flesh in the most horrible manner. If a man finds one of his sometimes numerous boils annoying he simply drives his dagger through it often running the risk of cutting an artery. The mail service offers a vast field for improvement. A traveler will sometimes come across a postman in the interior; they are half clad wretches, running over the hot sand or climbing the rocky mountain paths, traveling sometimes for days without water and food. They catch a few minutes of sleep at night, having an ignited cord fastened to their feet which slowly burns, like a fuse and serves the sleeper as an unfailing alarm clock. These are a few features of the country which now is giving some great European powers so much concern. But it is not for the possession of the country for its own sake that they exhibit all this interest.

France, Spain and Great Britain have now recognized Abdul Aziz as Sultan of Morocco.

The Southdowns.

The Southdown certainly heads the list of mutton-wool sheep, both from its acknowledged superiority and from the fact that it is the parent of pretty nearly all the other Down breeds.



OAKEY OF SOUTHDOWNS.

tinct line, they have acquired great prepotency, and are used for crossing with our native sheep with good success.

While this breed has been famous for centuries, it is only within the past hundred years that the improvement has taken place which has raised the Southdown to its present pinnacle for, without laying claim to shearing as heavy a fleece, or furnishing as large a quantity of mutton as some of the other breeds, it will be conceded on all hands that for quality of carcass they are on the top.

The head of the Southdown is small and hornless and the face brown-gray in color and neither too short nor too long. The lips are thin and the space between the eyes and the nose narrow; the under jaw is fine and thin, while the ears are tolerably wide and well covered with wool; the forehead also and the space between the ears is covered with wool. The eyes are full and bright, but not prominent. The neck is of medium length, thin towards the head but enlarging towards the shoulders, where it is broad and high, but straight in its whole course above and below.

The breast is wide, deep and projecting forward between the forelegs, indicating a good constitution and a disposition to thrive. Corresponding with this the shoulders should be on a level with the back and not too wide above; the back is flat from the shoulders to the setting on of the tail; the loin is broad and flat. The wool should be short, close, curled and fine, and free from spiry projecting fibres. The average fleece should weigh about four pounds.

The ewes are prolific, make excellent mothers, and their lambs are hardy and vigorous. In size the Southdown is above the medium. Next to the Merino the Southdown is the most widely known of all the breed of sheep in the United States. They made a fine showing at the sheep exhibit at the Chicago Fair, being represented by about one hundred and fifty head.—New York World.

An Effective Support for Trees.

Many who set out young trees leave them without protection against the wind or the depredation of animals. Others drive down two or more rough stakes at irregular distances about the trees and tie the trunks of the trees to these with a piece of cord—a result that is unattractive and frequently injurious to the trees, because the cord chafes the tender bark as the young tree is whipped by the wind. A better practice is shown in the illustration, where four pieces of dimension stuff, two by two inches, are driven at just such distances apart and from the tree that short pieces of wood two by three inches can be inserted between the tops, where they are lightly nailed. A strip of hoop iron is then nailed firmly around the whole. The tree is held firmly in place by packing a bit of burlap or even hay into the opening at the top. Such a support is attractive, holds the tree safely, and will give ample accommodation for growth until supports cease to be needed.—New York Tribune.

Native Draught Horses.

"They raise just as good draught horses in this country," said a horse breeder, "as any thing now imported from abroad. The splendid specimens to be seen in the streets of New York everywhere are mostly the native product.

"It is true there are still many brought over, but to my mind they are no better than we can raise here. It is merely the competition that brings them over, and they are usually somewhat cheaper abroad."—New York Herald.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE NEW YORK BOARD OF HEALTH.

What to Do When People are Overcome by Heat—Reviving Persons Rescued From the Water.

THE following instructions for the treatment of persons who have received a sunstroke, or who have been taken from the water in a drowning condition, are issued by the New York Board of Health, and as they are appropriate to any locality we publish them in full:

SUNSTROKE.

Any one overcome by the heat should be immediately removed to the nearest shade, and the collar of shirt or dress should be loosened. Send immediately for the nearest physician, and give the person cool drinks of water, black tea or coffee, if able to swallow.

If the skin is hot and dry, place the person in a sitting position against a tree, wall, or anything that will be a support to the back; sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body.

If the person is pale, very faint and pulse-feeble, lay him on the back, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia or tincture of ginger in two tablespoonfuls of water. Use no cold water upon the head or body, but rub the hands and feet and apply warm applications to the same until the circulation is restored.

DROWNING.

1.—Loosen the clothing; place the face downward, with the forehead resting on one of the wrists, and the face turned to one side. Open the mouth; seize the tongue between the fingers, covered with a handkerchief or piece of cloth, and draw it forward between the teeth; clear the mouth and throat from mucus by passing the forefinger, covered with a handkerchief or piece of cloth, far back into the mouth, thus opening a free passage to the windpipe.

2.—Turn the body face upward, shoulders resting on a folded coat or pillow; keep the tongue drawn forward; raise the arms backward and upward to the sides of the head (this expands the chest and allows the air to enter the lungs); then slowly move them downward, bending them so that the elbows will come to the sides and the hands cross on the pit of the stomach, and press them gently but strongly against the sides and chest (this forces the air out of the lungs). Continue these two movements (which produce artificial breathing) very deliberately about ten or twelve times in a minute, and without ceasing, until the patient breathes naturally, or until satisfied that life is extinct.

While this is being done a little friction on the chest may be produced by rubbing gently with warm flannel, and the body may be stripped and wrapped in dry blankets.

After natural breathing begins, continue very gently, for a few minutes, the two movements which produced artificial breathing.

After natural breathing is fully restored, give the patient a teaspoonful of brandy, hot sling or tea, two or three times a minute, until the beating of the pulse can be felt at the wrist.

Rub the arms and legs upward, and the feet and hands with warm or dry flannel.

Apply hot cloths to the body, legs and arms, and bottles of hot water to the feet.

CAUTION.

1. Do not be discouraged if animation does not return in a few minutes. The patient sometimes recovers after hours of labor.

2. Do not allow the tongue to fall back and close the windpipe while the arms are being worked.

3. Do not rub the legs and arms until natural breathing is restored.

4. Do not put any liquid in the mouth until natural breathing is fully restored.

5. Do not roll the body nor handle it roughly.

6. Do not allow the head to hang down.

Something Curious.

By a very simple rule the duration of night and day can be determined at any time of the year. All you have to do is to multiply the time of the sun's rising by two and it will give you the length of the night. Multiply the time of setting by two and you get the length of the day. It is easily demonstrated at the time of the year when the sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock and day and night are of equal duration. It is just as true as the days lengthen and shorten. Thus, as winter approaches, take a day when the sun rises at 6.30 and sets at 5.30. Apply the rule and you have a night of thirteen hours and a day of eleven hours. This rule will be found absolutely accurate at any season of the year.—Atlanta Journal.

The average number of persons to a dwelling house at the last United

E. H. Smith,

PRESCRIPTION

DRUGGIST,

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Drugs, Paints and Oils,

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Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

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BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

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PAINT red and black, for metallic roofing. Creosote Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.

LADDERS that shorten or lengthen; for tinners, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.

PAPER heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors

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Wheeling, W. Va.

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Looks to his own interest, and how to make hard times easy. The way to do this is to go to

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Wholesale and Retail Store at

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where he is selling flour at cost and carriage. Note the following prices:

XX.....@	$2.60
Nickle Plate(good family)	3.00
Old Dominion Extra	3.00
Old Dominion Best	3.50
Gold Medal(patent)	3.50

While getting your flour you can get feed, salt, fertilizer, and farming implements of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

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per day....	1,00
per meal...	25
lodging..	25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor.

FEED, LIVERY

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SALE STABLES.

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SPECIAL ACCOMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boarded.

All persons having horses to trade

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Assistant.

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Full course in Higher Mathematics and English, Ancient and Modern Languages, with Public School Branches.

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First and Second Reader Grades.
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Higher English and Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and German, Nat. Science and Moral Philosophy.
Tuition $3.25 per month.

Music $3.00 per month.

Special rates will be made to students desiring courses in Hebrew and Anglo Saxon.

First half session opens Sept. 10 '94. Second half session opens Jan. 15 '95; Session closes June 17 '95. For Particulars apply to the Principal, Academy, W. Va.

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WHEELING, W. Va.

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☞ COFFINS made to order.
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MARLINTON, W. Va.

Mingo Races.

The "Newmarket Riding and Driving Association" held their fourth Flat Race Meeting, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, (Sept. 20, 21, and 22), on the track at Mr. A. D. Bruce's (President) place. This Fall meeting caused keen interest among the people of the district, who flocked to the trysting place in hundreds. There was a perfect galaxy of beauty in the grand stand, amongst whom we noticed some of our Marlinton friends. The track was in first-class going order, and the clerk of the weather joined hands with the clerk of the course in making the meeting a grand success. The following members acted as officers: Messrs. H. Beauclerk (*Judge*), J. Hebden (*Clerk of Scales and Handicapper*), A. D. Bruce (*Starter*), J. H. G. Wilson (*Field Marshal and Second Flagman*), A. Lawson (*Secretary and Treasurer.*

An innovation was the introduction of printed Programes, beautifully executed at the "Times" office, under the able eye of Mr. Andrew Price.

On Thursday, there was a one mile race, for which there were four entries. Mr. Lanty Tuke's "Tom" gained a most popular victory, after a neck-and-neck struggle with Mr. Hales' "Harkaway," just "catching the Judge's eye" by a short head. The half-mile trotting race (under saddle) fell an easy prey to Mr. Ligon Marshall's dun gelding, "Troy." Some exciting Scrub Races followed, the palm of victory being secured by Mr. F. Hatterman's grey gelding, "George."

Friday's racing formed the *piece de resistance*, being the half-mile day. This race was open to all. After seven heats had been run off the trial heat lay between Mr. J. H. G. Wilson's "Sparkle," and Mr. A. D. Bruce's "Harlequin;" the former famous mare winning by the shortest of heads, after a desperate race, amid the loud cheers of the assembled multitude. Well done, Marlinton! The bonny mare deserves much credit for defeating nine such redoubtable horses,—all well worthy of her steel! May her good luck continue!

A few foot-races (in which one individual was noticed to run remarkably "cunning!) brought to a successful conclusion a good afternoon's sport.

On Saturday, a half-mile "Consolation Race" ruled the roast, and this event fell to the lot of Mr. A. D. Bruce's sporting-looking sorrel horse "Harlequin," who ran well and gamely, doing the distance in 58 seconds. The "Tin-Cup Race" (the handsome prize being awarded by Mrs. A. D. Bruce), brought four horses to the starting-post, and a most exciting race ensued. Mr. Earnest Hebden secured his first winning mount on "Miss Muffet," she beat "Sister Mary" (with "The Boss" up) by a nose. This dauntless youngster has now won his spurs, and we hope to be able to record his victory between the flags in the future. The two mule races (fast and slow) were a source of much merriment to the crowd, some of these obstinate beasts of burden performing highly diverting pranks, such as "bolting the track," and other absurdities, which did not improve the condition of Mr. Bruce's corn and buck-wheat! Both races were awarded to Willy Lloyd, (the "People's Popular Commedian"), who steered "Desdemona" to victory in a most workmanlike manner! The sweetest thing of the whole racing was the smile on our Willy's welter-weight face, after his two superb masterpieces! A good "Novelty Race" resulted in a win for Mr. Gunther's "Rowdy," well ridden by Guy Marshall. Mr. Tuke's "Tom" won a 2-mile race (against two horses.

A match for $100 a side, between Mr. Bruce's "Harlequin" (Fred Hainstock up), and Mr. Hale's "Harkaway" (A. Lawson up), finished up the Fall Meeting, but a foul was claimed, and the match postponed to be run again.

We regret to say that Mr. B. B. Earnshaw sustained a bad shaking from a fall off "Harkaway," on Friday, but is gradually mending. Otherwise, the whole of the three days' meeting proceeded without a hitch, and thorough enjoyment

THE UMBRELLA

West Side, End of County Bridge.

Best and Cheapest Goods for the least money.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Which will best protect your interests on a "Rainy Day," Is to make a Dollar go a long and the right way.

Your income will look larger than ever when compared with the

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Calico, 5 cents a yard.....Ladies Shoes, LaBelle Helena, $2.25 for $1.75
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A $15.00 SUIT FOR $10.85?

A $3.00 pair of Pants for $2.25.

Thirty-three and one third dollars on each $50 you spend, in five years will will make the sum total, $83.33⅓.

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Yours, for Trade, P. GOLDEN.

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VARICOCELE AND STRICTURE

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12,-NO. 11. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894. -$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court,	A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney,	L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff,	J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff,	Robt. K. Barns.
Cl'k Co. Court,	S. L. Brown.
Cl'k Cir. Court,	J. H. Patterson.
Assessor,	C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct.	C E. Beard, G. M. Kee, Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor,	Geo. Baxter
Coroner	Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A C L Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W H Grose Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffy, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, Wes Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

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Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney-at-law.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. I. N. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
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Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel.
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Architect and Superintendent,
Room 19, Reilly Block,

Dust.

Besides the vast amount of dust in this county, that is being, figuratively, thrown into other people's eyes by some, according to averment, the roads have been dusty beyond the comprehension of any one who has not traveled on those roads. Fred Hainestock, the Yorkshire jockey, describes riding a race on the dusty track, when behind, "Has hif somebuddy 'ad thrown han 'andful of dust in y' face," and it amounts to about that to the occupants of the hindmost carriage.

According to an ancient and honorable rule, a wedding calls for a procession of a dozen buggies or so, and they move with military precision at a breakneck speed. Hence in the weddings lately the dust has played a considerable part, when every body tried for the first place, knowing that the "dust would take the hindermost." One of a large party said he felt that he was "mortarfying."

A seafaring man known as "Whiskers," has had a great experience, and he tells a story which has something to do with the subject. It was about a comrade named Bill dusty, and when the snake attacked Bill, a mighty dust arose, which got denser and denser, and the sound of the mighty struggle, was the only sign of what was going on. When the dust cleared away the snake was gone, but, in the language of "Old Whiskers," "Bill was thar!"

Chestnut and white oak mast are very abundant this year in Virginia. In the West mast is scarce, and the squirrels are reported to be crossing the Ohio River by thousands. If they strike mast in West Virginia they will stop to clear it up; but they are expected to strike our State in a couple of weeks or so, and the hunters will be happy.—*Clifton Forge Review.*

This county is particularly blessed with all sorts of mast, this year, and as the hogs will all be fattened by eating it, it makes the corn crop equal to at least 25 per cent. more than if the mast had failed.

Jail Delivery.

"Blacksmith" Gray, the mail contractor, who was in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, got tired a-waiting, and exercising his mechanical skill, sawed the "leg" off of the padlock which fastens the hasp, which secures the door, and made his escape, on Tuesday night. The practice of the jailer is to leave the outer door unlocked so that Edgar Pryor (col.), prisoner whose good character [illegible]

Mr. Alderson.

Our Representative has recovered from the severe attack of sickness, which threatened to deprive him of the power to make the campaign, and is again at work. He started anew by speaking at McDowell last Saturday.

There is hope that he will be present at our October Court. Mr. Alderson, Mr. Preston, and Col. St. Clair are expected.

David B. Hill.

David B. Hill has been nominated by the Democrats of New York for Governor. The Governorship of New York is probably the next honorable position to the Presidency of the United States, and it is considered as stepping-stone to the Presidency. Hill is one of the greatest men of the nation, clear-headed, able to take either side, like a true lawyer, but if asked concerning his political honesty, Artemus Ward would have "postponed it as a conundrum, and given it

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on 6th day of April, 1894, and on the 22nd day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of M. J. McNeel vs. Lanty W. Herold, and others, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1894.

in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the one half undivided interest of the defendent, L. W. Herold, in 120 acres of land situate in Pocahontas county, on the waters of Knaps Creek, on the West side of the wagon road leading from Huntersville to Frost, being the same land conveyed to Lanty W. Herold and M. F. Herold by Andrew Herold, by deed dated April 1st, 1876, (Exhibit "L" of the bill.) Also, 1¼ acres, or more, of land situate in the village of Frost, in this county, composed of two adjoining parcels, one of which is the residue of a tract of land conveyed to the said L. W. Herold by Charles P. Jones, Commissioner, by deed dated April 9, 1890, after conveying 2 acres to H. F. Herold by deed dated April 10, 1890. And the other parcel contains ½ acre, and the title was derived from the late J. B. Hannah. The 120 acres of land is mostly in bluegrass sod, is fertile and fine grazing land. The 1¼ acres of land in Frost has upon it a commodious dwelling house, together with all necessary outbuildings, and is admirably suited for hotel purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid

H. S. RUCKER. } Special
L. M. McCLINTIC, } Comm'rs.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county do certify that the Commissioners above have executed bond as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, in the chancery cause of Thomas C. Malcomb *vs.* John N. Wanless, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House in Marlinton, West Virginia, on

Tuesday, October 16th, 1894,

a tract of land belonging to John N. Wanless supposed to contain about

363 ACRES,

lying in District No. 1 of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, being the same land conveyed by Andrew Wanless and wife to said John N. Wanless as containing by estimation 393 acres, by deed dated the 26th day of June, 1878, of record in the clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 54 of Deed Book No. 13, except 30 acres, more or less, on the South of said 363 acres, which was purchased by Thomas R. Beverage as part of said 393 acres, at a judicial sale confirmed by decree of said Court, at its April Term, 1893, in the chancery case of Matilda E. Wanless *vs.* John N. Wanless.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue of the purchase money falling due at 6 months from day of sale, the purchaser executing bond with good personal security for the deferred installment, and the title to be retained as ultimate security.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

State of West Virginia,
County of Pocahontas, to wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Circuit Court of the county afore said, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 19th dry of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of October, 1893, and on the 19th day of June, 1894, in the consolidated chancery causes of Witz, Biedler & Co. *vs.* Herold & Moore, and Greer & Laing *vs.* Herold & Moore, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed, in front of the court house of said county, on the 16th day of October, 1894, to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following lots or parcels of land.

First, an undivided one half interest owned by M. F. Herold jointly with J. L. Herold in 159 acres of land on Knapp's Creek, 56½ acres on the waters of Knapp's Creek, 10 acres on Mill Run, and 316 acres on Alleghany Mountain. Also, an undivided one half interest with L. W. Herold in 120 acres on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Second, the one-half undivided interest of L. W. Herold in above mentioned 120 acres, and 132 acres owned by said L. W. Herold, on waters of Knapp's Creek,

Third, the one half undivided interest of C. R. W. Rider in 80 acres and 95 acres on Knapp's Creek and 80 acres on Alleghany Mountain, and 71 acres and 130 poles owned by the said C. R. W. Rider near the town of Frost.

These lands lie principally in a body in the Knapp's Creek [illegible] are well watered and in a state of cultivation, and that part which lies on the mountain heavily timbered with [illegible] hard wood. The 95 —— acre of the Rider land has upon it a beautiful dwelling and [illegible] outbuildings, and the 120 acre tract of the Herold lands has upon it a fine dwelling beautifully situated with barn and other outbuildings. The title to all these lands is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE:

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suits and expenses of sale, and for the residue the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, and falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from said date. A lien will also be retained as ultimate security.

N. C. McNEIL, } Special Com-
H. S. RUCKER, } missioners.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, do hereby certify that bond, as required by law, has been filed with me by the above Special Commissioners.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

s21 4t

Commissioner's sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Pocahontas county, made on the 12th day of July, 1894, in the matter of the old court house and jail and the land upon which they are situated at Huntersville, in this county. The undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, October 16, 1894,

in front of the court house of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to to the highest bidder, the old court-house and jail and the lots on which they are located, known as the Old Court-House and Jail Lot, situated at Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, reserving at said sale the use of said jail, and a right of way over said court-house lot to said jail, until the new jail at Marlinton is finished and accepted by the County Court. Said lots and buildings would make a desirable location for an academy or high school.

TERMS OF SALE.

Enough cash in hand to pay expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

I, S. L. Brown, Clerk of the County Court of Pocahontas county, do certify that the Commissioner above has executed bond as required by

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered in the Chancery Cause of R. S. Turk, Commissioner, vs. B. M. Yeager, et als., pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, at the April Term, 1894, of said court, the undersigned special commissioner, will proceed on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1894, in front of the Court House door of said county, to sell publicly, to the highest bidder, the following tracts of land, lying in said county, to wit: 40 acres lying on the West side of Buffalo mountain; 80 acres on said Buffalo mountain; 18½ acres, and 14 acres, lying on Alleghany mountain; which formerly belonged to William G. Gilkeson, and lay close to or adjoining the old Yeager place on Alleghany mountain. There are some improvements on these lands which make them quite valuable.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six and twelve months will be given the purchaser, except as to so much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale; the purchaser to execute bonds for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, with approved personal security, a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

For further information inquire of R. S. Turk, Staunton, Virginia.

R. S. TURK
Special Commissioner.

State of WEST VIRGINIA,
County of POCAHONTAS to wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Isaac McNeel, trustee, by James W. Jordin and Fannie C. Jordin, his wife, dated on the 26th day of December, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 206, to secure the payment of a certain bond, fully mentioned and described therein, and default having been made in the payment thereof and being required so to do by C. R. Moore, assignee of said bond, I Isaac McNeel, will on the 16th day of October, 1894, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, and in the Little Levels district, and described therein as two tracts of land, one containing 48 acres, on which the grantors reside, excepting therefrom 8 acres thereof conveyed to Fenton A. Chapman by deed of record in the Clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 188 of Deed Book No. 23, by said grantors. Also, one acre conveyed by same to same by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 337 of Deed Book No. 22, and 5 acres conveyed by same to T. C. Woodell, by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 162 of Deed Book No. 22, and the other tract conveyed containing 30 acres, both of which tracts of 48 acres and 30 acres being the same described in a deed of partition dated January 24th, 1876, and of record in said Clerk's office at page 73 of Deed Book 12.

ISAAC McNEEL, Trustee.

N. C. McNEIL, Atty.

s21 4t

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. L. Holt, of Academy, West Virginia, will call and settle at once or their accounts will be put for collection.

N. J. BROWN, Receiver.

l Paper of Pocahontas County.

scription ONE DOLLAR in ad-. If not paid within the year will be charged.

ered at the post office at Marlin-W. Va., as second class matter.

EMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

ALTIMORE is the champion city e national baseball league.

ORBETT seems to be unwilling eet Fitzsimmons in a "joint" est.

HE Chinese claim as much ad-age in the late engagement as Japanese. This is a very not-le feature in this war, and, ev-tly, one or the other of the tries does not know when she eaten.

ON. WM. L. WILSON has been quoted by the Chamber of Com-ce of London. The event of evening was his speech. The t leader is a favorite with all glishmen, who regard our tariff with great aversion, as it pre-ts them supplying the people he United States with articles their own manufacture. The le world knows of the superior-of English goods, so this tariff is a horror if it enables a cheap, dy article of American manu-ure, to be sold for as much as stly superior article of foreign ufacture.

HERE has never been an action he history of the political af-s of the county, more to be men ded than that of Mr. E. N re's withdrawel from the race the County Commissionership. "Split" seemed actually to en-ger the chances of Democratic ess in this county this fall. It no slight thing for Mr. Moore, his magnificent following, to lve to retire from the field, and ppoint his many friends, for ake of harmony. The matter menced in this way. In the convention, the call was for ss meeting to nominate candi-s. With every district, except n Bank, which is the farthest ved from the county-seat, re the convention was held, much importance was attach-to the question whether each 's vote would count for the , or whether the districts ld cast an equal vote, or vote e ratio of Democratic strength. ction was made that the dis-"retire and cast their votes," it failed in being full enough cide this question when the ention reassembled. As it ured, Green Bank district had d cast so well, some men hav-ridden forty miles to attend, she cast an overwhelming vote. debate on the manner of cast-the vote, ended in the direct

A Hot Question Settled and True Democracy Illustrated.

A Difference Beginning with a Fight in the June Convention, over the Nomination of a Democratic Candidate for the County Commissionership, Amicably Adjusted, by Mr. Moore Nobly Giving Up His Chances of Election for the Good of the Party.

I wish to state through this paper that I am not a candidate for County Commissioner, and would say to my friends throughout the county that I appreciate their kindness, and trust placed in me; and hope it is not being misplaced, but I ask them not to petition for my name to be printed on ballots for election. Hoping that present differences may be a thing of the past, and that the Democratic organization may be perfected.

I remain yours truly,
E. N. MOORE.

AT each successive robbery, the county finds itself more forcibly presented with a grave problem. How best to prevent these crimes, is the question? No one knows where the next outrage will be committed. The failure and impossibility to arrest and convict the burglars, is insensibly educating a certain class to have a contempt for the law and penalty, which is the only thing which holds them in check from committing any crime. It is not improbable that should a man be taken in the act of robbery that a most terrible example will be made of him. A few years back, in this county, and a lock was considered as an almost superfluous addition to a door; but now in certain neighborhoods, people who formerly never locked their doors, secure them as completely as if they lived in a city.

A Good Programme.

"Say Uncle Ben, dog-gone it all,
What you a-gwine to do this fall?"

"See yeah, chile, dat's a rude dispressi'n,
Yo bettah remembah who yose adressin'!
But I'se kinder thinkin ob dat ternight,
An' dis here ol' man'll come out alright;
I'se got to hep Mistah Levi Gay
Shuck out his co'n and crib hit away,
But I done cleaned out dat rifle gun,
An' one ob dese nights dere'll be some fun;
I haint said whar, but in some co'n,
I seed coon tracks, as sho as youse bo'n,
An' I said right den, 'Well Mistah Coon,
Yo' jest wait till the nex' full moon,
An' I'll interjuce yo' to Mistah Maje,
He's a noble coon dog (I fergit his age)
But he'll yelp on yo' track and he'll make yo' hum,
An' yo ll wish to de Lord yo' nevah come,
He'll put yo' up in de top ob a tree,
An' den he will holler an' bark fer me:
He'll bristle an' scratch at de bark so rough,
Dat yo'll think he's climbing dat tree, shoo' nuff:
An' I'll ketch up, yep, by-an-by,
An' see yo' laying ergainst de sky,
An' de gun ll crack, an' yo'll come down,
An' yo' an' ol' Maje will hev a roun'—'"

"But see yeah, chile, yo' go ter bed,
An' don't yo' tell what yo' Uncle said!"

Jurors

List of Grand Jurors, drawn for the October Circuit Court:

H. M. Moore, Jas. H. Gum, B. F. McElwee, Samuel D. Bright, J. C. Price, Giles Sharp, Wm. M. Sharp, Uriah Bird, Wm. H. Cleek, W. A. G. Sharp, R. C. Shrader, Wise Herold, W. H. Auldridge, J. S. Smith, H. N. Clark, W. T. Beard.

PETIT JURORS.

Andrew Sheets, G. Mc. Ervine, W. J. Moore, Sam. H. Wanless, J. N. White, T. S. Patterson, Jacob D. Hughes, William Callison, J. Ellis Hannah, E. A. Friel, Barnett Grimes, L. B. Moore, W. A. Var-

in the public schools of this State, for the purpose of supplying the demand at the contract retail price, for cash. Call at Moore & Hannah's, or on J. E. Barlow, Secretary, Edray, W. Va. o54

Notice.

SEALED bids will be received until the 11th instant by the undersigned Ballot Commissioners of Pocahontas county, for the printing and delivering at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said county, on or before the 31st day of October, 1894.

5000 Ballots for the ensuing November election, 120 Cards of Instructions to Voters, and 120 Sample Ballots.

Said work to be done in accordance with Section 83, 84, and 44 of Chapter 89 of the Code of West Virginia.

J. H. PATTERSON,
W. A. BRATTON,
N. C. MCNEIL,
Ballot Comm'rs.

1 October 1, 1894.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1894.

It appearing to the court that a vacancy exists in the office of Justice in the Edray District; two vacancies in the same office in the Green Bank district: and that a vacancy exists in the office of constable in the Edray district; and that two vacancies exist in the same office in the Levels District; that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Huntersville district; and that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Green Bank district, it is ordered that said vacancies in the offices aforesaid be filled at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1894. And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish notice of said election as prescribed by law.

A copy teste:
S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 29th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do by Regina R. Barlow, assignee of said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 3rd day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Edray District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts one of sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resides, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a certain deed from the State of Virginia to Samuel W. Moore and Levi McCarty, dated on the 25th day of November, 1837, said deed or patent numbered 13031.

Said tracts of land comprise the farming lands of said Jane Simmons, a great part is improved, with house and outbuildings, making a very desirable farm. On the forty-acre tract is a heavy body of yew pine and other timber.

LEVI GAY, Trustee.

ANDREW PRICE, Attorney
Marlinton, W. Va., October 2, 1894.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KODAKS

Embody every advantage of the most complete magazine and view cameras, but are far lighter and more compact and less liable to get out of order.

KODAKS have

The Best Lenses.

Shutters that are easy to regulate and positive in action.

Rack and Pinion, and index for focusing.

View Finders for horizontal and vertical exposures.

Automatic Registers for counting the expo-

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered on the twenty-first day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of William Skeen's Administrator vs. John T. McGraw, and others, pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, in front of the court house door of said county to sell publicly to the highest bidder, the following real estate situate in Pocahontas county, to-wit: 3900 acres of land lying on Knapp's Creek in said county, adjoining the lands of William Curry and others, formerly belonging to the estate of William Skeen, deceased. This land is covered with virgin forests of white oak, white pine, and other valuable timbers, and is also reputed to have on it valuable iron ore. It lies along the bank of Knapp's Creek, in such a way that the lumber can be easily floated from it to market.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of suit and sale will be required, and for the residue of the purchase money, bonds with approved personal security, failing due in six, twelve, and

Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
sep14 4t

To Tax Payers.

The undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas county will be at the following named places and dates respectively for the purpose of collecting taxes for the 1894.

Marlinton,	Oct. 2nd & 3rd
Academy	" 4th & 5th
Edray	Oct. 6th
Huntersville	" 8th
Frost	" 9th
Dunmore	" 10th
Green Bank	" 11th
Split Rock	" 12th

All parties meeting me at the above named places and on the dates named, and paying their taxes in full, will be allowed a discount of two and one half percent.

J. C. ARBOGAST, S. P. C.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia,	Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia,	Troubles,

HOME NEWS

—Court commences Tuesday October the 16.

—The mountain sides are fast taking on the varied hues of autumn.

—Every gun has been put into shooting condition, and there is being a good deal of powder burned.

—Local issues in the campaign are causing less and less excitement and comment.

—Wm. Ami. Trainer, of Bath county, committed suicide last week—strychnine.

—The corn is pretty much all in shock; some are still sowing wheat The rain of last Saturday may green the fall pasture a little.

—Richard Elkins, son of the old man, nearly killed his guide by shooting him at the Cheat club house.

—A literary society will be organized at the school-house on Saturday night, next. A good programme has been arranged. Ladies and all invited.

—Hunt McClintic, Esq., recently sold to his brother, W. McClintic, three calves of this season that averaged in weight just 500 pounds. The largest weighed 540 pounds.

—A combined, colossol, consolidated, confounded show will exhibit at Marlinton, Friday afternoon and night. If you want to see the sights, come to Marlinton that day and take a look at the court-house.

—apt. C. B. Sweeker, The Silver Tongued Auctioneer, will attend the Fair and court at Beverly commencing October 9th. This will be the first fair ever held in Randolph county, a good time is anticipated. Horse racing will be the feature of the Fair.

—The singing convention held here last Sunday by the choirs of the various neighboring towns, was quite a success. Messrs. S. B. Moore and M. A. Friel had the meeting in charge, and a pleasant and interesting time was the result. Marlinton has the best right to claim the fall meeting of the County Musical Association, as it has never met here. This neighborhood would be glad to get it and would entertain the singers with greatest pleasure.

—Speaking of Hon. Alston G. Dayton, of Phillippi, who is opposing Hon. Wm. L. Wilson's re-election, a prominent citizen of this county asked if he was a son of "Old Spence Dayton?" Someone said he was, and we were told about Mr. Dayton, Sr. It was in the days when the Southern lawyer was disbarred, and the older Dayton came to Pocahontas to do the practice. He was a shrewd lawyer, but in some particulars he was famous in the Jerry Simpson way, as he considered socks perfectly superfluous as an article of apparel. He is remembered here as a man of that sort.

—Word comes of a most exciting bull race at Nimrod Hall, Bath county, Virginia. Three wild bulls were saddled and tied to the starting posts. Two of the riders are well known to our people, Mr. "Pat" Monigomery, the inimitable Irishman, and Hon. Wm. Langworthy, the genial Englishman, both gentlemen having played football on our grounds. At the word to go, the halters were cut, and two of the riders thrown off, but Mr. Montgomery is not to be thrown under any circumstances, and by whip and spur forced his unruly steed around the course and won the race.

—A very nice wedding in the very tip-top of our colored Society occurred at Clover Lick, last Tuesday, at 8 a. m. o'clock, at the residence of Israel Knight, parent of the bride, when Mr. Ed. Stewart took Miss Jinnie Stewart to have and to hold for the remainder of their natural existence. Rev. W. T. Price officiated. The party repaired to the Levels to a reception, a distance of 24 miles, and the procession made quite an imposing array as they shook the dust from their chariot wheels in passing through Marlinton. At the wedding, before cutting the bride's cake, the hymn "Alas! and did my Savior bleed!" was sung by the whole party assembled, and then a colored divine announced, "We [illegible] the cake!"

—James Loury, Esq., has taken possession of the Barclay mill property, near Huntersville. The last slight rise of Knapp's Creek caused the bass to begin to "go down" to deep water. The "fore-bay" of the mill is formed so that when the water is shut off, to gather ahead in the dam above, thatthe water leaks out and the fish were left in the fore-bay, and might be taken out by the barrelfull. Mr. Loury and his neighbors caught all they could use, and he then opened all gates and let the fish run by one whole night.

—The work on the court-house is progressing rapidly, and the walls rise higher every day. It is by far the most important piece of work ever undertaken in this county, and when finished will be equal in everything, except in size, to any country court-house in West Virginia. It will be something to be proud of.

Personal.

Sam. B. Scott, Jr., took the preliminary steps before the County Court, this week, towards admission to the bar.

Mr. Hazelrigg, of Mingo, sails for his English home this week.

Mr. Frank Arbogast, of Palmer, Braxton county, is at his daughter's, Mrs. C. A. Yeager's, very much indisposed.

J. C. Price, Esq., of Clover Creek, spent some time in town this week.

James Burner, af Guley, West Virginia, was here last week. He is still employed to prevent squatters settling on a tract of wild land.

Mr. A. H. Sitlington, of Bath Alum, Virginia, was in Pocahontas this week.

Mast.

Chestnut and white oak mast are very abundant this year in Virginia. In the West mast is scarce, and the squirrels are reported to be crossing the Ohio River by thousands. If they strike mast in West Virginia they will stop to clear it up; but they are expected to strike our State in a couple of weeks or so, and the hunters will be happy.—*Clifton Forge Review.*

The county is particularly blessed with all sorts of mast, this year, and as the hogs will all be fattened by eating it, it makes the corn crop equal to at least 25 per cent. more than if the mast had failed.

Jail Delivery.

"Blacksmith" Gray, the mail contractor, who was in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, got tired a-waiting, and exercising his mechanical skill, sawed the "leg" off of the padlock which fastens the hasp, which secures the door, and made his escape, on Tuesday night. The practice of the jailer is to leave the outer door unlocked so that Edgar Pryor (col.), a prisoner whose good character is such that the Sheriff gives him the liberty of the town, may come in and go to bed; the doors then being locked. Gray did his work between the dark and this time. Burley Hannah, who shared the room with him, ran at once to Jailer Doyle and told him of Gray's escape. Mr. Doyle then mounted a horse and went to the Top of Alleghany, and watched the pass all night, but to no avail. Gray is an odd character, has traveled a great deal, having been employed once on the Panama Canal, and was in jail on the charge of Mr. H. H. A. Yeager for a shady affair concerning the "running" of a mule out of the State to escape process of law. Gray's friends, enemies, and creditors do not expect to see him again soon.

Gray tied Burley Hannah's hands, while asleep, and gagged him with a handkerchief. Hannah is lying in jail in a helpless condition on a *capias pro fine*, not having the money to pay up, and he deserves great credit for giving the alarm, as he did. Gray took the lock with him. A case knife with notched edges was found, supposed to have been used in making another knife fit for the purpose of sawing the lock. It has been the common opinion that the doors of the jail could be opened in this very manner.

Watch this space.

Another Robbery.

This time it is the burglary committed on R. E. Overholt & Sons' store, at Buckeye. No one sleeps in the store-building, and on going to his store last Saturday morning, Mr. Albert Overholt discovered that his store had been broken open during the night. The thieves had broken a pane of glass and pryed off several iron bars in forcing their entrance. They stole three suits of clothes, some underwear, some pistol cartridges, and all of the jewalry, the whole loss being estimated at about $50.

Two unknown parties are suspected. They were seen in the immediate vicinity of the store the evening before, and their actions in Marlinton the next day were very suspicious. They came to where the men were working on court-house, and tried to find work. One claimed to be a granite cutter and the other a first-class carpenter, showing Mr. E. D. King, the contractor for the carpenter work of the court-house, a reccomendation from the Standard Oil Company. Mr. King hired him, but he left without coming to work. He gave his name as O'Donnell.

Public Speaking.

We are authorized to advertise as speakers for the first day of court, Tuesday, October 16, 1894, Hon. John D. Alderson and Col. J. W. StClair, of Fayette. It would be impossible to obtain two speakers from the whole list, who would be greeted with as much interest as these two gentlemen. Both are orators of no mean ability; Mr. Alderson is our Representative, and he has not been a nonenity in Congress, by any means, and having been placed before the public so often by the press of the district, an opportunity to see him and hear him talk will be welcomed; as for Col StClair, if you want to get something stirred up inside you that has been lying dormant for years, come out and hear him tell about the "Democratic Pairty."

Hon. C. T. Smith and others will speak at the following places in this county, each day at 2 p. m.:

Split Rock, Monday, October	22nd	
Green Bank, Tuesday,	"	23rd
Huntersville, Wednesday	"	24th
Marlinton, Thursday,	"	25th
Academy, Friday,	"	26th

Hon. W. A. Bratton will accompany Mr. Smith.

A Droop Blast.

Editor Pocahontas Times:

As you had a brief article in your paper some time since concerning the Droop Mountain battle ground and how to secure a cannon ball as a war rellic. Yes any one may possess it by a little chopping, and I am here to say that nothing would be of more interest to the people of Pocahontas than a full and accurate statement of their only battle fought during the civil war. Countless numbers of musket balls are found imbedded in the sand, for an abundant supply of this article the Droop is celebrated, as all wagoners can tell you, from woeful experience. Tourists and pleasure seekers, come to our mountain home and secure the service of one of our many citizens as a pilot, there are many old gentlemen here who would appreciate a pilot ship very much. I would mention some names if it were not for one thing and that is this; some people you know go almost crazy when they see their name in print, and will even send the editor a head of cabbage or a pound of butter gratis.

We do not wish to become egotistical, but we will say we are a light and free hearted people.

Moreover, the Droop Mountain occupies the center of the earth as a proof of the fact you will notice when you are here that the sky comes down all around the mountain. Come and see us. MUX.

Confederate Veterans.

The Confedertae Veterans of this county will meet at Marlinton, on Wednesday, October 17th, (second day of court) and form a camp. This is according to an arrangement made by several prominent soldiers. Mr. Wm. M. McCallister, Commander of the Bath County Camp, has been written to, and will, no doubt, be present to aid in forming an organization. The public speaking will prevent this being attended on the first day of court.

The Englishman Ate no Hay.

An Englishman stopped for dinner with one of the many men who keepl "entertainment" for travelers. He had his horse put up, and at dinner he ate only roasting ears, to the number of a dozen, perhaps. He offered the landlord fifty cents, the usual price for dinner and horse-feed, but was given back ten cents, with explanation by the hotel keeper that when he did not furnish hay, he only charged fifteen cents for a feed of corn.

County Court.

County Court convened last Tuesday, for its regular October Term. Very little business of importance transacted. About $2,600 was ordered to be paid on the new court-house. Some road overseers were appointed, and the commissioners of election, which list will be published in this paper next week. An order was made for the election of three Justices and five Constables, in the several vacancies existing in the county.

Call for Convention.

A district convention for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the offices of Justice, Constable, President of the Board of Education, and Commissioner of the Board of Education of Edray District, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, will meet in Marlinton, on October 13th, 1894, at 1 p. m. By order of the District Democratic Committee. L. M. McCLINTIC, Chairman.

Buckeye.

Fine weather since the rain. Corn cutters laid away to rest until another year.

Farmere are making an effort to raise plenty of wheat next year.

The wild animals—raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, etc., can find plenty to eat this year,—chestnuts, acorns, beechnuts, and hickory nuts.

Mr. Abe Hannah got thrown from his cart, last Sunday, near Academy, and got his eye blacked. So he postponed going to see his girl till Sunday.

McNeill brothers are off to Staunton, with their merry-go-round.

A feast of weddings last week three in Pocahontas, and one in Greenbrer county.

Some robbers broke into R. E. Overholt & Son's store, last Friday night and took three suits of clothes, some jewelry, and other articles, amounting probably to fifty dollars or more. The thieves managed to get the iron rods torn loose and went in at the window. From information gained they are supposed to be the same fellows that attempted to rob Capt. Edgar, last autumn.

Mr. Andrew Kellison and daughter and others from Harrison County are visiting friends and relatives in this county.

Mr. O. E. McKeever and wife were visiting on Swago last Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Adkins is ill but she is now mending. She is attended by Dr. McClintic.

Miss Anna Silva, Mrs. J. B. McNeill, and Mr. Geo. Doyle have diptheria. KINDERGARTEN.

Wanless Items

Sowing wheat and corn cutting is the order of the day.

Mr. W. H. Hull is buying stock for market in this vicinity, and will drive in a few days.

Mr. S. C. Sutton was in this part last week on business. Mr. Samuel Sutton and daughter in law, Mrs. F. C. Sutton of Green Bank and Miss Carte Scales of Mill Point were the guests of Mrs. Jacob Cassell and William Cassell the 22 and 23 inst.

Mr. Thomas Moore and wife were the guests of Mr. T. R. Beverage last Saturday.

Mrs. Squire Hevener visited Mrs. C. C. Wanless her former home the 22 and 23 inst.

Mrs. C. C. Wanless has been quite ill but is convalesent at this writing.

Mr. G. B. Slaven of Gillespie made a pleasant call at Mr. W. Cassell's the 23 inst.

Mr. T. R. Beverage finished making and raising cane.

Mr. W. R. Sutton is hauling goods for Mr. B. McElwee, of Dunmore.

Mrs. Mattie Sutton is visiting friends and relatives near Green Bank and Glade Hill.

Mr. Anderson Gragg, has moved on his brother's farm, we wish him success at his new home.

Mr. Chas. Cassell has returned from Cheat River and is prospecting on his land. Charles says he has found a good vein of coal. We are glad he has such news for coal is needed here to a certain extent.

Mr. Ed Malcomb of Clover Creek was visiting Miss Matilda Malcomb of this place. WOOD CHUCK.

Lobelia.

Corn cutting and seeding done; we had a fine rain Saturday night.

Mr. R. W. Hill was on the Creek buying stock to ship. He returned from market last week with a smile on his face.

This civil community was disgusted to learn that W. M. Deen and J. O. Hill, had a falling out about some hogs; we learn that there was some blood shed, Mr. Dean had to have Wm. Bruffey to sew up his wounds.

There has been two hogs and one sheep to go mad in this community and die.

Chestnuts are getting ripe and there is a fine crop of them.

James, and Milam Brown, was sent to the Lewisburg Jail, for disturbing public worship at Sugar Grove. The law in Greenbrier is to make a man work out his fine on public works. Let Pocahontas do the same, and we will have better roads, and better men and boys. OBSERVER.

Clover Creek.

Fine rain Saturday evening.

Mr. Charley Williams and wife have been visiting at this place.

Woods Dilley and wife are gone to Randolph on a visit.

Mr. R. H. Courtney is spending a few days in our midst.

Mr. E. H. Showalter has found several bee-trees. He sold his pet deer to Rand Dudley.

Mr Burnard Hamrick says that he has killed all the ground hogs except one black, and that he is going to kill it.

The most of the lambs have been sold. Some buyers are offering 3 cts.

There is a demand for good fat hogs. A buyer from Driftwood the other day wanted a carload.

There is a good yield of mast in this section, of oak, beech, and chestnuts.

Corn is pretty good and all cut up.

We had some frost last week but nothing hurt.

Mr. Jas. Burner and brother were in this part lately.

Rev. J. Beverage and J. Miller preached for us Friday Saturday and Sunday. Communion services on Sunday, when the church would not begin to hold the people.

Politics is the song now. Let all Democrats stick to their party and they will if they are Democrats. INQUIRER

Green Bank.

We are having fine growing weather, wish fine rains and fall pastur is growing fine.

There will be a sacramenral service at Liberty Church on the 7th inst at 11 o'clock by Rev E. F. Alexander.

Rev. W. H. Ballingee and wife of Ronceverte was visiting in this vicinity last week.

Mrs. J. S. Smith and son and daughter of Mill Point and Mrs. Cam. Clark and children of Academy were visiting relatives in this vicinity last week and returned Monday.

Mr. L. N. Mooman will leave Tuesday for Baltimore where he will attend school. We extend well wishes to him.

The Children's Day services at Liberty; in which the Green Bank and Liberty scools formed a union, was very largely attended and both schools acquitted themselves creditably, as the recitations, reading, and singing was fine with a good collection, and all left satisfied with the day.

Mr. J. H. Patterson and Mrs. Dr. Cunningham of Marlintou are visiting in this neighborhood at this time.

Mr. M. F. Herold and sister of Frost was the guests of W. H. Hull last Saturday night.

Mr. H. M. Moore of Dunmore was in town last Saturday.

J. H. Curry says that the finger that was amputated sometime ago and is burried in the Levels still hurts him at times as it did while on.

This paragraph is put in to make the form "justify," it being extra space, not large to contain either of two valuable communications.

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Drugs, Paints and Oils,

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Nickle Plate(good family)	3.00
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Gold Medal(patent)	3.50

While getting your flour you can get feed, salt, fertilizer, and farming implements of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

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per day.... 1.00
per meal... 25
lodging.... 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

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MISS VERGIE SYDENSTRICKER,
(Graduate I. F. I.)
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Special rates will be made to students desiring courses in Hebrew and Anglo Saxon.

First half session opens Sept, 10 '94. Second half session opens Jan 15 '95; Session closes June 17 95. For Particulars apply to the Principal, Academy, W. Va.

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MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dusty Avenue, opposite the postoffice.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, (Sept. 20, 21, and 22), on the track at Mr. A. D. Bruce's (President) place. This Fall meeting caused keen interest among the people of the district, who flocked to the trysting place in hundreds. There was a perfect galaxy of beauty in the grand stand, amongst whom we noticed some of our Marlinton friends. The track was in first-class going order, and the clerk of the weather joined hands with the clerk of the course in making the meeting a grand success. The following members acted as officers: Messrs. H. Beauclerk (*Judge*), J. Hebden (*Clerk of Scales and Handicapper*), A. D. Bruce (*Starter*), J. H. G. Wilson (*Field Marshal and Second Flagman*), A. Lawson (*Secretary and Treasurer.*

An innovation was the introduction of printed Programes, beautifully executed at the "Times" office, under the able eye of Mr. Andrew Price.

On Thursday, there was a one mile race, for which there were four entries. Mr. Lanty Tuke's "Tom" gained a most popular victory, after a neck-and-neck struggle with Mr. Hales' "Harkaway," just "catching the Judge's eye" by a short head. The half-mile trotting race (under saddle) fell an easy prey to Mr. Ligon Marshall's dun gelding, "Troy." Some exciting Scrub Races followed, the palm of victory being secured by Mr. F. Hatterman's grey gelding, "George."

Friday's racing formed the *piece de resistance*, being the half-mile day. This race was open to all. After seven heats had been run off the trial heat lay between Mr. J. H. G. Wilson's "Sparkle," and Mr. A. D. Bruce's "Harlequin;" the former famous mare winning by the shortest of heads, after a desperate race, amid the loud cheers of the assembled multitude. Well done, Marlinton! The bonny mare deserves much credit for defeating nine such redoubtable horses,—all well worthy of her steel! May her good luck continue!

A few foot-races (in which one individual was noticed to run remarkably "cunning!) brought to a successful conclusion a good afternoon's sport.

On Saturday, a half-mile "Consolation Race" ruled the roast, and this event fell to the lot of Mr. A. D. Bruce's sporting-looking sorrel horse "Harlequin," who ran well and gamely, doing the distance in 58 seconds. The "Tin-Cup Race" (the handsome prize being awarded by Mrs. A. D. Bruce), brought four horses to the starting-post, and a most exciting race ensued. Mr. Earnest Hebden secured his first winning mount on "Miss Muffet," she beat "Sister Mary" (with "The Boss" up) by a nose. This dauntless youngster has now won his spurs, and we hope to be able to record his victory between the flags in the future. The two mule races (fast and slow) were a source of much merriment to the crowd, some of these obstinate beasts of burden performing highly diverting pranks, such as "bolting the track," and other absurdities, which did not improve the condition of Mr. Bruce's corn and buck-wheat! Both races were awarded to Willy Lloyd, (the "People's Popular Commedian"), who steered "Desdemona" to victory in a most workmanlike manner! The sweetest thing of the whole racing was the smile on our Willy's welter-weight face, after his two superb masterpieces! A good "Novelty Race" resulted in a win for Mr. Gunther's "Rowdy," well ridden by Guy Marshall. Mr. Tuke's "Tom" won a 2-mile race (against two horses.

A match for $100 a side, between Mr. Bruce's "Harlequin" (Fred Hainstock up), and Mr. Hale's "Harkaway" (A. Lawson up), finished up the Fall Meeting, but a foul was claimed, and the match postponed to be run again.

We regret to say that Mr. B. B. Earnshaw sustained a bad shaking from a fall off "Harkaway," on Friday, but is gradually mending. Otherwise, the whole of the three days' meeting proceeded without a hitch, and thorough enjoyment seemed to be felt by all spectators.

Yours to hullos,

"JOHN JONES."

West Side, End of County Bridge.

Best and Cheapest Goods for the least money.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Which will best protect your interests on a "Rainy Day," Is to make a Dollar go a long and the right way.

Your income will look larger than ever when compared with the

BIG VALUES I offer in DRY GOODS.

Calico, 5 cents a yard.....Ladies Shoes, LaBelle Helena, $2.25 for $1.75
Misses Shoes, our Fashion Dine, $1.75 for $1.25.

Have you ever thought how fast money accumulated when you can buy

A $15.00 SUIT FOR $10.85?

A $3.00 pair of Pants for $2.25.

Thirty-three and one third dol' on each $50 you spend, in five years will will make the sum total, $83.33⅓.

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Yours, for Trade, P. GOLDEN.

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Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

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BLIC IN HORSES
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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 12. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
Cl'k Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
Cl'k Cir. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. { C. E. Beard. G. M. Kee. Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter
Coroner Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A C L Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W R Grose Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffy, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 2nd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, West Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
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J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
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Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

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Attorney-at-law.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. J. R. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

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I sell Coal, Mineral and Timber Lands. Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. References furnished.
Postoffice—Dunmore, W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,

Dilley's Mill.

Sweet Summer is past. The autumn winds awake sadness on the plain, and pensively the chill night breeze is sighing through the trees and the faded leaves are falling slow falling on the earth below. Thus "we all do fade as a leaf."

The drouth was broken by fine rains, which will yet do much good. Wheat is covering the earth with a carpet of green; potatoes a good crop. Farmers are completing their fall work, and corn husking will be next in order.

Mr. J. W. Grimes began school at "Slatey Fork," on Elk, Oct. 1.

The Sunday School session at Mt. Zion closed on the 30th ultimo. The day was one of much interest. Some excellent addresses were given. One good result of our Sunday School work is that it opens a door of usefulness to all our young people; in fact, almost every young man and woman among us can find work to do among the children. Our Sunday School work has been going forward with rapid strides for many years, and never was so flourishing and so hopeful as now. God has given us a leadership in this department of work which I trust we shall not fail to appreciate in all the years to come. We are drilling to fill the ranks of Immanuel's army.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Sharp were visiting in this part last week.

Mr. George Bambrick is off to Elk.

Mrs. Davis Grimes is on the sick-list. "ANONYMOUS."

Lobelia.

Samuel Wamsley, Esq., killed a monster rattlesnake on the Viny Mountain, the 29 ultimo. It had nine rattles for its danger signal.

Prof. Lake Anderson is teaching the Beaver Dam school, which be-

[illegible] ted meeting at the Emmanuel Church, on Bruffey's Creek, commencing the 14 inst.

Making cane molasses is the order of the day; nearly every farmer has a good crop of the sweet stuff. Jno. Anderson, Esq., had thirty five gallons.

R. W. Hill has returned from shipping cattle, he reports market fair, and every thing indicating better times.

Dame Rumer says that two of Hills Creek's prosperous farmers met the other evening at the Lobelia Steam flour mill, and in settling up some legal business, relating to some pigs, and a cornfield; they could not agree, and one started as if he was going to dust the other mans whiskers, who started to run to save him the trouble; he was holding a cross cut saw on his shoulder and in turning to run the saw struck the other man on the hand; wounding it slightly. The miller on getting tired of the victors crowing, threatened to finish the "platter;" he returned to his mill, with his shirt in a good condition for his wife to spend some time mending it, while the corn man rode off saying he would sue for his character.

The Bruffey's creek school begins the third Monday in October with Jno. B. Grimes as teacher.

Ben Blankenship cut a fine bee tree a few day ago and says he has two more to cut, when his honey supply runs short.

We had a fine rain the 29 ultimo, which was badly needed to recruit the fall pasturage.

Oct. 5th '94. W. VA., ROVER.

But bring a Scotchman frae his hill,
Clap in his cheek a Highland gill,
Say, such is Royal George's will—
An' there's the foe,
He has nae thought but how to kill
Twa at a blow.

Nae cauld faint-hearted doubtings tease him;
Death comes, wi' fearless eyes he sees him;
Wi' bluidy hand a welcome gies him;
An' when he fa's,
His latest draught o' breathing leaves him
In faint huzzas.—*Burns.*

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on 6th day of April, 1894, and on the 22nd day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of M. J McNeel vs. Lanty W. Herold, and others, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed to sell on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1894.

in front of the court house door of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the one half undivided interest of the defendent, L. W. Herold, in 120 acres of land situate in Pocahontas county, on the waters of Knaps Creek, on the West side of the wagon road leading from Huntersville to Frost, being the same land conveyed to Lanty W. Herold and M. F. Herold by Andrew Herold, by deed dated April 1st, 1876. (Exhibit "L" of the bill.) Also, 1½ acres, or more, of land situate in the village of Frost, in this county, composed of two adjoining parcels, one of which is the residue of a tract of land conveyed to the said L. W. Herold by Charles P. Jones, Commissioner, by deed dated April 9, 1890, after conveying 2 acres to H. F. Herold by deed dated April 10, 1890. And the other parcel contains ½ acre, and the title was derived from the late J. B. Hannah. The 120 acres of land is mostly in bluegrass sod, is fertile and fine grazing land. The 1½ acres of land in Frost has upon it a commodious dwelling house, together with all necessary outbuildings, and is admirably suited for hotel purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien retained until all the pur-

[illegible] said

H. S. RUCKER, } Special
L. M. McCLINTIC, } Comm'rs.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county do certify that the Commissioners above have executed bond as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, in the chancery cause of Thomas C. Malcomb *vs.* John N. Wanless, the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House in Marlinton, West Virginia, on

Tuesday, October 16th, 1894,

a tract of land belonging to John N. Wanless supposed to contain about

363 ACRES,

lying in District No. 1 of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, being the same land conveyed by Andrew Wanless and wife to said John N. Wanless as containing by estimation 393 acres, by deed dated the 26th day of June, 1878, of record in the clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 54 of Deed Book No. 13, except 30 acres, more or less, on the South of said 363 acres, which was purchased by Thomas R. Beverage as part of said 393 acres, at a judicial sale confirmed by decree of said Court, at its April Term, 1893, in the chancery case of Matilda E. Wanless *vs.* John N. Wanless.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of suit and sale, and the residue of the purchase money falling due at 6 months from day of sale, the purchaser executing bond with good personal security for the deferred installment, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

State of West Virginia,
County of Pocahontas, to-wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of Circuit Court of the county afore said, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of October, 1893, and on the 19th day of June, 1894, in the consolidated chancery causes of Witz, Biedler & Co. *vs.* Herold & Moore, and Greer & Laing *vs.* Herold & Moore, the undersigned Special Commissioners will proceed, in front of the court-house of said county, on the 16th day of October, 1894, to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following lots or parcels of land.

First, an undivided one-half interest owned by M. F. Herold jointly with J. L. Herold in 159 acres of land on Knapp's Creek, 56½ acres on the waters of Knapp's Creek, 10 acres on Mill run, and 316 acres on Alleghany Mountain. Also, an undivided one-half interest with L. W. Herold in 120 acres on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Second, the one-half undivided interest of L. W. Herold in above mentioned 120 acres, and 132 acres owned by said L. W. Herold, on waters of Knapp's Creek.

Third, the one half undivided interest of C. R. W. Rider in 80 acres and 95 acres on Knapp's Creek and 80 acres on Alleghany Mountain, and 71 acres and 130 poles owned by the said C. R. W. Rider near the town of Frost.

These lands lie principally in a body in the Knapp's Creek bottoms are well watered and in a high state of cultivation, and that part thereof which lies on the mountain sides is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood. The 95 —— acre tract of the Rider land has upon it a beautiful dwelling and convenient outbuildings, and the 120 acre tract of the Herold lands has also a fine dwelling beautifully situated, with barn and other outbuildings. The title to all these lands is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suits and expenses of sale, and for the residue the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, and falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from said date. A lien will also be retained as ultimate security.

N. C. McNEIL, } Special Com-
H. S. RUCKER, } missioners.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia, do hereby certify that bond, as required by law, has been filed with me by the above Special Commissioners.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

s21 4t

Commissioner's sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Pocahontas county, made on the 12th day of July, 1894, in the matter of the old court-house and jail and the land upon which they are situated at Huntersville, in this county. The undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed to sell on

Tuesday, October 16, 1894,

in front of the court-house of Pocahontas county, at public auction, to to the highest bidder, the old court-house and jail and the lots on which they are located, known as the Old Court-House and Jail Lot, situated at Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, reserving at said sale the use of said jail, and a right of way over said court-house lot to said jail, until the new jail at Marlinton is finished and accepted by the County Court. Said lots and buildings would make a desirable location for an academy or high school.

TERMS OF SALE.

Enough cash in hand to pay expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

I, S. L. Brown, Clerk of the Coun-

Commissioner's sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered in the Chancery Cause of R. S. Turk, Commissioner, vs. B. M. Yeager, et als., pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, at the April Term, 1894, of said court, the undersigned special commissioner, will proceed on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1894, in front of the Court House door of said county, to sell publicly, to the highest bidder, the following tracts of land, lying in said county, to-wit: 40 acres lying on the West side of Buffalo mountain; 80 acres on said Buffalo mountain; 18½ acres, and 14 acres, lying on Alleghany mountain; which formerly belonged to William G. Gilkeson, and lay close to or adjoining the old Yeager place on Alleghany mountain. There are some improvements on these lands which make them quite valuable.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six and twelve months will be given the purchaser, except as to so much cash in hand as will pay the costs of suit and sale; the purchaser to execute bonds for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, with approved personal security, a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

For further information inquire of R. S. Turk, Staunton, Virginia.

R. S. TURK
Special Commissioner.

State of WEST VIRGINIA,
County of POCAHONTAS to-wit:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to [illegible] James W. Jordin and Fannie C. Jordin, his wife, dated on the 26th day of December, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 206, to secure the payment of a certain bond, fully mentioned and described therein, and default having been made in the payment thereof and being required so to do by C. R. Moore, assignee of said bond, I Isaac McNeel, will on the 16th day of October, 1894, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, and in the Little Levels district, and described therein as two tracts of land, one containing 48 acres, on which the grantors reside, excepting therefrom ½ acres thereof conveyed to Fenton A. Chapman by deed of record in the Clerk's office of the County Court of said county, at page 188 of Deed Book No. 23, by said grantors. Also, one acre conveyed by same to same by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 337 of Deed Book No. 22, and 5 acres conveyed by same to T. C. Wooddell, by deed recorded in said Clerk's office at page 162 of Deed Book No. 22, and the other tract conveyed containing 30 acres, both of which tracts of 48 acres and 30 acres being the same described in a deed of partition dated January 24th, 1876, and of record in said Clerk's office at page 73 of Deed Book 12.

ISAAC McNEEL, Trustee.

N. C. McNEIL, Att'y.

s21 4t

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. L. Holt, of Academy, West Virginia, will call and settle at once or their

They Also Receive Medical Attendance Free of Charge—Regulations of the Two Stores.

THERE are two drug shops in this town, says a Washington letter to the New York Times, which do not depend upon the Washington public for patronage or profit. There are no signs above their doors, their windows do not contain the regulation glass vessels filled with colored fluids, and soda-water fountains do not tempt persons with nickels and cast-iron stomachs to enter.

Uncle Sam is the proprietor of these queer shops. It may not be generally known that this famous character has been in the drug business a great many years. He set up his Washington shops long before the present generation took up its residence in the city, and from present indications he will be doing business "at the old stand," or squeaky uninviting ones, when the next generation comes upon the scene.

The officers of the army and navy stationed in Washington and the members of their families are the sole patrons of these dispensaries. By virtue of liberal regulations officers of the army and navy are relieved of that burden of doctors' bills which sometimes makes the life of the private citizen one of vexation. When a member of an officer's family is taken ill, a telephone message will summon an army or navy surgeon, a prescription, which does not require a monetary accompaniment, is made out and sent to the army or navy dispensary, and the process of killing or curing goes on without any worriment on the part of the officer or his wife concerning the financial aspect of the case. So long as medical care is required, the paid medical servant of Uncle Sam sees that it is not lacking.

Medicines for the naval establishment are purchased at the United States naval laboratory at New York, under the direction of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. When the director of the laboratory desires a supply of medicines, he calls the attention of the bureau to his needs, and the bureau invites proposals from first-class dealers. The expenses of the naval establishment for medicines alone will not exceed $6000 or $8000.

There are about 1000 in Washington who come under the provisions of the army medical regulations. This large number is due to the fact that this is the principal station in the country, requiring the services of many officers, and that a large proportion of the officers have families. It should be stated here that the practice of furnishing medical attendance to the families of officers grew out of the conditions surrounding army life at frontier posts, where civilian physicians are unknown.

The method of supplying medicines is simple, yet effective, and there does not appear to be much opportunity for any officer to accumulate a stock of medicines "for household uses" at Uncle Sam's expense. When one of the physicians writes a prescription it is taken to the dispensary, where the attending pharmacist compounds it with all the care which should attend such an operation. The stock of medicines on hand is considered to be ample. The apartment in which the medicines are stored is not unlike an ordinary drug store. The pharmacist has a department in the rear, while the steward presides at the counter and keeps a careful eye on the stock, for he is responsible for its condition and must make requisitions when it shows signs of depletion.

Every prescription is numbered, and the name of the person for whom it is intended is recorded. Suppose a patient has exhausted the contents of a bottle, and desires a fresh supply of medicine. He or she takes it to the dispensary and hands it to the attendant, who carries it to the pharmacist, who looks up the number and the name attached to it, and then sends a memorandum to the physician who happens to be present. If the latter decides that the prescription may be renewed, the bottle is refilled. If for any reason the physician demurs, explanations follow. It will be seen that every prescription is carefully guarded. The chances are that if this were not the practice the stock of drugs at the dispensary would soon be depleted. It is a failing of human nature to patronize liberally that which costs nothing, and officers of the army are not supposed to have laid aside this failing when they donned the blue.

The process of purveying medicines to the defenders of the flag and their dependents, just described, is similar to that which prevails at the navy dispensary. There are several hundred persons who patronize this particular drug shop. Naval officers are not so plentiful in Washington as those of the army. The naval regulations governing medical officers do not provide that medicines shall be furnished to the families of officers, but usage has practically ratified them, and the at-

the services of a naval surgeon, is given the privilege by the department of presenting the bill of his civilian medical attendant, properly vised, and getting the equivalent of the sum called for. This is but another evidence of the liberality of Uncle Sam. One who examines the provisions made for the comfort of the officers of the army and navy cannot fail to be impressed with the thoughtfulness displayed by those who have framed the regulations which govern these servants of the public.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

China raises almost all the world's tea.

The world's tunnels stretch 514 miles.

The first Welsh Bible was published in 1588.

The Chinese have a god for every disease and a god for every accident.

Horseshoes have been found in tombs that date back to the sixth century.

Electric lights were placed on the Thames embankment, London, in 1879.

The first known sculpture and paintings were made in Egypt 2100 years B. C.

The French have introduced coffee culture in Tonquin with good prospects of success.

An elephant is fifty to sixty years in attaining maturity, and will live a century and a half.

Several of the South Sea Islands have a species of mulberry tree from which cloth is made.

It is estimated that one of the largest stones in the Pyramids weighs fully eighty-eight tons.

In 1879 a committee of the British Parliament reported unfavorably on electric light for towns.

British coach and carriage builders import from America their choicest spokes, hubs and ribs for wheel manufacture.

A fish caught and thrown on the bank will rarely fail, when endeavoring to escape, to jump in the direction of the water.

The existence of only two copies of the first edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress," which was issued in 1678, are known. Both are in England.

A body of Sahara troops is to be raised by France for service in her arid African possessions, where the heat is fatal to French soldiers.

The Anglo-Saxon word boc signifies a beech tree. Before paper came into general use the wood of this tree, being close-grained, was used to write upon, and from this fact comes the word book.

Nearly all the Belgian blocks used for paving in cities in the United States come from Stone Mountain, Georgia, a solid mass of granite which still contains billions of cubic feet of stone and is practically inexhaustible.

There is now living in Detroit, Mich., a retired burglar who was well known to the police of two continents twenty years ago. He has been an honest man for that length of time. His fortune, gained entirely by stealing, is estimated to be $100,000.

At a cost of $12,500,000 Manchester, England, is just completing a system of water supply by which Thirlmere, one of the English lakes in Cumberland County, ninety-five miles away, has been dammed and water supplied to the city of the best quality in quantities sufficient for all probable needs.

Character in the Face.

"Have you ever noticed how certain callings in life seem to impress themselves on the faces as well as the gaits of those who follow them?" asked John H. Smedley, of Providence, R. I. "We can understand how the sailor cannot discard his rolling walk when on shore, and a peculiarity of gait is noticeable in the jockey, the cowboy and the trainman for the same reason. But how can the facial characteristics observable in some craftsmen be accounted for? The tailor has a distinctive type of face. I think it is due to the fact that he works his jaws in time with his shears. Watch one cutting a piece of cloth, and you will see that the jaws and shears keep exact time. Nearly all jockeys and grooms have a peculiar set of the mouth and chin, which gives to the physiognomist an unfailing index to their calling. The drill sergeant shows command in the mouth and eye; the horseman shows it in the eye. The brakeman has a visage of his own; so has the locomotive engineer, the machinist, the cobbler, the molder, almost all craftsmen, in short. The professional gambler has a marked face. The crook can be told by his facial characteristics on sight by a

A YOUTHFUL COIFFURE.

A summer coiffure that is both demure and coquettish at the same time calls for three deep waves on both sides of the head, beginning on the temples. The ears are covered by the puffs, and the hair in the back, which also is waved, is brought to a point just a little distance below the crown of the head, where it is made into two loops, and is tied with a bright ribbon that is arranged in a defiant group of two loops and two notched ends.

This is a very youthful frame for any face, and is the favorite coiffure of Miss Scott, the niece of Vice-President Stevenson. The ribbon in her hair is usually white, as that is her favorite color for evening gowns. The hair can be parted in front and trained to curve slightly before being made into the deep waves.—New York Journal.

An American Girl's Badge of Bravery.

Miss Jennie Creek, who is the youngest person probably who was ever decorated by the French Order of the Legion of Honor, is a half orphan, and lives with the family of Samuel Personett, near Millgrove, Blackford County, Ind. She is one of five poor children, whose father is a woodsman, near Gillman, Ind. She is only ten years old.

On September 10, 1893, when she ran down the track waving her little apron to stop a Pennsylvania train loaded with people returning from the World's Fair, that was rushing toward a burning bridge, she was barefoot and half-clad. Her foster parents were laboring in a field, and also barefoot. With disheveled hair and frightened as a hare, the passengers caught little Jennie and carried her through the car. The women petted her and the men gave her money.

After the story reached the railroad officials they sent her a pass for herself and foster parents to the World's Fair, enabling her to see a show that

JENNIE CREEK.

was only dimly outlined in her childish dreams. The medal came to her by mail accompanied by a diploma in French. Jennie is very proud of her medal, and has become the most famous person in all the country round.—New York Recorder.

The Table Fork.

The common table fork was wholly unknown to the ancients, nothing resembling such implements having been found by explorers in any of the ancient ruins. They were probably first used by the Italians about the end of the fifteenth century. At first they had only two prongs or tines, and were always made of iron. At present they have two, three, four, five and even six prongs, and are made of every known malleable metal. The oldest known carving fork is still preserved in the Castle Pau. It formerly belonged to Henry IV., of France. Coryates "Book of Crudities," published in 1611, makes the first distinct mention of the use of forks. Speaking of his travels in Italy, he says: "I observed a custom in the Italian cities through which I passed that is not used in any other country through which I traveled.

"They do always when at their meals use a little fork when they cut their meats. This form of feeding I understand is general throughout the Kingdom, both among natives and strangers dwelling in those parts."—St.

The Summer Slipper.

She who aspires to be fashionable must have as many slippers in her summer wardrobe as she has evening gowns. Satin slippers to match the gown are always in favor, but at present the black slipper rules the hour.

A new black satin slipper is adorned with a rosette of black gauze which glistens with gilt spangles. A patent

leather novelty has an odd-shaped strap over the instep which fastens with small rhinestone buttons. The slipper is ornamented by a black moire bow caught with a round rhinestone buckle. No fashionable slipper is without a buckle. The buckles vary from inexpensive silver clasps to costly affairs set in jewels. Rhinestones, which are in reach of the average woman's purse, always make an effective buckle.—New York World.

Nestor of the Senate.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, recently completed a term of service in the United States Senate equal to that of Senator Benton's, whose service of twenty-nine years, two months and twenty-seven days had until now exceeded that of any United States Senator. Mr. Sherman entered the Senate March 23, 1861. He served continuously until March 8, 1877, when he entered Mr. Hayes's Cabinet, and re-entered the Senate March 4,

JOHN SHERMAN.

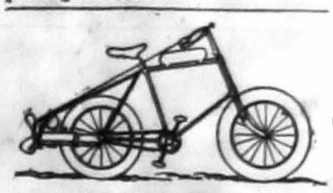
1881. He has served continuously since, and his present term will not expire until 1899.

Maize in India.

In the Indian provinces of Patna and Shahabad, and still more in the provinces south of the Ganges, maize or Indian corn is an important article of food for the natives. It is said to be prepared and eaten like barley

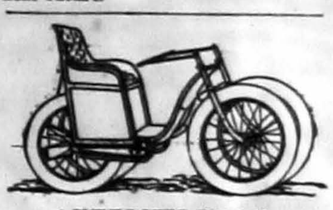
the place of buggies and carriages, and is designed to be of service at all seasons of the year, and in every kind of going.

The tires are fully four inches in diameter, and vibration is reduced to a minimum. The motive power is produced by coal oil, and as soon as the rider takes his seat securely the machine does the rest. A gallon of oil will drive the single seat motor 200 miles, while twice the quantity will send the new four-wheeled contrivance a similar distance with three passengers aboard.



FOR ONE TO RIDE ON.

The four-wheeler seems destined to a long lease of popularity. It practically consists of two ladies' bicycles connected by a carriage seat in which three passengers can seat themselves comfortably. The speed can be controlled at the operator's will, but just how fast a "scorcher" may send it along will not be known with any degree of accuracy until the practical speed trial is held on some date in the near future.

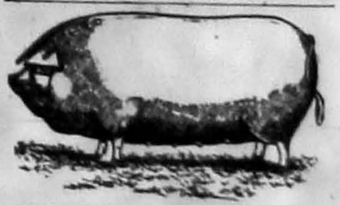


A BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO.

The designer has long been before the public with his air ship theories, and now that he has got down to terra firma the chances are that his ideas will be found of practical utility. Experts who have examined the two types of cycles shown in the accompanying cuts think they are destined to play a prominent part among the season's inventions. Should a tithe of the inventor's hopes be realized, the public must be prepared to see citizens gliding along with far less waste of energy than is required to climb an elevator stairs or sprint from the sidewalk to catch a surface car. With a motor cycle, a gallon of coal oil, and a box of matches, the veriest cripple will be able to hold his own with the most muscular prodigy bestriding a wheel.—New York Sun.

Origin of the Chester-Whites.

This is purely an American breed, having originated in Chester County, Pennsylvania, hence the name. It is



PRIZE-WINNING CHESTER-WHITE SOW.

a very popular breed, being much prized on account of its size and the ease with which the swine fatten.

In size they rank with the largest breeds, weighing at six months from 200 to 225 pounds, and at maturity about 700 pounds. They have broad, short heads, long, deep bodies, strong, straight backs and heavy hams. The hair is heavy, generally wavy and snow white, and the skin soft, white and thin. For this reason they have no place in the South, where all the white breeds of swine are liable to sunscald.

The Chester-Whites are good rangers, although on account of their satisfied disposition they are very easily confined; even old hogs very seldom become breachy. As breeders they rank with the most prolific; mature sows nearly always farrow ten to fifteen or more pigs. They make excellent mothers.—New York World.

Three Modern Aphorisms.

Miss Frances M. Willard reports three aphorisms repeated to her in conversation by the late Sir Andrew Clark, who was the physician having charge of Mr. Gladstone's health. They are worthy of being remembered, and we quote them: "Labor is the life of life." "Ease is the way to disease." "The highest life of any organ lies in the fullest exercise of its functions." It is plain that the philosophy of these maxims is one which Mr. Gladstone fully shared. His forced retirement from public life on account of failing eyesight is telling on him far more than did the worries of political life while he was able to be in it.—Boston

theria as of other throat disorders. In England diphtheria is most prevalent on the eastern coast of the island and in the mountains of Wales. The eastern coast is most subject to cold storms. "Sore throats" are very common in both these districts.

While in this country the geographical distribution of diphtheria has perhaps not been studied so closely as in Great Britain, there is no doubt that like conditions effect like results.

In the hill country of Wales many of the houses are built on, or rather into, the hillsides, and so are constantly damp. Sore throats are the rule with the inhabitants of such dwellings; when diphtheria breaks out among them it spreads rapidly.

Diphtheria seems to attack with most readiness throats that are already ailing. Indeed, some excellent authorities are of the opinion that it never developes upon healthy tonsils. The great importance of avoiding sore throats is evident.

In many of the larger English towns, where millions of pounds have been expended in improving the water supply and drainage, with a consequent great reduction in typhoid fever, diphtheria has steadily increased.

School-rooms, especially those in which children are crowded, are regarded by some high authorities as one of the principal means of spreading the infection of diphtheria. Cases are cited in which schools have been closed to prevent the spread of the disease, only to have it break out again on their being reopened.

There seems to be no doubt that children with acute attacks of sore throat should be excused from attending school, no matter what the nature of the attack may be.

Teachers, especially during the prevalence of diphtheria, are to be commended if, in the exercise of their authority, they excuse from school a pupil so affected, since the dreaded disease may be masked under an apparently trivial sore throat.

Cows, cats, and possibly other domestic animals, have been shown to suffer from diphtheria, though cases of infection from such sources are doubtless rare.

Hard for the Neighbors

During the present financial crisis it is probable that a great deal of charity has been as badly misdirected as was that of a charitably disposed young woman in Providence, who is noted for her novel ways of helping the needy.

"I have such a pity for these poor street musicians!" she said one day. "I pay one old Italian forty cents a week regularly. He plays in the yard every Thursday afternoon."

"But that must be hard. To be always on hand—and the noise must be tedious," said a somewhat nervous friend.

"Oh, no," was the complacent reply; "the maid has to attend to that; and as for the music, I don't hear it, for Thursday is my afternoon at the club."

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghampton, N.Y.

SHE—"But how can you think I'm pretty when my nose turns up so?" He—"Well, all I have to say is that it shows mighty poor taste in backing away from such a lovely mouth."—Standard.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75 cents.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

Nervous

Troubles
Originate in

Impure Blood

Therefore the True
Method of Cure
Is to Take

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which cures Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Rheumatism and other Diseases, because it

Purifies The Blood

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25c.

F S U 27 '94

WE WILL MAIL POSTPAID a fine Panel Picture, entitled "MEDITATION" 11 x 14 inches, for 12 Large Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for list of other fine pictures. Include Lion Coffee wrapper. Address

FOR WOMEN

Massachusetts has 107,273 widows.

Black toilets are very fashionable.

Antelope skin is the newest novelty for tailor-made waistcoats.

Chicago has thirty police matrons, with a head matron over all.

Women gardeners are in great demand in England and Germany.

There are 43,000 more women than male inhabitants in New York State.

Small fruits appear among the hat and bonnet garnitures of the season.

Miss Lorane Mattice has been elected a Trustee of the Iowa Industrial Home for the Blind.

More women are employed in Government positions in England than anywhere else in the world.

The present season is a popular one for ostrich feathers, the number worn on stylish hats being very great.

Maiwatchin, in Mongolia, is the only city in the world where no woman lives. It is a Chinese traders' city.

Mrs. Vance is busily engaged on a biography of her husband, the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina.

Mrs. Caroline Haskill has given $20,000 to found a chair of comparative religion in the Chicago University.

In Morocco the face of a bride is painted white and red, and her hands and feet are dyed yellow with henna.

Black plumes are arranged among colored trimmings of every sort on fashionable hats, whatever the shape may be.

It has come to light through statistical investigation that more than fifty per cent. of the Vassar graduates never marry.

Mrs. E. Lynn Lynton's new novel is dedicated "to the sweet girls still left among us who have no part in the new revolt."

New Zealand women, having been accorded the right to vote, now demand the privilege of serving in Parliament.

There is said to be a revival in favor of the old-fashioned names for girls, such as Sarah, Ann, Martha, Jane, etc.

The Princess of Wales and Miss Annie Paterson, of Dublin, are the only honorary musical doctors in the United Kingdom.

Nine ladies were successful in passing the recent examination of the London Sanitary Institute for inspectors of nuisances.

In Europe during the early years of the middle ages no woman was allowed to appear in church unless her face was covered with a veil.

Mrs. Hoke Smith, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, is said to be an indefatigable caller. She recently made 1000 calls in two weeks.

Among washable wool fabrics for day gowns are Kanka and Yanry Oukee crepes in delicate stripes of ivory or cream white and a color.

A new Norwegian law makes girls ineligible for matrimony unless they can produce certificates of proficiency in knitting, baking and spinning.

Miss Margaret McBride, of Nevada, Mo., has been commissioned a notary public. She is the first woman to hold the office in Vernon County.

Among summer tints for evening pale rose color and honeysuckle yellow vie with each other, and often appear together in shot fabrics or trimmings.

Shepherd's-check fabrics in silk appear not only in black and white, cream and brown, etc., but in every variety of color on light-hued grounds.

The Railway Commissioners of Victoria claim that they have effected a saving of fully $50,000 by placing women in charge of railway stations.

Dr. Maud J. Frye, of Buffalo, N. Y., has a class of young women whom she is training to become skilled and satisfactory attendants for convalescents and children.

One of the remarkable manifestations of the year is the activity of the woman suffrage movement in New York State, particularly among women of fashion.

The fancy linen duck suits are especially suitable for morning wear, and the blue duck costumes, dotted with white, black, or red, are just the thing for warm-weather shopping or seaside wear.

Miss Nellie G. Robinson is the first female lawyer to appear before a Cincinnati court. She appeared on behalf of a burglar, and despite her eloquence and charms, an unfeeling jury sent the fellow up.

The eight unmarried ladies who hold office as the Queen's maids of honor have some privileges. They are given the prefix of "Honorable," and on marrying receive from the Queen the gift of $5000.

The small lace mask veils have quite gone out of fashion. A veil now must entirely cover the chin, and is worn much more loosely than has been the custom for the past few years. Instead of fitting smoothly over the face

A PECULIAR SECTION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

Numerous Little Islands on Which Many People Work in Various Industries—Last Year's Storm.

ALONG the southeastern Atlantic, from Savannah to Charleston, and from Charleston north to Georgetown, the shore-line is very irregular, perhaps more so than elsewhere on the Atlantic seaboard. Savannah, Beaufort, and Charleston, while seaport cities with their large shipping interests, are, in a sense, inland towns. They are reached through rivers, sounds, and bays, and the open ocean is seen only by glimpses if at all. These rivers and sounds cut the South Carolina coast into points, peninsulas, and islands varying in size, outline, and sometimes in general character or formation. If one looks at the coast chart he will wonder how the pilots ever learn the channels, and how, having once mapped them, it is possible to follow the changes all the time in progress. The mainland runs into the sea like the fingers on one's hand, and the sea in its turn crosses the fingers and penetrates them like the veins.

There are some ninety of these islands, as they are recognized, but their number is doubled by heavy rains. These islands are wooded with pines and oaks, and the sandy soil produces, when fertilized and attentively cultivated, abundant crops of cotton, rice, corn, watermelons, and a variety of vegetables. An industry which has become profitable during the past few years is taking from the rich beds, both on the land and in the rivers, their stores of phosphate rock. This business gives employment to thousands, as in the immediate vicinity of Beaufort 160,000 tons of this rock are taken out and washed preparatory to treatment every year. The rice plantations claim much of the tillable soil, and their product may be called one of the two leading staples. The other is cotton; not the common upland kind of Georgia and Mississippi, but the more sought-for Sea Island cotton. During the season of 1891-2 the crop of the islands was 11,501 bales. The past season yielded but about 2100 bales, showing the loss sustained in this one crop on account of the storm. These products are mentioned to show that the Sea Islanders in fair times are able to support themselves.

The population of these islands is forty thousand or more, depending somewhat on the season and the vigor with which the phosphate mines are operated. Eighty-five per cent. of these people are colored; the remaining fifteen per cent. include the planters and their agents, the storekeepers, the owners of business plants, and some scattered "crackers." As a whole, this population of forty thousand is not well-to-do. It dwells in huts and cabins rather than in houses. It lives contentedly on hominy and bacon, with boiled rice for variety, and sweet potatoes and chickens for luxuries. The majority of the blacks do not lose sleep because their crops are often mortgaged when they are planted.

The awful tidal wave of August 2, 1893, could hardly have found in the United States a section whose topography was more inviting to its fury. The surface of these islands is, for the most part, a scant five feet above tide-water. Almost everything but the tops of the pines was submerged by a wave which at its highest is said to have reached fifteen feet. Cabins, fences, bridges, boats and everything not securely anchored were carried out to sea; the growing crops almost ready for the harvest were washed out of the ground or killed by the salt water; desolation spread over the islands.

Prompt measures were adopted for relief, but the extent of the disaster increased as the truth became known. At Charleston and at Beaufort committees were organized, and contributions came to them from the generous North, though business depression then shadowed the country. Much had been done, there was vastly more to do, when on the 14th of September, Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, with assistants, arrived. Miss Barton came by the united requests of the Governor of South Carolina and the two United States Senators. Accompanied by Governor Tillman, Senator Butler, State officers and prominent citizens, an investigation was made. This was thoroughly and conscientiously done, even to the taking of a census of the destitute. The islands were districted, distributing centres located, trained nurses and physicians and experienced helpers were summoned. Very soon the Red Cross had an organization nearly perfect, and was familiar with every part of the islands. Delegations of sufferers called at first to present their needs, and later to state what they could get along without. The impression at the beginning was that the Red Cross is a second edition of the old Freedmen's Bureau, a distributing agency. It required six weeks to ex-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Admitted to be the finest preparation of the kind in the market. Makes the best and most wholesome bread, cake, and biscuit. A hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials to this effect are received annually by its manufacturers. Its sale is greater than that of all other baking powders combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

TRICKS OF THE TRADES.

How to "Deacon" Apples at Both Ends of the Market Barrels.

"Apples are apples this year," remarked Uncle Dave, as the four old-timers again met to crack chestnuts. "Yes, boys, dear is the word. I priced a barrel of Baldwins this morning, and $4 was asked. I bought the barrel, and had it sent to the house. It was a stiff price, but they were good apples."

"How do you know that?" queried old Bob.

"Why, I had the man open the barrel, and could see myself."

"Still, the barrel may have been deaconed," remarked old Bob.

"'Deaconed,'" repeated Uncle Dave; "what does that mean?"

"I'll tell you," said old Bob. "In preparing and putting up apples for market, the practice of 'deaconing,' as it is called, is very extensively followed, that it means the topping off of a barrel of the fruit with the best and largest specimens. It is said the term 'deaconing' originated in the fact that some one holding the office of deacon in some church somewhere in New England had distinguished himself by adopting this system in putting up his apples for market.

"At first the practice was to 'deacon' the apples at one end of the barrel only, but an incident led to an improvement. A dealer in a Maine town, who understood the trick, at one time sold a barrel of apples to a customer and recommended them as the choicest grown. In due time the barrel was opened and found to contain a very inferior quality; whereupon the customer, feeling that he had been imposed upon, made complaint to the seller, who very coolly observed that he must have opened the barrel at the wrong end. This experience, however, made him more careful in putting up his apples. Instead of 'deaconing' the barrels at one end he 'deaconed' them at both ends."—Boston Herald.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A Little Girl's Find.

"See, mamma, what I've got," gleefully said the 6-year-old daughter of Mrs. Henry Hill, Johnston street, Germantown, yesterday, as she tossed a bundle of greenbacks, gold and silver coins, and pennies, valued at $400, into her mother's lap. "Where did you get all this?" was asked. "On a lot," said the little girl, innocently. Mrs. Hill made inquiries and found that her daughter had been playing on a lot at Duval and Green streets, and had really found the money lying on the dumping-ground. How the money got there is a mystery to the police, but it was generally believed that the money was accidentally dropped in some ashes gathered from a distance and then thrown on the dumping ground. — Philadelphia Press.

THERE is no entry or posthumous charities on the credit side of the recording angel's ledger.

SEVERE EXPOSURE

Often results in colds, fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia and kindred derangements. We do not "catch cold" if we are in good condition. If the liver is active, and the system in consequence doing its duty, we live in full health and enjoy life "rain or shine." To break up a cold there's nothing so valuable as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They keep the whole system regulated in a perfectly natural way. If we do not feel happy, if we worry and grumble, if we are morbid, if the days seem dreary and long, if the weather is bad, if things go awry, it is the liver which is at fault. It is generally "torpid." A common sense way is to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. We generally eat too much, take insufficient exercise, by means of which our tissue-changes become indolent and incomplete. Be comfortable—you are comfortable when well. You'll be well when you have taken "Pleasant Pellets."

No Constipation follows their use. Put up sealed in glass—always fresh and reliable.

TRADE "LINENE" MARK
COLLARS and CUFFS.

The best and most economical Collars and Cuffs worn. Reversible. Look well. Fit well. Wear well. A box of Ten collars or Five pairs of cuffs 25 cts. Sample collar and pair of cuffs by mail for 6 cents. Name the size and style desired and address the Reversible Collar Co., 27 Kilby st., Boston or 77 Franklin st., New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3. POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

Briarbend Cottage, Mt. Lake Park, Md., (near Deer Park.) Tonic atmosphere, no malaria, no mosquitoes. Mountain Chautauqua, $7 and up per w'k.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

"Knowledge is Folly Unless Put to Use." You Know

SAPOLIO?

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Oct. 12 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post-office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

JUDGE HARVEY was nominated in the Fourth Congressional District, instead of Mr. Capehart, who resigned.

THE Base-ball club of New York will win from the winners of the championship, having beaten the Baltimoreans the three first of the Temple series of seven games.

NEWS of the death of Olliver Wendell Holmes' death comes to tell us of the completion of a long and useful life of a man who was at the head of American literati.

THERE is peace, sweet peace! reigning in this county, right now, over the very questions that were agitating her from stem to stern. Everything is lovely, and only the geese honk wildly.

PROBABLY more money will be spent in the Second District to compass Wm. L. Wilson's defeat, than in all other districts combined. The other party has no very great inducement to secure the the next Congress, as the executive must necessarily be in the hands of the Democrats—which we are fond of saying constitutes the nation's safeguard.

A LATE issue of the *Intelligencer* contains an article on the unfairness, from a Republican standpoint, of the arrangement of the delegate and senatorial districts of West Virginia, which compels the Republican "to leave hope behind" when he enters on the campaign. It is so much like a wail of agony that it is practically unanswerable. A good deal of importance is attached to the fact that Pocahontas county has a delegate, when several more populous counties are deprived of this privilege. The situation of our county is such that we are entitled to form a delegate district, and it is due Hon. I. B. Moore, a late delegate, that this right was recognized. Webster county is the only adjoining county which could be tacked on to us, and Pocahontas county is practically isolated from Webster county. In fact we have as much communication with almost any other county of the State. When we formerly formed a district with Webster county, it was a most unsatisfactory arrangement, as any candidate could secure the nomination by a little work in the county which did not furnish the representative that particular year. It is such a jaunt between the county seats, that one man only was present from the distant county at the conventions, and cast the vote as he chose for his county.

ALDERSON AND St. CLAIR.

A Good Program on the Democratic Side for First Day of Court.

Speeches to be Made by these Distinguished West Virginians.

Our Representative, Mr. Alderson, is now at work wakening up the District, and causing the Democrats to unite for the sake of winning, and has arranged to visit this county and address the people on the first day of court. Col. St. Clair will follow with one of his witty and eloquent speeches.

NOTICE.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Pocahontas county will meet at Marlinton, on Monday, (the day preceding Court day), October 15, 1894, at 4 p. m. All the members are requested to be present. E. I. HOLT,
Academy W. Va. Chairman.

NOTICE.

The Democrats of Little Levels District will meet in mass convention at Academy, Saturday, October 13th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating district officers. E. I. HOLT,
Academy, Oct 8, '94. Chairman.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. C. L. Smith will address the people of Pocahontas at the following times and places, at 2 o'clock p. m :

Split Rock, Monday,	October	22nd.
Edray, Tuesday,	"	23rd.
Marlinton, " (night)	"	23rd.
Academy, Wednesday,	"	24th.

Hon. Smith is a fine stumper, and shows by comparison of the records why you should vote the Democratic ticket.

Local committees will thoroughly advertise. By order of Committee,
E. I. HOLT, Chairman.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John A. Preston and Hon. W. A. Bratton will address the voters of Pocahontas county at the following times and places, at 2 p m:

Locust Creek School House, Tuesday,	October	30th
Lobelia (Hill's Creek)	"	31st
Huntersville, Thurs.,	Nov.	1st
Traveler's Repose, Fri.,	"	2nd
Green Bank, Saturday,	"	3rd
Dunmore, Monday,	"	5th

It is hoped the local committees will thoroughly advertise these meetings and get the people out. These gentlemen are first class speakers, clear and logical reasoners, and will most fairly present the issues. Let every voter attend.

By order of committee.
E. I. HOLT, Chairman.

Call for Convention.

A district convention for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the offices of Justice, Constable, President of the Board of Education, and Commissioner of the Board of Education of Edray District, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, will meet in Marlinton, on October 13th, 1894, at 1 p. m. By order of the District Democratic Committee. L. M. MCCLINTIC,

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION.

There will be a meeting of the Republican voters of the Edray District, held at Marlinton, Saturday, October 13th at 1 o'clock p. m, for the purpose of nominating for district offices.

Pocahontas was not allowed to make herself heard at the Republican Convention. Pocahontas will probably make herself heard on November 6th.—*Kanawha Democrat.*

E. B. Hudkins sold a dog—just a plain every day dog—of the variety commonly known as "hound" for $31. The "hound" was noted for his success in hunting coons. A man from Pennsylvania was the purchaser.—*Barbour Democrat.*

I am nae poet, in a sense,
But just a rhymer, like, by chance,
An' hae to learning nae pretence,
Yet what the matter?

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that on October 17th, 1894, the second day of the Circuit Court, I will offer for sale, in front of the court house, by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the small red house situated just below the town of Marlinton, formerly occupied by U. S. McNeil as a store house. Ground rent is contracted for till 13th day of February, 1896, with privilege to remove or sell the building at expiration of term.
N. C. MCNEIL, LEVI GAY,
Attorney. Receiver of U. S. McNeil

School Books.

The Board of Education of Edray District has bought a supply of the ordinary school books in use in the public schools of this State, for the purpose of supplying the demand at the contract retail price, for cash. Call at Moore & Hannah's. or on J. E. Barlow, Secretary, Edray, W. Va. o54

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1894.

It appearing to the court that a vacancy exists in the office of Justice in the Edray District; two vacancies in the same office in the Green Bank district: and that a vacancy exists in the office of constable in the Edray district; and that two vacancies exist in the same office in the Levels District; that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Huntersville district; and that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Green Bank district, it is ordered that said vacancies in the offices aforesaid be filled at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1894. And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish notice of said election as prescribed by law.

A copy teste:
S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 29th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do by Regina R. Barlow, assignee of said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 3rd day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Edray District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts one of sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resides, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a certain deed from the State of Virginia to Samuel W. Moore and Levi McCarty, dated on the 25th day of November, 1837, said deed or patent numbered 13031.

Said tracts of land comprise the farming lands of said Jane Simmons, a great part is improved, with house and outbuildings, making a very desirable farm. On the forty-acre tract is a heavy body of yew pine and other timber. LEVI GAY, Trustee.
ANDREW PRICE, Attorney
Marlinton, W. Va., October 2, 1894.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The . . Amateur Camerist Begins Well

The Folding Kodet.

If in selecting an instrument he chooses one that is not too limited in the range of work it will do; is adapted to hand or tripod use and is light and compact.

Now take the Kodet, it is not expensive but it has a good lens, uses plates or films, takes snap shot or time pictures and focuses with index or on the ground glass. New improved shutter, revolving stops, and speed regulator for shutter. Latest improvements, finest adjustments, handsome finish. Prices $12.00 to $20.00.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Commissioner's sale of Land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced at the April term, 1894, in the chancery cause of John A. Geiger vs. Wm. R. Sutton, etc., I will, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, offer for sale by public auction, in front of the court-house of said county, that tract of land lying on the West side of Greenbrier River, in the First District of said county, and known as the John W. Logan place, containing 363 acres, more or less, being the entire interest of said Sutton in said land.

Terms: One third of the purchase money cash in hand, and the residue in two equal paymtnts, falling due in six and twelve months, respectively, from the day of sale, with interest from that day, the purchaser executing bond with good and approved personal security for the deferred payments, and a lien being retained as ultimate security. CHARLES P. JONES,
Commissioner.

I certify that the bond required by said decree has been dutly executed. J. H. PATTERSON,
s14 4t Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree entered on the twenty-first day of June, 1894, in the chancery cause of William Skeen's Administrator vs. John T. McGraw, and others, pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1894, in front of the court house door of said county to sell publicly to the highest bidder, the following real estate situate in Pocahontas county, to-wit: 3900 acres of land lying on Knapp's Creek in said county, adjoining the lands of William Curry and others, formerly belonging to the estate of William Skeen, deceased. This land is covered with virgin forests of white oak, white pine, and other valuable timbers, and is also reputed to have on it valuable iron ore. It lies along the bank of Knapp's Creek, in such a way that the lumber can be easily floated from it to market.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash in hand sufficient to pay costs of suit and sale will be required, and for the residue of the purchase money, bonds with approved personal security, falling due in six, twelve, and eighteen months from day of sale, with interest from date, a lien to be retained as ultimate security.

R. S. TURK, Special Comm'r.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, do certify that the above named Commissioner has given the bond required of him in the decree under which he is acting. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1894.
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
sep14 4t

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—it won't stain your teeth, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

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Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

FAT FOLKS

cuit Court bids fair to last a long time.

—There is a rumor of another store in town in Dr. Cunningham's vacant store house.

—In one case, the slander suit of Herold vs. Hannah, forty witnesses have been summoned to testify, at the October court.

—A literary society and eloquence breeder was formed at this place last week, with N. C. McNeil, president, and Norman Price, secy; next meeting on Friday evening.

—Notice the advertisement of the sale of the "Red House" by Levi Gay, Receiver. This is the store-house first occupied by U. S. McNeill as his store.

—Buckhannon, West Virginia, was devastated by fire, last week. Two blocks were burned to the aggregate loss of $40,000, partially covered by $8,000 insurance. Two of the three newspaper offices of the town were destroyed.

—A *bon mot* was recently "got off" on a certain preacher, the Rev. Mr. Brooke. Some one said that he preached long sermons, and a local wit remarked that he must be like Tennyson's brook, which was made to say,

"For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever."

—The Republicans of this Congressional District are cooducting what is generally known as a "still hunt" campaign. This is due partly to the fact, that Mr. Huling, their Congressinal nominee, is no speaker. There has been but little "rallying" throughout the country on the Republican side,

—A spark showing intellectual powers should be preserved in print. Speaking of suicide, called forth the remark from a bystander, who was half seas over, but who said in all earnestness, "I will never commit suicide; I will never have the presumption to approach into the presence of the Almighty unmvited."

—Harrison county farmers certainly have a partiality for Pocahontas county three-year-old cattle to winter and feed for next year's markets. About a thousand head have been sold, which will bring about $40,000 into this county from Harrison, and this is expected to relieve the "stringency" to a wonderful extent.

—Withrow McClintic, Esq., is one of the greatest institutions in the cattle line that this county has ever had, as he will buy anything that can be sold, from a bunch of choice steers down to the poor man's solitary cow. In the absence of a regular market, such a man is invaluable.

—It was a question for a long time with those interested in building, as to what name to give the color of the brick used in the construction of the court-house. An unknown county-man finally hit it the nearest by calling it a sort of a "tan."

—C. A. Monroe Meadows, the gentlemen who formed the Building and Loan Associations, here and at Huntersville last June, was struck by a freight train at Lewiston on the C. & O., last week, while sitting on the track, and dangerously hurt. "It is rumored that it was an attempt at suicide but this theory has not been substantiated."

—Mr. Lee Carter fell from an apple tree Monday afternoon. He was found in an insensible condition, by his wife, sometime after the fall. She used some remedies and he regained consciousness enough to be led to the house. Medical assistance soon arrived, and he is doing well. The right side of his head is wounded severely, but not dangerously bruised. The limb broke and precipitated him about sixteen feet.

—We understand that Capt. C. B. Swecker, the "Silver Tongued Auctioneer," will address the people at Marlinton, the first days of the circuit court 16 and 17, on the subject of a telephone line, from Marlinton, to the Hot Springs. We have one man on this line already, to take

Bank district has raised enough wheat this year to feed its population, and some to spare, something that has not often happened. It is so with the whole county. Cattle have not been high, but have sold tolerably readily. The scarcity of money (hard cash) is greatly to be deplored. Checks are flashed, in a manner, for it is quite possible for a man to give a check here when his bank account is largely overdrawn, and take up that check weeks after when it is almost worn out with usage, having liquidated many debts and done a world of good. County orders are considered very desirable paper, on which something is certain to be realized as soon as the Sheriff collects the taxes.

—Lost, between Marlinton and McClintic's Mill, from wagon while moving, a bale of carpet of about thirty yards. The finder will please notify Mr. O. E. McKeever.

—There has been one case of diptheria, in Marlinton, but it was not serious, and there is no sign of its having spread.

—Payne Bros. is the style of the new merchantile establishment at Academy. Sidney J. Payne, Esq., who is known far and wide as a hustler in the store keeping way, is one of the firm.

—Dr. Harry Beard expects to locate for the practice of his profession at Mill Point.

—Notice the changes in the stump speeches for this county after court.

Confederate Veterans.

The Confederate veterans will meet on October 17th. second day of the Circuit Court, at 2 p. m., at the court-house, to form a camp for this county.

Personal.

Mrs. Jere. Johnson, of Brooklyn, is visiting her friend, Mrs, Anna L. Price.

Miss Rosa Ligon, of Clover Lick, is seriously ill at present.

Dr. McClintic, of Academy, was up on business connected with his lumbering operations.

Wardell Arbogast, of Green Bank, is getting along very nicely as a student at Front Royal Academy.

Carl Coffman, C. E., of Clarksburg, was in Pocahontas last week collecting cattle bought by his father, Capt. Coffman.

Messrs. Robert and Hugh McLaughlin, of Dunmore, were in Marlinton, on Tuesday, on legal business.

David Lilly, Esq., of Rockingham county, Virginia, was in Marlinton last week.

Church Notes

Tne memorial discourse of Mrs. Lillie Waugh, was preached at Edray last Sabbath, by Rev Geo. P. Moore, from 2d Corinthians, 4: 17, "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding, and eternal weight of glory."

An interesting revival meeting is in progress at West Union under the leadership of Rev. Sharp, aided by Rev. Geo. P. Moore and Cornelius Van Reenen.

Sacramental services at the Big Spring, or Split Rock, the third Sabbath of October, at 11, a m. Preparatory services Saturday before, morning and night, conducted by Rev. Wm. T. Price.

The Wiley Miller.

It is not generally known that the code has laid some very strict provisos to hold the miller of traditional honesty in check. It compels him to grind every sort of grain brought to his mill, in a reasonable time, unless released by special order of court, and prohibits him from charging more than one-eighth as toll for grinding, and where the remainder is to be ground into hominy and malt, only a sixteenth. When he has violated the law in his charges he is liable to pay damages to the amount of five dollars for each of-

A Serious Question Seriously Presented.

There is a paragraph very widely published to the effect that Rev W. T. Price, of Marlinton, predicts the coming of our Lord and the end of all things as near at hand. He has recently repeated a lecture, which may be the occasion of such a report. The points presented are these:

The 26th of Leviticus is a programme of the course of God's providential deslings with humanity. It is so referred to virtually by James in Acts 15: 13-16, in quoting and applying Isaiah's prophecy, and also by Paul directly in 11th of Roman's.

Two periods are indicated: Times of Judgment and Times of the Gentiles. Reckoning a time as 360 years, seven times would be 2520 years. Daniel 9th shows that Judgment was taken away at Christ's first coming. Take 2520 from 4034 = 1514, B. C. Judgment began.

If the Times of Judgment closed with Christ's first coming, it is believed the Times of the Gentiles will be fulfilled when Christ comes the second time. The Times of Gentile superiority over the Hebrews began with the first invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, 610, B. C.

Seven times = 2520, take 610 from this, and 1910 would be the date for the fulness of the Gentiles to come in. At which time, there is reason to believe that the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord. Let no one be surprisen if there be overturnings, overturnings, and overturnings in the future more or less remote.

A Simple Request.

When you come to court next week bring some money along for the proprietor of this paper if you can possibly make the arrangement. Nothing so endears the public to our heart as this frank token of esteem; and we will appreciate any effort on the part of our subscribers complying with this request.

Hymeneal.

Mr. E. Snowden Moomau, of the firm of O. P. Sydenstricker & Co., of this place, surprised his many friends here by slipping off and going to Staunton, Va., where he was quietly married on Monday last, the 1st inst., at the residence of Prof. A. J. Turner, to Miss Susie Turner. The ceremony was perfom, ed by Rev. W. T. E. Cox. The bridal couple arrived in Lewisburg Tuesday morning and are happily domiciled at the Lewisburg Hotel. The bride is a neice of Mrs. O. P. Sydenstricker and has spent a large portion of her life here. The numerous friends of the young couple will join us in wishing them a long and happy life and abundance of prosperity.—*Greenbrier Independent.*

The Sheriff and the Show.

On another page will be found an account of the performance given by Ely's Show. Later news brings word of the time Deputy-Sheriff Bob Burns had collecting the State License due from Ely for having exhibited in this county. The subject being mentioned, Ely seemed deeply pained and offered to "lick" the Deputy for an inconsiderable amount. The officer remaining immovable, Mrs. Ely tried the poverty and distress plea, and it being ineffective, deposited a gold watch with Sam. B. Scott, Esq., as a pledge, in order that they might proceed to exhibit at Huntersville. Mr. Scott put the watch away in a drawer in Mr. Rucker's office. This was on Saturday last. On Sunday morning it was discovered that forcible entry had been made into the office and the watch was gone. The indefatigable Burns then levied on five horses. After considerable wrangling, the show people settled

having taken breakfast the morning after his escape at Roake's, on Back Creek Mountain, in Bath county, Virginia.

Burley Hannah, his room-mate, says that Gray worked at sawing the lock with feverish energy and deported himself like a crazy man in his frenzy. He left carrying his knife, open, and the padlock, as weapons, saying that he would kill anyone who tried to stop him. When Messrs Doyle and Grose pursued him, at one place near Henry White's, one of the horses acted as though scared, and would not pass a certain point without being forced by, and it is thought that Gray had stepped aside to let the two officers pass, and, knowing he was pursued, was able to evade them as they watched the pass in mountain on the State line.

Burley Hannah describes his being bound and gagged very graphically.

He was sleeping on his face, and was tied, and was awakened by the effort to gag him. Then, like a "blamed fool," to use his expression, he opened his mouth, which enabled Gray to draw the towel tighter, and as Burley had a 'chew' of tobacco in his mouth, it made it "very uncomfortable" for him. Gray was about fifteen minutes in cutting the lock.

He went to the jailer as soon as he dared, and, on being untied, asked him to come down and lock the jail. as he was afraid to stay in it when it was unlocked.

Gray has not been recaptured.

Barn Burned.

The friends of Mr. R. W. Hill, of Academy, will sympathize with him in the loss by fire of a fine new barn, on his Hill's Creek farm, together with about thirty tons of hay. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to be due to some tramps sleeping there. Loss $800; no insurance.

The Droop Blast Again.

Truly I am where I can take a bird's-eye view of our level land and I repeat the words of the psalmist concerning it, "That thou crownest the year with thy goodness, the pastures are clothed with flocks, and the valleys with corn. There are some farmers here who do not have cribs enough to hold their crop of corn. This I think is sufficient to convince the most thick-headed that all a good farmer asks, like Ajax of old, is a fair field.

As has been said before, the Droop contains any amount of sand, this I suppose is why so many of our young men are so bold and full of pluck, they can get plenty of sand to put into their craws, but the school teacher finds the most of his sand in his shoes.

Brother Morgan preached for us last Sunday, he is a fine preacher. We have also been honored, by getting a new Advent minister thrown into our midst. What do our Methodist and others think of their doctrine.? They say that this earth shall be heaven where the good shall dwell; and the wicked shall be burnt like chaff, which is their end; now this does away with all necessity of a hell.

The Droop Top school is now in progress, with an enrollment of twenty seven pupils, all are small, with the exception of one or two. The children allow none to be melancholy, for as they assemble together in the mornings, the whole welkin is ringing with childish glee, and their minds are fresh for a good day's study.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been thinking for some time about asking you to devote a column, in your valuable paper, to the interest of the public school, and I think most of the teachers will join with me in the plea, how is it?

Can any teacher in the county tell what ever became of the iron clad Monitor used in Hampton Roads? With this question I will close.

MUX.

Breckenridge like they have all done since Adam blames it on the

We see Capt. C. B. Swecker back from the Springs, in Bath county, where he went to meet Judge Moore, but he says they had a frost in that county that frosted the telegrahp poles and wires so he could not get a communication to the Judge, at Clifton Forge, so he came back without him. He reports good roads in Bath county, and says the railroad will be extended from the Hot to the Warm Springs some time next season. Big improvements will be made at the Warm Springs this winter. Dunmore has the same kind of warm water.

Some of our sports have been catching some fine bass.

Two weeks ago, Capt. Lakin caught thirty-three bass of one hole, last week he caught one out of thirty-three holes.

Weather seems to be dry about Jacob K. Taylors. We see it takes a large yoke of oxen to draw his water.

Mr. Jim McLaughlin now stands on both heels at one time; twin boys, and all doing well.

Stonewall is up letting the war-whoops out of him.

Mrs. Dr. L. L. Little was in town last week, and bought some nice furniture.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds and son, George, have been on the sick list, but are now improving.

Auctioneer Swecker left Monday morning for Beverly, W. Va., where he will sound his bugle for three or four days.

It seems, to a man up a tree, that Old Iron Sides, in the *Herald*, got the Dilley's Mill correspondent where the monkey got the hen; by the Amlitagus. Selah!

The sale at John Galford's was largely attended. Stock brought good prices. Everything passed off nicely, except some of the boys set a little too hard on a rotten apple. Don't say anything more about Marlinton fire-water.

Well, politics are getting about right. Some of our hardest kicking Republicans on the Tariff-Bill are men who have not sold one pound of wool, one foot of lumber, one ton of coal or ore for ten years, and all big consumers. They buy more goods now for $10 than they did twenty years ago for $20, and get better wages. We know this, and still they kick. It stands every poor man in hand to freeze to the Democratic party.

SOME TIMES.

Green Bank.

A little cool and frosty, and signs of fall are visible.

Some one said why not bring out Mr. J. W. Oliver for Commissioner of County Court, and we ask why not? We want a man and he is a good man for the position.

Mr. W. H. Hull has gone to market his cattle and buy his winter stock of goods.

Mr. George Rogers and brother, of Virginia, are here this week buying sheep.

Rev. E. F. Alexander starts this week for his home in North Carolina.

Capt. C. B. Swecker and wife are off to the fair at Beverly to-day.

Died, on the 8th ult., of diphtheria, on Back Alleghany, Charley Hevener, son of Mr. and Mrs, Samuel Hevener, aged about 22 years. We sympathize with the bereaved family and friends.

Miss Dora Brownlee opened school at this place on the 8th inst

Mrs. James McLaughlin of Back Alleghany, is very low with bed fever. Dr. C. L. Aestin attending physician.

Mr. S. W, Crummett, of Monterey, passed through our village on his way to Marlinton.

OLD HICKORY.

Cut out this COUPON and return to this office with 15 cents, to enable the editor of this paper to buy a watermelon.—*Kanawha Democrat.*

J. A. Garber has so far recovered

It is estimated that there are in London fully three million people who never enter a place of worship.

The Supreme Court has decided that a telegraph company is not liable for errors in the transmission of a cipher dispatch.

The New York Times notes the fact that "the only part of the country which seems disposed at present to invite or encourage immigration is the South."

The island kingdom of Tatota, near New Zealand, with all the rights, privileges, prerogatives and appurtenances of royalty—including a throne and crown—is for sale to the highest bidder.

The English are pushing north from Yambesi and west and south through and beyond Mashonaland; in the latter direction lie the elevated pastures or plateaus of this part of Africa blessed with a temperate climate and fertile soil, and destined ere long to be the seat of a great empire.

C. P. Huntington says wheat in California is ceasing to be a factor of much importance in the wealth of the State. Although the State has produced 60,000,000 bushels a year, he believes that in a few years it will not produce 10,000,000 bushels. Other crops are taking the place of wheat with much more profit.

An English exhibitor at the World's Fair has returned the medal and diploma awarded on the ground that they are without value, states the Courier-Journal. All exhibitors, he says, received them, and amateurs whose exhibits were of a trifling character received awards equal in value and merit to those made to the largest and most important exhibitors.

New York Judge remarks: "The chair for murderers has greatly simplified the legal taking of human life. The curiosity attending the business has died out, and within a few weeks several criminals have been killed with the slightest attention from the newspapers, a paragraph or two by telegraph being all the notice they got. The killing is done expeditiously and thoroughly, and the rope for such purposes has come to be looked upon as barbarism. We mention this because many wise newspapers declared when the chair was first used that it must be abolished."

Jennie Creek, ten years old, and living at Muckford, Indiana, has reason to be very proud and her friends have good cause to be proud of her, and without doubt are so. While Jennie was walking along the railroad track near her home last summer, she discovered that a trestle across a deep ravine was on fire, and she knew that a train bearing a load of passengers for the World's Fair would soon be along. With wonderful presence of mind the child ran to meet the train, and flagging it with her apron brought it to a stop. There were many French passengers on board, and on their return home they reported to their Government the conduct of the child. And so Jennie Creek has just received as a reward for her courage and presence of mind the medal of the Legion of Honor.

It is hard, admits the New York Independent, for an old-fashioned farmer on an isolated farm to bring himself to believe in the widespread prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle, and still harder for him to realize that fatal germs that will eventually carry off tender infants, can hide themselves in the innocent looking milk. But not so very long ago a dairy, not far from New York City, was suspected of the infection. Specimens of milk from twelve out of twenty-five cows were found to contain tubercle bacilli, and portions of this milk were injected—with thorough aseptic precautions—into a healthy Guinea pig. The animal gradually emaciated, and in three weeks died. The autopsy showed cheesy tubercles at the centers of the mesenteric and inguinal glands, and the liver and spleen were teeming with miliary tubercles. The dairy from which that milk came was promptly

The old mill horse! The blind mill horse!
See him plod his daily course
Toiling, toiling, weary worn,
Hopeless, heartless, and forlorn

Old blind horse! I read the language
Of thy footsteps, sad and slow;
Nay, thy stony eye discourseth
All the eloquence of woe
"Youth," it says, "I once was active,
Swift and joyous, proud and gay.
Mark me now, all faint and feeble,
In the evening of my day."

In the rough and haggard semblance
Wisdom speaketh unto thee;
What is youth, or grace, or beauty,
Read of them the destiny!
Maiden, mark the chase's glory,
Idol of the sporting throng.
Deaf and blind, and lame and aged,
Drag this burdened beam along!

Man, behold the ills that wait thee
See the end of nature's strife,
What are power, fame and glory,
But the vanities of life?
Vain are all thy pomps and pageants
Vainer those they oft adorn;
Come and read of time the moral,
In this broken, drooping form!

Age, behold in him thy likeness,
Toiling on in want and care
Of him learn to bear in silence
Misery and grim despair!
Mark him mute beneath fate's lashes
Patient and enduring still;
Dragging out life's wretched remnant
In a dark and dreary mill!

The old mill horse! The blind mill horse!
See him plod life's dusty course.
Mute and patient in despair,
Waiting death to end his care.

—Robert W. Hume.

THE LUCK-PENNY.

1872.

SATURDAY night on an Australian gold field. The bar of the "Jolly Diggers" is crowded.

News has gone abroad that "Dog" Kellarey has broken out again; and as he always takes care to have his little bouts remembered a crowd soon collects.

On this particular Saturday he has set himself to try conclusions with "Kangaroo Jack," of the Midas Claim. It is a gorgeous struggle—even old Wall-eyed Bill, who is exacting in such matters, is compelled to admit that. They fight anyhow and everywhere, under tables and under chairs—while the lamps flare, the dogs bark, and the crowd expresses its admiration in language full of picturesque detail.

"Kangaroo Jack" tires after the twenty-sixth round, and his friends carry him to his tent minus one eye and plus concussion of the brain.

Then, when "Dog" Kellarey counts his broken fingers every one suddenly remembers the unguarded state of his tent and vanishes into the darkness, not to reappear until the sound of the coach horn is heard on Portugee Hill.

The arrival of the weekly coach, bearing her Majesty's mails, is an occasion of great importance, and ranks even before New Finds or Warden's decisions.

About 11 o'clock the coach creaks and groans up the street, to pull up before the flaming lights of the "Jolly Diggers." It is a curious, lumbering old construction riding on leather springs, and drawn by five strong horses—a sort of badly brought-up cross between an antique mourning coach and a dilapidated Indian ghari.

The driver, to whom is intrusted the lives and hereafters of the half dozen passengers, travels the 240 miles between the gold fields and civilization twice weekly, and is always preternaturally thirsty. Custom, however, forbids his leaving the box before he has seen his horses unharnessed and led away, and exchanged the usual pleasantries with his own particular admirers. When in due time he does descend, passengers, diggers, loafers and dogs escort him into the hotel and in half an hour the excitement is over.

On this occasion, however, it was destined to last longer; "Dog" Kellarey, advancing, invites the driver to take refreshment.

After complying with the request, that individual goes out to the vehicle, to return with a bundle. Then, unwrapping the shawls, he places on the table a baby girl. She cannot be more than two years old and is fast asleep, her little head and its pretty curls pillowed on one tiny arm.

Everyone presses round to look, with the exception of "Dog" Kellarey, who has no curiosity in the matter of babies. Then questions pour in thick and fast: "Whose is it?" "Where'd ye get the kid, matey?" "Whose youngster is it, Bill?" etc.

Any other man would be bewildered—no so Bill Burns. He says slowly and solemnly, he if aware of his unique kid's for me?"

"I do!" replies the driver. "Pell Waites, of Wild Dog, shoved it aboard along with its duds for yer. The little 'un's father pegged out on Saturday—'Flash Dick,' of Wild Dog Creek. 'Is last words was, 'Sen' the kid to my old mate "Dog" Kellarey;' an' so I fetched it along, an' the passengers made up the fare among 'em, so there's nothin' to pay—there!"

"Old Dick pegged out!" the "Dog" mumbles slowly—"old Dick pegged out an' sent 'is kid to me!"

The crowd is so tickled with the idea that it ventures upon a laugh.

The laugh decides him, and stepping up alongside the sleeping child he sings out: "The kid's mine, an' the man as laughs agin' 'er laughs agin' me. Now let's see 'im as is game to grin!"

He has evidently gone home, for no one answers.

* * * * *

Sunday morning, and "Dog" Kellarey's claim is the centre of attraction. The Little Arrival of the previous night plays about the tent door. The "Dog," fearing harm to her from his crowd of visitors, carefully defines his boundary, and threatens dire penalties on the head of any man who crosses it.

* * * * * *

News, news!—great and glorious news!

News which runs like wildfire through the Field, which flies from tent to tent—from the police cells on the Hill to Dutch Joe's across the Flat, past the Eureka, down to the Day-dawn—never stopping until every one has heard it.

"'Dog' Kellarey's proverbial bad luck has turned at last—he has bottomed on the Lead, the new claim has turned up trumps with a vengeance."

It is full of gold—specks, specimens and nuggets. Not nuggets as small as peas, but large as teacups. Not here and there, but in a big deep lead, a fortune at every drive of the pick.

The Luck-penny, who has been sleeping in the shadow of the tent, watches, and chuckles at a piece of glittering mica. In his excitement the "Dog" sings out:

"Boys! 'tis 'er 'as done it; there's the lass that brought me luck!"

* * * * * *

Three p. m. More excitement!

A nugget weighing fifty pounds! The monster of the Field, a wonder of the country, and a fortune to its finder.

Picks and shovels are thrown down, the roar of cradles and sluice-boxes stops as if by magic, and the excited crowd starts at a run for the Claim.

On their arrival "Dog" Kellary says nothing, but for the second time he carefully points out his boundary. He places his revolver on the cradle, ready to his hand, and, bless you! the crowd understands what he means by that.

The Luck-penny sucks her thumb and crows contentedly; womanlike, she knows she is the centre of attraction.

When the last visitor has departed the "Dog" picks her up, and says, emphatically:

"Kinchin! It's you as brought the luck to the old man. Now, look here, three parts of that claim belongs to you, it does!"

And he meant it.

1892.

A bright, fresh morning, with a few white clouds scattered about the heavens, the better to enhance the blueness of the sky beyond. A happy spring breeze dashing round corners, and playing the very mischief with silk hats and dainty skirts, whistling through telegraph wires and covering the harbor with a coating of continuous white foam. A morning on which to feel thankful for existence.

It is easily seen that something unusual is affecting the inhabitants of Potts Point, that fashionable suburb of luxurious Sydney.

At St. Mary's Church door I find a large crowd assembled, representing all ranks of society, and, for the first time, obtain some dim idea of the event I am about to witness. In order to make doubly sure I question an ancient lady whose dress suggests connection with some charitable institution.

At first she seems inclined to treat my thirst for information with contempt, but finally a desire for gossip overcomes her reticence, and she condescends to tell me all in one breath that "This 'ere is to be the weddin' o' Miss Athelwood; not but that 'er name ain't Athelwood, but Kellarey. 'Er as 'dow'd the alms-'ouses down the street—which times bein' bad an' a lone widder as' ad up 'usband an' whose son is doin' 'is best stretch, bein' as innocent as a babe unborn. An' rheumatis' bein' that bad, she could course, only she wouldn't. And Miss O'Sullivan, as lives in No. 9, said as 'ow Miss Athelwood was worth well nigh a 'alf million of money if she was worth a penny—not but that she shouldn't be, seein' as 'ow she had been born on the gold diggin's, and every one knowed them was good times. And a prettier and better lady never stepped, beggin' 'r pardon for sayin' so."

quiry as to her parentage.

"Ah! well may yer say that; not but what yer mightn't understand, seein' as 'ow ye're a stranger in these parts. The poor, young dear never 'ad no father to know but Mr. Athelwood, the lawyer. I 'eard tell she was just fetched up from them gold fields by a feller called Kellarey—a miner chap, who give 'er to Mr. Athelwood along of a fortune which he said was 'er's. That's twenty year or more now—the same year as my good man was took by the perlice for the Orange bushrangin' case, an' 'im not never so much as 'avin' a 'alfpenny of the money, but—"

I stopped the dear old lady's family history by asking whom Miss Athelwood was about to marry. As I put the question, an old and villainously dirty swagman placed his roll of blankets down at the church door and pushed his way toward us.

"In beggin' yer pardon," my old lady went on, "Miss Athelwood's a-goin' to marry, as it's not in my mind to remember—a dook or a hearl, but I can't say which on 'em. Haide-de-Camp to the Governor they do say he is. But look! look! 'ere they comes!"

Carriage after carriage rolled up to the church door and set down its load of fashionables. Then, amidst continuous cheering, Mr. and Miss Athelwood arrived. She looked surpassingly beautiful, and I noticed that the old swagman was so overcome with astonishment that he kept his eyes staring at the door long after she had passed through it and we had rushed into the church to see the ceremony.

My whole attention was devoted to watching the bride. I could not drive her romance out of my head. She went up the aisle a nameless girl, the product of a gold field, and returned, to the tune of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, a countess and a member of one of the oldest families in Europe.

After all the carriages had rolled away and I was turning to go the old swagman touched my arm, saying:

"Mister! I'm a-goin' to get yer to do me a favor!"

Asking him what it was, he replied:

"Let's go somewhere out of this, whers we're alone, an' I'll tell yer!"

When he had adjourned to a more fitting place my companion spoke.

"I guess you'd call me a liar if I told you that I was the man as brought up that girl as we've just see married? But I am—I'm 'Dog' Kellarey, sure enough, 'im as give 'er into Lawyer Athelwood's 'ands twenty year ago, with 'er share of the mine that panned out so rich."

"Why don't you go to her then? I hear she's been hunting high and low for you!"

"That's just it; I know she has. But d'yer think I'm a-goin' into the company o' the likes o' 'er friends? Not me! I'd be makin' a fool o' the girl, and she'd be ashamed o' 'erself. No! I've tramped close on four hundred miles to see her married, and now I'm a-going back into the Bush tonight for good. I want you to write this 'ere in a letter for me—it ain't much. Say, 'From "Dog" Kellarey to 'is Luck-penny on 'er Weddin'-day,' and put in the corner, 'I ain't forgot yer, mind!'"

I wrote as he directed, and inclosed—what do you think? A baby's little woolen shoe! The old man had kept this relic as his most sacred treasure for nearly twenty years.—Pall Mall Magazine.

Left a Rich Prize Astern.

A prize which may have been worth $50,000, was left astern by the schooner Martha T. Thomas, which arrived at the Delaware breakwater the other day from Mantanzas, says the Philadelphia Record. Captain Smith passed a dead whale, over sixty feet long, off Hatteras. The dead fish bore no evidence of violence, and death was probably caused by the presence of ambergris on the intestines, causing the loss of all vitality and ending in a swelling of the body similar to that caused by a dropsical affection of the human race. Ambergris gives buoyancy and prevents the sinking of the carcass until decay.

The latest market quotations for ambergris, according to cable advices from French perfumers, who use it in making fine perfumes, is $60 per ounce. In an ordinary whale like that seen by the Thomas, there is often found 600 or more pounds of ambergris.

Egyptian Styles of Writing.

The Egyptians had four separate and distinct styles or forms of writing—the hieroglyphic, the hieratic, the enchorial and the Coptic. The hieroglyphic was probably in use as early as the year 4000 B. C., and at first was made up entirley of pictures. About the year 2000 B. C. the hieratic form or style was introduced. In this the picture hieroglyphics were greatly simplified, finally developing into forms purely linear. The enchorial form of writing was in use among the Egyptians from about the year 700 B. C., until about the year 100 A. D., and was still a further simplification of the earlier forms, which finally developed into the alphabetic form known

TO CLEAN SILVER.

To clean silver first wash or remove all the grease from the silver, then rub with a woolen cloth wet with ammonia and whiting, and polish on the chased and filigree parts with a toothbrush. This whiting is wet with ammonia, and made into cakes or boxes, and agents are around selling it for fifty cents a box, that, the probability is, cost them ten cents. It is good to clean glass windows and all kinds of glassware with.—New York Advertiser.

A CUP OF WELL-MADE TEA.

There are few "pick-me-ups" equal in potency and pleasant effects to a cup of well-made tea; few things that will so put to flight "the tired feeling" millions of brain-workers are familiar with; per contra, there are few more injurious compounds put into human stomachs than the long-steeped decoctions, replete with astringent tannin, that the average Hibernian charwoman imbibes in boundless quantities. What is well-made tea? To begin, the tea itself must be good; and then the making of it in a heated pot with freshly boiled water, standing just long enough—that is a fine art that can be acquired, but only by patience and persevering study.—New York Independent.

CARE OF INDIA RUBBERS.

In these days, when india rubber shoes are so often made of shoddy material, it is especially necessary to take good care of them. It is a great mistake to wash an india rubber to free it from mud. Soap always injures them, and even clear water applications are of no special advantage.

The best way is to allow the overshoes to become thoroughly dry. Then brush them free from all dust and mud, and rub them thoroughly with vaseline. This not only cleans them, but leaves an oil surface, which makes the overshoe more impervious to water. There is an india rubber cement which is at times quite effective in mending small rents in overshoes, though it does not last a great while. In buying overshoes it is always best to buy of the freshest stock you can secure, and to buy them of a trustworthy dealer who will not deal in inferior goods.—Boston Cultivator.

RATS IN A CELLAR.

Cellars should be built always with regard to safety from vermin. Once these get a foothold in the walls or under the floor it is almost impossible to dislodge them, and if they are poisoned the dead carcasses are as bad as the live animals. So that the construction of the cellar is worth thinking of. The floor should be made of concrete, over a layer of broken stone, well rammed down. Rats cannot burrow under such a floor and gain entrance in that way. Then the walls should be built up of stone laid in mortar, and all the crevices should be filled with small chips to make the wall tight. The foundation of the wall should be made at least six inches wider than the wall outside, as the rats will try to make their way along the wall, and never make the offset outward to get under it. The beams of the floor above the cellar should be bedded in the wall, and the wall built close around the ends of them. This also insures soundness in the beams and prevents rotting, as there is nothing better for the preservation of the timber than lime. It has been recommended that the holes made by the rats be smeared with tar, which is offensive to them, or to place some concentrated lye on the bottom of the burrows, by which the rat's feet are burned. This so disgusts them that they leave the premises. But there will always be trouble unless the walls are built at the first in the way mentioned.—Germantown Telegraph.

RECIPES.

Honey Comb Pudding—One cup of flour, one cup of sugar mixed with the flour, one cup of milk, two cups of molasses, eight eggs. Beat the eggs and pour them into the molasses. Measure one cup of butter, then melt it and add it to the molasses. A teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little of the milk should be added the last thing. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve with sauce.

Fried Beets—Boil a few beets until tender, then cut them in thin, long pieces. Put them in a stew pan with a teaspoonful of vinegar, the juice of one lemon, a pinch of sugar, a very little grated nutmeg, salt and pepper and two tablespoonfuls of soup stock or fresh butter. Put the sauce pan on the back of the range and let it simmer half an hour, stirring occasionally. Boiling the beets in soup is an improvement.

Dried Beef Creamed—Chip the beef in small, thin slices, or, if bought already cut, pick it apart in small pieces, and carefully remove all fat and stringy pieces. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a small saucepan; when hot add the beef and frizzle for four or five minutes, stirring constantly. Then add a cup of milk, into which has been stirred a level tablespoonful of cornstarch; let it boil

While the aching eyes scan gloomy skies
For a light in the far away.
Through the darkness deep, dread agonies creep,
And steal the reluctant perfume
Of the flowers rare, that fate seemed to dare,
On the grief-stricken soil to bloom.

Through the dismal years, of weeping and fears,
Some hearts, with their burden of woe,
On the grim highway, where no sunbeams play,
Through the blackness of night must go.
Some hearts must weep, while other hearts sleep,
Ne'er dreaming of pain or sorrow;
Some hearts are sighing, some hearts are crying
O'er visions of dread to-morrow.

Some hearts must kneel and the chast'ning feel,
As hopes that were framed in the past
Fall into decay, and, swift, pass away,
Too frail, through suffering, to last.
Some hearts are aching, and silently breaking,
While the lives of others are crowned
With rarest delight, that never takes flight—
Where despair's dark face never frowned.
—Edward N. Wood, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE STOUT PASSENGER.

N the city of Brussels a great deal of very pretty lace is exposed for sale. English women admire this lace and buy it. If they go straight from Belgium to England they can take it home without having to pay any duty, but if they pass through France they have to pay on all their new Brussels lace at the French Custom House. And many English women pass through France on their way from Belgium to England, because they prefer the short passage from Calais to Dover to the longer one from Ostend.

The Misses Wylie were charming, middle-aged ladies, fond of travel, fond of dress, fond of lace and very bad sailors. They had been excursioning in Germany, had come down the Rhine and had spent a week in Brussels. More attractive than the field of Waterloo and more fascinating than the Musee Wiertz was the Galerie St. Hubert. Miss Melissa Wylie could not resist the white Brussels lace; Miss Annora Wylie could not resist the black. Each of the ladies bought; led on by the tempter, in the shape of a seductive shop woman, the Misses Wylie bought lace fichus, lace collarettes, lace by the meter. Day by day they added to their stock.

At length it was necessary to make for England and to pass through that dreadful France, with its protective duties. Then they realized their position. How about the lace?

"We cannot conscientiously say," remarked Miss Melissa, "that we have 'rien a declarer' (nothing to declare), because this lace is dutiable."

"And we dare not risk packing it," returned Miss Annora, "because they might take it into their heads to examine our boxes."

"How can we get it through?" mused the elder sister.

"We must get it through," declared the younger sister.

Presently Annora exclaimed: "I have it! We will wear it! No duty is paid on what one is wearing."

"Yes, yes," said Melissa, "but how can we wear it? The white will get soiled and the black torn in traveling. Besides, if it looks unnatural, as it would on our dresses and mantles, the officials will be sure to notice it."

"It would not look unnatural on our bonnets," said Annora.

They set to work to decorate their bonnets with the lace. They mingled white and black, fichu and flounce, in the most skilful manner, and though the bonnets looked somewhat overdone, yet they carried the lace, and it was probable that the male eyes of the Custom House officials would not notice anything abnormal.

The Misses Wylie rejoiced in their cleverness. They sat in the train on their way to France with clear consciences and light hearts. They had risen a declarer—nothing dutiable. In the compartment with them was only one other passenger, a stout man, of good-humored aspect, evidently from his extreme flabby stoutness and his extreme good humor, a middle-class German. Now, Germans who understand English are very sociable with their English fellow-travelers. As this German did not address the Misses Wylie, they felt sure that he did not understand English, and they talked freely to each other.

"I suppose," said Melissa, "that my bonnet looks all right? It does not strike the eyes as being too much trimmed, eh, Annora?"

"Well," said Annora, laughing, "it is too much trimmed for good taste, but pis who listen to a language which they do not understand.

At last the train slowed into Blandain station, the frontier. Out jumped the Misses Wylie with their hand baggage. They calmly awaited the approach of the officers. Out lumbered the German with his fatuous smile. He sauntered up to one of the chiefs of the douane.

"Rien a declarer," said both ladies.

"Eau de cologne, dentelles, tabac, spiritueux" (cologne water, lace, tobacco, spirits), the officer ran off.

"Rien, rien," said the Misses Wylie.

The man said nothing more, and the ladies, expecting the cry of "Et voiture, s'il vous plait!" felt extremely happy.

But at that moment the official to whom the German had been speaking came up to them and said, in very fair English: "The ladies are fond of lace?"

Their hearts sank within them. "Rather," they conceded.

'And to carry it on the bonnet is a convenient manner of avoiding the duty."

They were undone!

"But we are wearing it," screeched Annora. Melissa panted.

"Mesdames, I admire your ingenuity, but such an amount of new lace cannot be passed even on your bonnets. Two, three, five meters," he went on, measuring the unlucky lace with his eye, "fichu, flounce, etc. So many francs or I confiscate it."

"En voiture, s'il vous plait!" was heard.

The sum demanded by the officer added to what they had paid in purchase would have made the lace the dearest that ever was bought. They tore off their bonnets, pulled out innumerable pins, set free the fichus, flounces, etc., put them into the officer's hands and ran to their seats. Out of breath and out of pocket, they were most unhappy. Successful cheating is one thing, but unsuccessful cheating is another, and causes sharp pangs of conscience.

"Too bad!" cried Melissa as the train moved on. "We were entitled to what we wore."

"It was that German," said Annora. "He understood English. He heard what we said. He told the official. Oh, a man may grin and grin and be a villain!"

They groaned over their misfortune. The first time the train stopped the villain entered their compartments still grinning. They glared at him, but he still grinned. They took refuge in silence. He began to speak:

"Ladies," he said in Londonese English, "I was very sorry to have to incur your displeasure, but I felt that it was my duty to report you at the douane. You had innocently told me all about the lace on your bonnets, and for the credit of our country, for the sake of English honesty, I was constrained to point out your bonnets to that official. Can you forgive me?"

"No," said Annora.

But Melissa thought that, notwithstanding his wicked cruelty, there was something very pleasant in his smile.

"I entreat your forgiveness, ladies; more, I humbly ask a favor."

"Sir?" exclaimed Annora.

"Miss Wylie, Miss Annora Wylie"—the presuming wretch had seen their names on their luggage, even their Christian names—"you will confer a great favor on me if you will tell me your address."

Annora reddened; Melissa blushed. Perhaps he was ashamed of the cruel part he had played and was about to offer an apology; perhaps their brave and gentle endurance of misfortune had touched him; perhaps their charms had so won upon him that he wished to see more of them, with a view to—their suppositions broke off rapidly.

Annora looked at Melissa, and Melissa looked at Annora. Then the elder sister spoke. "We live at 113 Angelina gardens, Edwin Square, South Kensington, S. W."

The stranger made a note of the address. Melissa was on the point of asking his name when he said abruptly. "You shall hear from me." Then he discoursed on the country through which they were passing, after which he buried himself in a Figaro and talked no more. At the next stoppage he said a brusque "Good morning, ladies," and left the compartment, and they saw no more of him.

There was a considerable flutter in the breast of Melissa, who was of a romantic turn of mind, and who could only imagine one reason why this stranger should want her address. She still believed that he was a German who spoke English remarkably well, and she had seen that he was not a gentleman; she therefore made up her mind to refuse the offer of marriage which no doubt he would shortly make.

Arrived in Angelina gardens, the Misses Wylie were occupied in arranging the household, and a couple of busy days were spent by them. On the third day after their home-coming they received by the same post a parcel and a letter. Annora opened the carefully tied and sealed parcel, while Melissa read the letter. Having read custom-house officers from myself was to draw it to you. It was purely in self-defence that I directed the raid on your bonnets. Having been the cause of the loss of your lace, I wish to make you due compensation, and I beg leave to send you some finer lace than that which you lost. I am, obediently yours,

YOUR STOUT FELLOW-TRAVELER.

Melissa took possession of a black lace flounce and Annora of a dozen yards of white lace and a lace-edged handkerchief, and they quite forgave the stout German for his cruelty and for his stoutness.—Strand Magazine.

WISE WORDS.

An extremist is always a misfit.

Money is not the measure of merit.

Love is a natural product of humanity.

A woman has no use for a dumb Cupid.

Possession is pursuit with the pith punched out.

Epigrams are diamonds in the gravel of conversation.

There are people who can get drunk from excitement.

People with nerve enough to lead never lack followers.

Slyness is the only vice that does not write itself upon the face.

The harder a woman's heart works the less liable it is to go on strike.

Even a witticism has to depend on appropriateness for appreciation.

It is seldom that a man's desires do not keep a week or two in advance of his income.

Neglect of trifles is more of an indication of a weak character that a strong one.

"A good shape is in the sheers' mouth" and a good fit is all in the needle's eye.

No human being has a moral right to dress out of harmony with the general sense of the community.

Women fall into errors from emotion, while men are more often moved in the wrong direction by vanity.

A woman can do a wrong twice as quick as a man can, but it takes her a hundred times as long to forget it.

It is a mistake to endow a man with imaginary capabilities. He knows no more than is shown by his works.

If you wish to keep your friend you must laugh at his jokes, but you are not bound to hear his stories twice.

A suspicious man is occasionally useful, but it is in the same sense that boils are said to be conducive to health.

One of the things that cut into one's self-esteem is to find that a cherished secret has been public property for months.

Some people love each other for what they think they are, and some people love each other without thinking anything about it.

Make allowance for the follies of youth and hope for the best. The cat, the gravest of all animals, is the most frisky when young.

Four Curious Epitaphs.

"Arthur C." writes to the New York Press as follows: In a recent issue of the Press I find several curious epitaphs. Two of them I think your correspondent has changed a little or else received an imperfect copy of the originals. The first, which is inscribed on a tombstone in the Isle of Wight should read:

To the memory of Martha Gwynn,
Who was so pure and clean within
She cracked the outer shell of skin
And hatched herself a cherubim.

The last one as presented by Mr. Harrison is more perfect in rhythm than the original, which reads as follows:

Beneath this sod, in hopes of heaven,
Lies the landlord of the Lion;
His son sticks to the business still,
Resigned unto his father's will.

Having interested myself (in younger days) in collecting curious examples of churchyard poetry, I might add to the list two of which perhaps the following is the most peculiar:

Father and mother and I
Chose to be buried asunder;
Father and mother lie buried here
And I lie buried yonder.

A neighboring county furnishes the following epitaph, which proves the "woman's rights movement" is not of recent origin, but was in full force in the rural districts of England even in the early part of the last century:

Here lies the man Richard
And Mary, his wife,
Their surname was Pritchard
And they lived without strife;
But the reason was plain,
They abounded in riches,
They no care had, nor pain,
And the wife wore the breeches.

Would not our modern cemeteries' "Forests of Marble" be more interesting if there was a little more variety in the legends which tell of the virtues of the dead, even though our obituary poets should be compelled to gather a little inspiration from their illustrious predecessors?

Sunday Morning: Wife—"Come, John, why don't you get up? Your breakfast was ready an hour ago, and it's spoiled by this time." Husband

A PECULIAR MADNESS.

The Condition is Known as "Must"—Enraged Elephants Running Amuck—Emperor Causes a Panic.

IN the East Indies, where tame elephants are classed as intelligent machines and are invaluable adjuncts to civil engineering and transportation, a "rogue" elephant is as much dreaded as an outbreak of cholera, a tornado, or a man-eating tiger. Its very sagacity makes it all the more dangerous, and once started on a career of destruction and life-taking its methods appear cynical in their pertinacity and ingenuity. Of such "rogues" there are the wild beast excluded from communion with its fellows and the domesticated animal in the condition of "must." The latter is more dangerous than the other because its spell of blind fury generally begins in densely populated neighborhoods.

East Indian official statistics, however, prove that, as a rule, where one person is killed by an eleghant nearly forty are destroyed by tigers, leopards, bears, wolves and hyenas. Exceptions alter these data. In one instance a tame elephant which had been docile for years became demoniacal and tore away trumpeting to the woods. Before it was killed it had ravaged a community and killed thirty-five persons.

In India the condition known as "must," which is synonymous with madness, is heralded by an exudation on the forehead of the bull elephant and swelling of the temples. Such an animal in captivity is shackled, and caution is observed in approaching it. Occasionally elephants with chronic bad tempers are found, but they should not be classed with those who are periodically dangerous, like Tip, or the wild outcasts which are also known as "solitaries." A typical "rogue" ran amuck near Jubbalpore in 1875, and is spoken of as a man eater, because in killing some of its victims it took them in its mouth and tore them to pieces.

Many of the "rogue" elephant stories from Asia are based on the doings of either ostracised beasts or those who escaped from captivity, who in haunting agricultural neighborhoods to feed on crops devastated plantations and killed people who came in their way. One which wandered in the Doon district for fifteen years, and destroyed rice fields and killed many persons, was the property of the Government, and never rid itself of a chain which it carried away when it escaped. Its presence near the village was known by the clank of the broken fetters. All such marauding brutes are simply predatory and vicious, sleeping in the jungle during the day and traveling at night. They are not "rogues" proper, or elephants suffering from periodical fury.

Cruelty sometimes makes "rogues" of elephants. In 1886, while an elephant was being ridden by its keeper in the district of Sultanpore, in Oude, the animal resented prodding with a spear by pulling the man from his back and throwing him some distance away. Fortunately the man fell in a hollow and remained there undiscovered by the elephant, who went to a neighboring village. There he chased an old man into a house, then broke down the walls, pulled the man out, and dashed him to pieces.

The same night the elephant knocked down several houses in quest of human beings in the villages of Sardapur, Baragon and Jaisingpur. He killed six men in Bersoma, three in Sora, four in Ganges, and four in Mardan. He likewise killed a bullock and a pony, and also completely destroyed a new carriage. The animal used to stand at the door of a house, force his entry by demolishing the walls on either side, and would then kill as many of the inmates as he could, pursuing those who tried to run away. He mangled his corpses terribly.

After securing a victim he sometimes returned to the spot to see if life were extinct, and would commence mutilating the body afresh. He carried several bodies long distances and threw them into ravines, etc. The elephant found his way into the dehra rajah's palace, where he tried to enter the house of a gardener, but some men, mounted on three elephants, assisted by a spearsman, drove him off. He then returned to Bebipur, where he tried to break down his master's house, in which several persons had taken refuge. The police got into the house from a back window and were obliged to send for help to the dehra rajah, who sent three elephants and some spearsmen. The animal received two gunshots on the head at Bebipur, which, however, only temporarily drove him off. He was ultimately captured at imminent risk by the rajah's three elephants and men.

Many panics have been caused in America by enraged elephants. Barnum's circus had been exhibiting at Troy, N. Y., and preparations were making to leave. The elephants' attendants had started to conduct Em-

in the foundry pits full of red-hot coal and molten iron. The beast was frightfully burned, and vented its rage in fierce cries, but it left the foundry, and, rushing through the streets, knocked down many persons and seized others with its trunk and threw them to the ground. One man's thigh was broken, another was thrown twenty feet in the air and dangerously injured, and a woman was flung to the street from a stoop. Emperor's tantrums resulted in the destruction of property worth $4000.

There have been many keepers killed among circus elephants. Chief, owned by Robinson, killed its keeper at Charlotte, N. C., by hurling him against the wall of a special car, in the sight of many persons. Romeo, one of Forepaugh's herd, when it died in Chicago, in 1872, had killed three keepers and destroyed $50,000 worth of property. Barnum's Albert killed its keeper at Keene, N. H. Sentence of death was passed by a drum-head court-martial, and the beast was marched, shackled, to the woods. Its trainer marked on its hide the position of the heart, and at a signal the company of riflemen fired, and the animal paid the penalty of its viciousness.

Advance in Science.

The phenomena of light and color have proved a very attractive study to physicists, whose investigations have in recent years revealed much that was formerly obscure, says the Newcastle (England) Chronicle. After many years of persistent application and investigation, Mr. Lovibond has succeeded in establishing several new points with regard to light and color, among other results being the production of certain standards of color, which may not only be employed in scientific research, but in arts and manufactures where there exists a necessity for a nice discrimination of tones. With the aid of the tintometer, an instrument Mr. Lovibond has invented, the smallest increment of light or color is distinguished, while it is also possible to measure the color of solid and liquid substances. This is achieved by the adoption of graded colored glass for standards, and with an apparatus cutting off side lights and giving a direct view without the aid of lenses, prisms or reflectors.

Mr. Lovibond has limited his investigation to that part of the spectrum which is appreciable by the eye as light and color; but his research seems to lead him to differ from the Young-Helmholtz theory of primary colors, as he would substitute orange for red. For this view many reasons are advanced; but they do not appear to be very conclusive, and most people will prefer to speak of the three primary colors as red, green and violet, notwithstanding Mr. Lovibond's measurements.

Forestry in France.

There is no country in the world that pays so much attention to the science of forestry as France, and a tribute to its pre-eminence in this particular has long been paid to it by the Anglo-Indian Government, which has for many years maintained a branch of its crown college of forestry at Nancy. The French Ministry has for a long time paid particular attention to the prevention of destructive forest fires which annually destroy hundreds of thousands of trees, has now decided to inaugurate a series of isolation zones. These spaces are to be traced out so as to go through the moisest ground, and at every pond there will be a tower reservoir with fire engines and long hose. The once bare heath, or "landes," of Gascony, covering an area of 1,500,000 acres, is now covered with a dense forest of pine and cork trees planted by the State. Another measuse in this direction announced by the Government is the proclamation that a premium of ten centimes will be paid to each person who brings a kilogram of cockchafers, which do so much damage to the trees. Notices to this effect have been printed and posted in every commune and village throughout the country. The humor of the announcement lies in the fact that the average number of cockchafers to a kilogram is 1162, which enables one to appreciate to the fullest extent the munificence of the Government and the value of cockchafer hunting, at the rate of one cent for every 600 insects, as a means of livelihood.—Picayune.

Two "Lightning Calculators."

The late George Bidder, at the age of eight years, could answer almost instantaneously how many cents there would be in any sum under $4,000,000,000. Zerah Coburn was another lightning calculator of the same generation. While yet a small school boy he was asked to name the square of 999,999, which he instantly stated to be 999,998,000,001. To further illustrate his powers he multiplied the above sum by 45 and the product by the same number. He once calculated the cube root of 413,993,348,677 in exactly five seconds.—St. Louis Re-

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The Consolidated.

What It Takes to make a Troupe a living and to Fool the Willing People.

Ely's three-ring, doubly-combined circus and menagerie exhibited in Marlinton and other towns of the county last week. How they reconcile their performance to their posters is more than the casual observer can comprehend, though the people of this town were benefitted by the sight of the red fox, which being purchased at Edray, had hitherto been lacking from the mengerie, which was about as extensive as Sam Weller's "Waggin-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off."

The show comes into town in the fore-noon, and makes a great spread of canvas, and puts up its tent. This stares the women and children in the face for about eight mortal hours, and they are going to see what is inside of that tent or succumb, and the men of the town must escort the women and children, of course. It would never do to expose them unprotected in the mighty throng that attends nightly on "Ely's Consolidated."

The writer being young and without ties, forgets this, and thinks he will just sneak about and not be discovered, but he is mistaken, for he runs bang up against an acquaintance, a most prominent townsman, who is talking to Madame La Belle, the snake-charmer, so he begs an introduction and talks to the gifted lady himself.

Meanwhile the orchestra has begun to play, and to those on the outside it seems that a band of skilled musicians is performing; they pay their quarters most frantically, and rush in and the orchestra proves to be the hostler who is turning a crank, and seems to be in the same sort of distress as the boy that is turning a grind-stone; and also a most inquisitive looking little girl who is twisting about looking at every child under the canvas, and beating the bass drum.

The animals are the first attraction, of course. There is a good crush around the monkey's cage, four or five deep. Two monkeys, the fox, and a cat occupy a double cage. Somebody bothers the little monkey, he appeals to his mother; the mother has ever had a deep distrust of that fox, and reaches through the partition and pinches him from behind, and then the fox goes for the cat. This is the best performance offered.

Several members of the local bar were grouped around a cage containing a vampire bat, with whom Dickens is fond of comparing lawyers. The wildcat came in for hts share of respectful attention, but little thrills of horror could be heard running through the audience, when Madame La Belle took the big pursly-gutted "pie-thon," and wound him about her neck. It is very nearly insensible from cold, and looked like a "painted snake upon"— well, we will let the rest of the quotation pass.

The next is the sleight of hand performance by Herr Monsiur De Bosh, who talked French with a strong German accent, but managed to make himself understood to the crowd. He did all the old regulation tricks, much to the edification of the youngsters. The older part of the audience gaped at the mouth a good deal. He borrowed a hat from a gentleman in the audience, and did many truly wonderful things with it, and was about to return the hat, when he asked to be allowed to take what might be found in it out. He then took out a lot of baby clothes—enough to fill a trunk—to the great amusement of the crowd.

By the time the magic lantern began to perform, it gradually dawned on the thinking portion of the patrons that they were disappointed—that this circus did not have the true ring about it.

Among the pictures thrown upon the canvas, in the center of a disk of light, was an engraved cut of Thomas Jefferson. One young one said "the Man in the Moon," but another put everybody to thinking by exclaiming, "Mr. Bill Gibson," and the resemblance was not so bad.

On being interviewed, the proprietor of the show said, "Here I have made about thirteen dollars to-night, and my daily expenses are eleven. That allows nothing for the wear and tear of my property. A showman never pulls over these mountains but once! The people out here are not educated to appreciate a show, and I dare-say, the foreign element is all that I have to depend upon for a crowd. The old man out here says 'Well, I saw John Robinson's show eighteen years ago, and I saw it all,' and gets his children to believe him, and they don't come. I can hardly keep my animals alive. Nothing but fresh beef seems to be good for them, and you can't get that out here. I lost two fine cockatoos because I could not get sunflower seed for them. This is the first place I have struck where sunflower seed could be had, from Point Pleasant to this place. We pulled from Pickens, through the pines, to Mingo, and I don't want any more of these mountains in mine."

From his conversation, you would judge that he was as little pleased with the crowd as they were with his show.

To add to his troubles, the Sheriff was waiting to interview him about a certain license to the amount of thirty dollars, that was forthcoming to the State, which materially increased his discontent.

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PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

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Old Dominion Best	3.50
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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 13. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

...s of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
...ecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
...ff, J. C. Arbogast.
...ty Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
...Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
...Cir. Court, J. H. Patterson.
...ser, C. O. Arbogast.
C. E. Beard.
...'rs Co. Ct. J. M. Kee.
Amos Barlow.
...Surveyor, Geo. Baxter
...ner Geo. P. Moore.

...stices: A C L Gatewood, Split ...—Chas Cook, Edray—W H Grose ...sville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore ...R Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffy, ...lia.

THE COURTS.

...cuit Court convenes on the first ...day in April, 3rd Tuesday in June ...3rd Tuesday in October.
...unty Court convenes on the 1st ...day in January, March, October ...second Tuesday in July July is ...term.

C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, Wes Va.
...ill practice in the Courts of Poca... and adjoining Counties, and in ...Court of Appeals of the State of ...t Virginia.

M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
...ill practice in the courts of Poca... and adjoining counties and in ...Supreme court of Appeals.

S. RUCKER,
...-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
...ill practice in the courts of Poca... county and in the Supreme Court ...ppeals.

W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
...ill practice in the courts of Green... and Pocahontas counties.
...rompt attention given to claims for ...ction in Pocahontas county.

A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Marlinton, W. Va.
...ccept and careful attention given ...l legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney-at-law.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
...l be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL.
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
...t visit Pocahontas County, at least, ...s a year
...e exact date of his visits will ap... in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
...ill visit Pocahontas County ev... Spring and Fall. The exact ...of each visit will appear in ...TIMES.

M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
...e next door to H. A. Yeager's Ho... Residence opposite Ho el.
...alls promptly answered.

M. BARNETT, M. D.
...has located at
...YRICK, W. VA.
...alls promptly answered.

C. B. SWECKER,
...eral Auctioneer
and Real Estate Agent
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...ddress—Dunmore, W. Va., or Al... W. Va.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Wherever the English language has readers of the higher forms of literature, sorrow will be felt at the thought that Dr. Holmes has died. This event occurred on Sabbath October 7th, in the 86th year of his age, in the city of Boston.

So attractive were his writings, that he was admired by the people of England and America, alike. Whatever was bright, hopeful, and improving in literature he aimed to promote. So his life was rich in the things that make life worth living. He made the world feel better by putting his readers in a good humour; by making them see the bright side, smoothing frowns and transforming them into pleasant smiles. His life is a rich legacy to young Americans, for it was as near the ideal life as truly patriotic lives ever get to be. Pure, lofty, unselfish, his character is an inspiration to the younger educated generation. He brought the world a much needed message, and charmed humanity by the way he made it known by precept and example.

Famous Summer Resorts.

The Red Sweet Springs in Monroe Co., W. Va., and the Sweet Chalybeate Springs in Alleghany Co., Va., are among the leading summer resorts in the States, although a little inconvenient to get to on account of being so far from the rail-road. The Sweet Chalybeate is ten miles, and the Red Sweet is eleven miles, from Alleghany Station, the nearest point on the rail-road, but they are connected by both telagraph, and telephone lines, with the station. They are situated in a beautiful valley enclosed by lofty mountains on two sides, and have a fine climate and healthful water. The Red Sweet has fine brick buildings that will furnish accommodations, for about eight hundred guests, and had about five hundred this season. Mr. W. B. Bishop had charge this season and filled his place with great credit to himself, and assistants. They had a fine band from the city, that furnished excelent music every day. The water has a sweetish taste, not unpleasant to the taste, and there is an excelent bath room where those who want to bathe in this healthful water may have the privilege of doing so. The Sweet Chalybeate has large and commodious frame buildings, and can accommodate about five hundred guests, and had about three hundred this season. Messrs Brooks and Richerd, have charge, and aim to keep every thing in abundance for the accommodations of their guests. They keep a fine band there during the season, and furnish plenty of excellent music every day. The water is a sweet Chalybeate, and is very pleasant to drink, it flows in a very bold stream. The bath rooms are close to the spring and are furnished with an abundant supply of good fresh water for the bathers. The Beaver Dam Falls, about two miles below the springs, are about thirty feet high, and two or three caves in the vicinity of the falls make a great pleasure resort for the visitors. And during the season the natives have numerous picnics, in the neighborhood and as a general thing all parties have a good time while the season lasts. SOJOURNER.

WAR reports and diplomatic intrigues do not make up all the foreign news, these times. For instance, it was decided a few days since by the Russian Court that when a man and his wife are

Why Whiskers Never Married

A friend of ours tells the story. When whiskers was resticating at the Warm Springs, a few weeks ago, a gentleman of his acquaintance interduced him to a lady friend from Massichusetts, as an old saylor and travelor. The lady was quite taken up with with the old jack tar and his tales of the ocean. Whin the lady said, "Oh, Mr. Morgan, why you must have had a great many wives?"

"No mum, never had a wife in my time."

"On my sake, how strange when I have alwaya heard it said that saylors have a wife in every port they sail to!"

"Theres nothin in in it now-a-days, mum. There miter been in the times when Noah got recked on the top of Mount Ararat, or when Jonah shiped on that unlucky whalen cruise of hisn, that we read about, instid of sailin on that missionary ship the company wanted him to, or if all the ports were as well provided with wimin as the State of Massichusetts, 7 to the man. and not brake the 10 tenth commandment."

"Oh do tell what command that is Mr. Morgan."

"Well its somethin like, 'thou shalt not love a nother mans wife to much.' "

"Mr. Morgan, I suppose you have had sweet harts by the score.

"Well no mum, never had but one gal in my time."

"Were you engaged to marry her?"

"Yes, kinder that way."

"How did it occur you did not merry her?"

"You see it was thts way; one nite wen we was sparkin we got ter talkin about which on us would git up mornins to make the fire. She, Mary, that was her name, sed it was my place bekos I was the man of the house, but I sed it was hern cos she was missis, well we fooled and holler and nuther on us would giv in, then says I 'let us both be in one watch?' "

,'What did you mean by one watch? Mr. Mrgan"

Both on us turn out together. But Mary wouldnt have it that way, so then we split."

"You mean you broke of the engagement?"

"Yes mum thats abot wot you land lubbers calls it but we saylor men call it splittin up."

"Do you think, Mr. Morgan, she had many hart akes from that seperation?"

"Hart akes! mum, nary ake, her hart was as hard as a shipmate's of mine, John Bloctie, who had 5 wives. In 61 we were bombardin fort Sumpter when a solid shot hit him in the brest rite were the hart outer bin, and went all to smithereens; we gathered the pieces up there was more than would fill a bushel measure, and none biger than a hins egg."

"Oh my sakes alive wasnt that dreadful to think of how that poor man was mangled to pieces!"

"Not the man, mum, but the cannon ball."

THE State of Tennessee is doing something that may solve the question of convict labor. Nine thousand acres of Brushy Mountain coal lands have been secured, and the convicts will be employed digging coal for the State instead of being leased to coal-mining corporations. In this way it is hoped that riots, caused by free labor coming in contact with convicts, will be avoided, and convict labor be made a source of revenue to the State, and to that extent, a relief to the tax-payers. It would be a grand advance, were the ways and means available, to make the criminal element of society self-sustaining. Mines, factories, and farms may yet be opened by every state, with a view to this, much to the relief of the toiling, law-abiding

He Worried About It.

"The sun's heat will give out in ten million years more,"
And he worried about it;
"It will surely give out then, if it doesn't before,"
And he worried about it;
It would surely give out, so the scientists said,
In all scientifical books that he read,
And the whole mighty universe then would be dead,
And he worried about it;
"And some day the earth will fall into the sun,"
And he worried about it;
"Just as sure and as straight as if shot from a gun,"
And he worried about it;
"When strong gravitation unbuckles her straps
Just picture," he said, "what a fearful collapse!
It will come in a few million ages, perhaps,"
And he worried about it.
"The earth will become much to small for the race,"
And he worried about it;
"When we'll pay thirty dollars an inch for pure space,"
And he worried about it;
"The earth will be crowded so much without doubt,
That there'll be no room for one's tongue to stick out,
And no room for one's thoughts to wander about,"
And he worried about it.
"The Gulf Stream will curve, and New England grow torrider,"
And he worried about it;
"Than was ever the climate of southernmost Florida,"
And he worried about it;
"The ice crop will be knocked into small smithereens,
And crocodiles block up our mowing machines,
And we'll lose our fine crops of potatoes and beans,"
And he worried about it.
"And in less than ten thousand years, there's no doubt,"
And he worried about it;
"Our supply of lumber and coal will give out,"
And he worried about it;
"Just then the Ice Age will return cold and raw,
Frozen men will stand stiff with arms outstretched in awe,
As if vainly beseeching a general thaw,"
And he worried about it.
His wife took in washings (a dollar a day,)
He didn't worry about it;
His daughter sewed shirts, the rude grocer to pay;
He didn't worry about it;
While his wife beat her tireless rub-a dub-dub
On the washboard drum in her old wooden tub.
He sat by the stove and he just let her rub,
He didn't worry about it.
—[S. W. Foss, in *Yankee Blade.*

SQUELCHING A NEW BELLE

A Summer Girl's Mode of Putting a New Arrival in Her Place.

That new girl didn't need much time to finish up. I settled her in her place with perfect ease, writes the "Summer girl" to the Philadelphia *Times*. I must tell you about it. Mrs. Todd, who thinks that because she is old she must be wise, announced a few days ago with her air of colossal superiority, that her young cousin was to arrive very shortly, and was to be under her charge.

"Such a charming girl she is, so accomplished, draws and writes, plays the harp, and has had her voice trained by Marchesi in Paris, you know. In fact, she is remarkable. Her beauty is really classic, you know."

After Mrs. Todd had gone on in this manner for several days, we decided that it would be worth

hated to confuse her. When Mrs. Todd saw me at the station with several men, she sailed up and told me I was very kind to go to meet her "dear little cousin."

"Oh" I said, "I cannot claim that distinction, but our maid has a friend coming up to spend the day with her, and, as I was down this way, I thought I'd tell her how to reach the hotel."

Mrs. Todd departed. In came the train. I turned to see the prodigy, when who should I find shaking hands with me but Gordon Knowles! The cunning lamb had come down for the season! His horses are here, too, but that is a mere detail. I forgot all about Miss H. Hopton de Wycke, I got Gordon Knowls to take us out for a drive. I sat in front with him. The entrancing genius set back with the N. A. I sized her up and prepared for some fun.

As we drove down the beach she exclaimed. "I never see one of those big yachts without thinking of my uucle's, only his is larger."

"Who did you say was your uncle?"

"Atkinson de Wycke. You see the Hoptons are all English, and my grandmother was a Hopton; she married a de Wycke. The Hoptons"—she was happy now—"The Hoptons are the first whom William the conqueror granted land to in England. They were earls in Normandy."

"Now really," I said, "did they go to England with William the conqueror? They must have gone over in the same steamer with one of my ancestors. Did they ever mention him?"

She ignored my question and branched from Hopton to de wycke, About forty-five minuets later I interrupted again.

"Did you say your mother was a Hopton?"

"No."

"What did you say it was?"

"I didn't say it."

"On! well, what was it?"

She snapped out, "She was a Miss McGaffney," and I knew her family history was finished. My! but that brought her down. I am pretty tired to-day, there was a grand hop last evening. I reveled totally. There is nothing like dancing in the whole world—except jumping the rope. I have often thought about it, but I never was able to dscide which was most perfect.

I am still enjoying Miss De Wyche, "Lampwick," I called her, but Jack said I was "wicked," so when I recovered consciousness I swore off calling her anything but "Hoppy." I offered her some chewing gum this morning. When she declined I said—"Now don't be stuck up; I know you love it," and I took some myself, just to phase her. I did. Then I told her the reason her ancestors didn't remember mine was that mine was one of the crew, and that he was a socialist, so he didn't care to meet any of the nobility. I hope she finds me to tough to know! It's such a joke: It seems she can act, so she did Cleopatra for us. I wept tears of anguish at the sight. She sat up in a chair on the little stage in the ball room, and, after raving incoherently a few minutes, fell off on the floor. Jack rushed forward to pick her up. He thought she had lost her balance. She was furious, poor girl, and had to die all over again. Poor us!

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. C. L. Smith will address the people of Pocahontas at the following times and places, at 2 o'clock p. m:

Split Rock, Monday, October		22nd.
Edray, Tuesday,	"	23rd.
Marlinton, " (night)	"	23rd.
Academy, Wednesday,	"	24th.

Hon. Smith is a fine stumper, and shows by comparison of the records

…, all the others being simply …lications of these. There are …y seven notes of music, but we get …reat variety of harmony out of …

…ny trade with Japan is falling off. …1891 38.25 per cent. of the goods …orted by that country came to the …ted States; but in 1893 only 31.49 …cent. In 1891 10.87 per cent. of …the goods bought by Japan came …m this country; but in 1893 only …1 per cent.

A triumph of art over nature was …strated recently when a well-known …glish artist made a painting of some …beech trees in a Kent pasture, …ich he sold for $1400. The owner …the pasture sold his land and the …es together for $500, and called it a …od sale at that.

United States Consul Penfield, at …ire, says that Egypt is aggressively …sparing in a small way with us, not …ly in Europe, but at home, in sup…ying raw cotton, and the consump…n of Egyptain cotton by New Eng…nd spindlers has grown from noth…g, ten years ago, to more than 60,…0 bales, and valued at $3,000,000.

Within a few months Pekin will be …ited by wire with St. Petersburg, …d, in consequence, with the tele…aph system of the entire civilized …rld. According to the latest issue …the Turkestan Gazette, the telegraph …e from Pekin has been brought as …r west as the city of Kashgar. The …ropean end of the line is at Osh, …d a small stretch of about 140 miles …w alone breaks the direct telegraphic …mmunication from the Atlantic to …e Pacific.

The Secretary of the Interior has …en up the experiments which the …overnment has been making for some …ars past to induce rain over arid …cts. The railroad companies operating in New Mexico and Arizona will, …wever, continue experiments along …s line. Getting blood out of a …rnip would not be a difficult opera…n if the plebian vegetable contained …od, and so artificial methods might …cipitate moisture in the form of …n if there were any in the atmos…ere, but there are places where the …e is as moistureless as a live fish in a …e basket, and neither powder nor …namite can shake out of it what it …es not hold.

The exhibition epidemic is raging …e world over. Not only have all the …itals of Europe some kind of an in…ternational show running this year, …t very many of the smaller cities …ve an exhibition on their hands. …e United Exhibitions at Milan were …ened on May 6. They comprise ten …hibitions, of fine arts, oils, wines, …d other specialities. An Interna…nal Sanitary and Health Exhibition …s be held in Boulogne from July to …ptember next. An International …hibition opens in Bucharest on …gust 26 and closes November 12. …d now Tasmania comes forward with …n invitation to the world to partici…te in an International Exhibition at …bart on November 15 next.

The balance sheet of the Suez Canal …r issued cannot fail in the opinion …the New York Tribune to be most …tisfactory to the English nation, …ich, thanks to the foresight of Lord …eaconsfield, secured a controlling …re in the management of the prop…y. The aggregate of nearly 8,000,…0 tons of shipping that have passed …rough the canal during the fiscal …ar that has just closed exceeds even …e most sanguine estimates of Ferdi…nd de Lesseps, and in view of the …ct that the vast majority of the ves…ls passing through the canal were of …glish register, there being nearly …0 British ships as compared with

Clinch higher to these homes of ours,
The world grows greater as it goes,
And more of love remains;
The sunlight strikes the lowest rose
And crimsons all its veins.
The hills climb higher from the sod
And sweeter sing the birds to God.
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

ONE Sunday morning two young men sat in the smoking-room of a cozy apartment. Outside the snow was falling silently in great blue-white flakes.

On the divan, his tail and legs ornamented with tufts of curly black hair, his body shaved in the improved fashion, a poodle slumbered peacefully, and Floyd Tailer, the owner of the premises, attired in a smoking jacket of a horsey plaid, was lolling in an easy chair, his slippered feet stretched toward the fire. His companion, Arthur Van Stade, had been his greatest friend at college, and this was their first meeting in three years. Van Stade had been in India killing big game, and had merely escaped having the tables turned, as a large scar across one cheek testified. Tailer had stayed at home, but to him had come the greater change. As he expressed it, he was "a settled down old married man with a family"—which meant that he had the sweetest little wife in the world and a tiny mite of pink-and-white humanity, known in the house as Baby.

"That's rather a fine dog you have there, Arthur," said Van Stade, turning to the poodle and lazily looking over the sleepy animal.

"Well I should think so," replied Tailer; "I don't suppose you will believe me when I tell you that when he came into my possession he was worth no less than $1000. The spring after you went away," he went on, "having finished my college course, I went over to the other side for the London season. I went to London and in London I stayed long after the time I had allotted to that city had expired. It was there I met Edith. In six weeks we were engaged. The remainder of the summer I passed in Scotland with the family of my fiancee. They had planned to go to Nice when the cold weather came on, and of course I determined to go with them. We went as far as Paris together, but at the last moment I was detained in that city for a few days and was obliged to allow the rest of the party to proceed without me, promising to join them in a week at most.

"I had run short of funds, and the remittance expected from my father had not arrived. This I did not consider necessary to explain to Edith and her family. I said vaguely that business kept me in Paris. Four days after their departure the letter from my father arrived. He had heard of my engagement and, to my satisfaction, approved of it. Besides the amount expected, he sent an additional $1000, with which he instructed me to buy a suitable present for Edith. As the modest diamond I had bought for our engagement had been my only gift, I was pleased and gratified with my father's generous present.

"The following morning I started out in search of something for my dear girl, whom I should be with the very next day. I visited all the leading jewelry stores on the Avenue de l'Opera, and was so confused by the glittering array of gems spread out to lure the American dollar from wealthy travelers that I could decide on nothing. My $1000, which had seemed so much, now, appeared ridiculously small, and I had almost despaired of finding anything worthy of my beloved when my eyes fell upon an extremely beautiful necklace, consisting of two rows of pearls caught together at intervals by small diamond clasps. It lay in a velvet case of azure blue and the moment I saw it I decided that it was just what I wanted.

"I asked the price.

"'Five thousand francs, Monsieur,' replied the salesman.

"Exactly the sum I had to spend! I bought it without a moment's hesitation. The little blue box was about to be wrapped up when the salesman discovered some imperfection in the clasp. He was profuse in his apologies and said that it would be repaired and ready for me the following morning. I was too full of the thought of Edith's happiness on receiving my gift even to glance at the woman's face, and long before I had reached the sidewalk she was forgotten.

"At 6 o'clock I returned, and true to his promise, the man had the necklace ready for me. Placing it in the inside pocket of my coat, I left the store and had just time to complete a few remaining arrangements before going to the station. I bought a first-class ticket and tipped the guard, after giving him to understand in my very best French that I did not want him to put other passengers in my compartment. I tucked my traveling rug around my knees, opened a French novel, when the door was opened and a woman hurriedly entered the compartment and took the seat next the window on the other side of the car. I glanced at my unwelcome companion; she was dressed in mourning of the richest material and in perfect taste. As I was noticing these details something by her side that I had at first taken for a fur cape moved. It proved to be a black French poodle, and as he sat up and turned his head toward me I saw that around his neck he wore a broad silver collar from which depended a peculiar heart-shaped padlock.

"Turning to my novel, I soon forget the intruders, nor did I again think of them until perhaps half an hour later, when I was startled by feeling something cold and wet pressed against my hand. It was the poodle's nose. He had crawled across the seat and was evidently desirous of making my acquaintance.

"'Chico, come here,' exclaimed a singularly familiar voice.

"The dog paid no attention to his mistress, but wagged his tail contentedly as I stroked his curly head.

"'You must excuse my dog, sir,' said my companion. 'He is a great pet and expects every one to notice him. I am afraid he will annoy you.'

"I protested that he would not, and added that I was fond of dogs, poodles in particular. Perhaps my answer was due, in part, to the fact that the woman was young and very beautiful. I had only that minute become aware of this, the light having been too dim in the station to let me see her face. Her voice, too, affected me singularly; it was low and sweet and I was sure that somewhere I had heard it before. I sat for some time vainly trying to recall the circumstances of our meeting, but the more I pondered on it the more hopeless seemed the task.

"A little later, on looking up, I found that my companion was without books or papers, so taking an illustrated magazine from my satchel I offered it to her. She thanked me and smiled sweetly. After a time I grew tired of my novel and resolved to attempt a little conversation with my neighbor. I asked her if she was going to Nice. She replied that she was, and went on to say that her sister, whom she had expected would go with her, had disappointed her at the last moment. She, however, could not wait until the following day, as her father, who was at Nice for his health, had wired her to return at once.

"She spoke of her dislike for traveling alone, particularly at night, and explained that as the compartment reserved for ladies was full she had been obliged to enter mine. She was sorry to intrude, but the train was about to start and the guard had told her all the other seats were taken. I hastened to assure her that I was glad of the lucky chance that had given me so charming a companion. She smiled and asked me if I was to be long at Nice. She chatted on about the place, mentioning the names of many well-known people who, she said, were her friends and whom I should no doubt meet.

"As the evening wore on she opened a basket containing a dainty lunch. 'Would I share it with her? The cook evidently had a ridiculous idea of her appetite. Why, there was enough for six!' This seemed to be the case; so, as we were by this time very well acquainted, I accepted her invitation, and we were soon doing justice to a really excellent lunch.

"'What a charming creature she is,' I thought. 'How Edith will like her.' Growing confidential, I spoke of my visit to Nice and of the dear girl who was awaiting me there. She seemed interested, and listened patiently to the recital of my fair one's many charms.

"'You will meet her and can see for yourself if all I say of her is not true,' I exclaimed. 'She will be very grateful to you for having made the stupid journey so pleasant for me.'

"'We will drink her health!' cried my companion, gayly, drawing a small

"'You must not judge of my good wishes by the amount I take. I wish you all the happiness that life can give, but I cannot drink as you men do; to me it is simply a medicine.'

"Soon after this I began to grow sleepy, and as my companion did not seem inclined to talk I made myself as comfortable as circumstances would permit. I turned my head toward the window, through which the surrounding country could be seen dimly in the moonlight as we rushed along, put a roll of rugs under my head and resigned myself to a night of discomfort. The next thing it was broad daylight. I awoke with a dull pain in my head and a sense of weariness that my sleep had rather increased than diminished.

"My companion was sitting by the window reading the book I had given her the night before. On perceiving that I was awake she put down her book and remarked that I was evidently a sound sleeper and that she envied me. She has passed a wretched night and was glad that we should soon be in Nice. I thought of Edith, whom I should now see so soon, and then of the surprise I had in store for her.

"I hoped that the necklace would please her, and then, for the first time, it occurred to me that perhaps it would have been better if I had consulted some woman of taste before buying it. A brilliant idea struck me—my companion was just the one to decide. I would ask her opinion. It was not too late to change the necklace for something else if she thought it not suitable. I was sure she would tell me candidly just what she thought.

"Unbuttoning my coat I drew the package from my pocket and laid it on my lap. Removing the wrappings I opened the little blue case. For a moment I could not believe my eyes—it was empty!

"I turned quickly to my companion. She was leaning forward motionless, breathless, her face pale and in her eyes a look that I shall never forget. One hand was pressed convulsively over her heart. She had removed her gloves worn the night before, and on one finger blazed a diamond—the one I had seen the previous day at the jeweler's. In an instant I saw it all. I sprang forward and grasped her wrist—roughly, I am afraid.

"'Give me back the necklace, you thief,' I cried. 'I know you. You stood by my side yesterday in the jeweler's shop on the Avenue de l'Opera. I remember that ring and your voice. You heard me say that I was going to Nice by this train. The liquor you gave me was drugged, and you thought to escape before your theft was discovered. It was a very clever scheme, but it has failed. Give me the necklace or I shall turn you over to the police.'

"I stretched out my hand, thinking that, seeing the folly of further concealment and the uselessness of denial, she would return the stolen property. I was wrong. She drew herself up haughtily and looked me full in the face. When she spoke it was in a voice that showed no trace of the sweetness which had at first attracted me.

"'You have brought a serious charge against me,' she said, 'and one of which I am innocent. I am alone, and a woman'—this with a momentary tremor in her voice that somehow made me ashamed of the way I had spoken to her. 'If, as you say, you have lost a necklace, your only reason for accusing me of having stolen it is that we have been the only occupants of this compartment. The instant you opened the box and found it empty I saw the awful position that I was placed in. Fortunately, however, I can prove my innocence. Perhaps you may hesitate before again attempting to blackmail an unprotected woman. As soon as we arrive at Nice I shall insist on going at once to the police station, where a thorough search of my baggage and person shall be made. I shall then ask you to prove that you ever had a necklace.' This remark was accompanied by a smile that was not pleasant to see. 'Until we reach Nice you will not address me again.'

"She leaned back in her seat and turned her face toward the window. I felt rather than saw that she was crying.

"I began to feel uncomfortable. What if, after all, I had been too ready to jump at conclusions and had been mistaken. Was it not possible that the box might have been empty when I received it from the jewelers? I had not seen the necklace after it was left to be repaired, as the box was wrapped up when I called for it. My companion had insisted on an investigation that might prove her innocence. Perhaps you were just entering the station and in a moment more the guard would open the carriage door.

"Reaching across the seat with a quick motion, I drew the sleeping animal to my side. The woman sprang forward to prevent me, but she was too late. I had already torn the collar from the dog's neck and was holding it to the light that entered dimly through the window from the station.

"I breathed a sigh of relief; the inside of the collar contained a hollow groove, and in this groove, securely fastened, lay the missing necklace. I turned triumphantly to my companion. The door was open; she was gone.

"That morning as I entered Edith's parlor the little poodle trotted contentedly by my side, and instead of the collar he wore the necklace. As for the woman, I never saw her again."
—Kate Field's Washington.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The mounting of telescopes requires the utmost mathematical accuracy.

The volcanoes Vesuvius and Etna are never both active at the same time.

The salamander seeks the hottest fire to breed in, but it soon quenches it by the extreme coldness of its body.

Professor Moulton, a French scientist, says that man is the only creature endowed with the power to scatch his own back.

The winds from an area of high pressure blow out from the centre, with a motion the same as the movement of the hands of a watch.

Science has promulgated the theory that many a gas jet has been fanned out by the moth miller, and that oftentimes fatalities have resulted.

To determine how much coal a bin will hold, calculate 37½ cubic feet to every ton of 2000 pounds. This rule applies substantially to either soft or hard coal.

A telegram received from the Dowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, announces the discovery of two star like lights within the south polar snow cap of Mars.

The white rhinoceros has become nearly if not quite extinct. There are two stuffed specimens in England and one in the Cape Town Museum. It is the largest species of the genus.

In a recent lawsuit in England regarding the noise and vibration of the machinery of a factory a phonograph was used to record the objectionable noises and reproduce them in court.

According to a writer in the London Electrical Engineer, thirty tons of coal were saved per week in a large iron works at Middlesbrough, by replacing the individual steam engines by electric motors.

Specimens of the American lungfish have been sent to London from the upper Rio Paraguay. This and the Prolopterus of African rivers have been thought by Dr. Ayers to be congeneric, and even varieties of our species, but their generic distinction has been lately reaffirmed by German and English authorities.

Tricreosl, or trikesol, is said by Dr. J. M. Charteris, of Glasgow, to be three times as strong as carbolic acid as a germicide and only a third as poisonous, and he thinks it is not only safer than carbolic acid used externally, but suggests the possibility of giving it internally combined with an alkaline base in specific infectious diseases.

Dr. J. A. Gilbert, of the Yale psychological laboratory, has just completed some tests regarding the mental and physical developments of the pupils of the New Haven public school, showing that boys are more sensitive to weight discrimination, that girls can tell the difference in color shades better than boys, and that boys think quicker than the other sex.

Lynch Law Among Humming Birds.

I remember of reading in my childhood of crow courts, writes Rev. L. Tenny. I have never since witnessed or heard of one; but a number of years since I was witness of something that looked much like an execution among humming birds. It occurred near the coast in Brazoria County, Texas. I was walking along a path, and hearing a humming noise over head, looked up, and not more than twelve or fifteen feet from the ground was a swarm of humming birds. In a space not as large as a barrel, I think there could not have been less than fifty of them; and no swarm of bees ever buzzed more actively. I

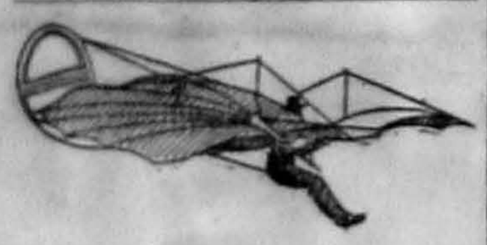
AERIAL FLIGHT.

A German Inventor Soared for Nearly Three Hundred Yards With the Apparatus He Has Constructed.

THE experience of the century and more which has lapsed since the invention of Montgolfier has taught us, says a Berlin letter to the New York Herald, that the balloon is of practical service only when confined. The whims of the winds are too capricious to afford a trustworthy basis of procedure, and notwithstanding the expedients which the progress of science has made it possible to apply, all attempts to control a free balloon, or to guide it in any given direction, have thus far been unavailing, and we seem to be no nearer a satisfactory solution of the problem than were our predecessors of a hundred years ago. The attention of investigators has been diverted, therefore, to flying machines, like Professor Wilner's, and air ships, like Mr. Maxim's.

Herr Otto Lilienthal, of Berlin, who has some celebrity as "The Flying Man," has conducted a long series of experiments, which have at length been rewarded with an encouraging measure of success. Herr Lilienthal was born forty-six years ago in Anklam, near the Baltic coast of Pomerania, about sixty miles to the northwest of Stettin. A residence so near the sea afforded him in early life many opportunities of prosecuting his favorite studies and observations. In later years he migrated with his younger brother, Gustav, his enthusiastic coadjutor in all his researches, to Berlin, where he established and is now conducting a large manufactory of small steam engines, whose mechanical appliances furnish him with every facility for the construction of his flying apparatus. He resides, however, in the suburb Lichterfelde, and his late experiments have been conducted chiefly in the neighboring localities of Steglitz and the Reinower Bergen. He is an accomplished mathematician and a close observer of nature.

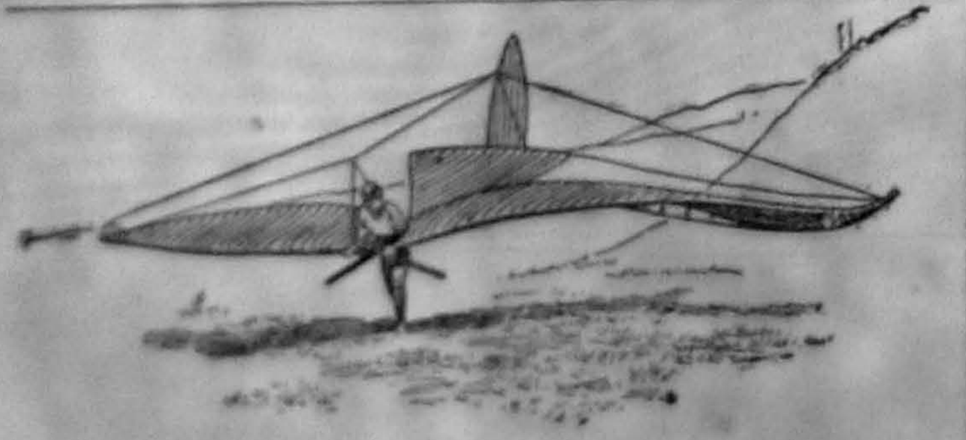
After many experiments with flat wings, or plane surfaces, Herr Lilienthal became convinced that it was the



THE MACHINE IN PRACTICAL USE.

gentle parabolic curve of the wing which enabled a bird to sustain itself without apparent effort in the air, and even to soar, without a motion of the wings, against the wind, like the albatross, or sea gull or stork; and this may be regarded as the most important outcome of Herr Lilienthal's investigations.

"Now that we possess diagrams," said Herr Lilienthal to me, "which plainly illustrate all these phenomena, it seems quite easy to explain the flight of birds, for every crow that flies over our heads offers a practical solution of the riddle. Recent researches into the laws of atmospheric resistance lead clearly to the deduction that curved or arched surfaces are to be preferred to flat ones. But the original discovery was by no means so simple and self-evident as it now appears. There are still prominent investigators who will not see that the arched or vaulted wing includes the secret of the art of flight. As we came upon the track of this idea, my brother and I, who were then young and giddy without means, used to



JUST BEFORE THE ASCENT.

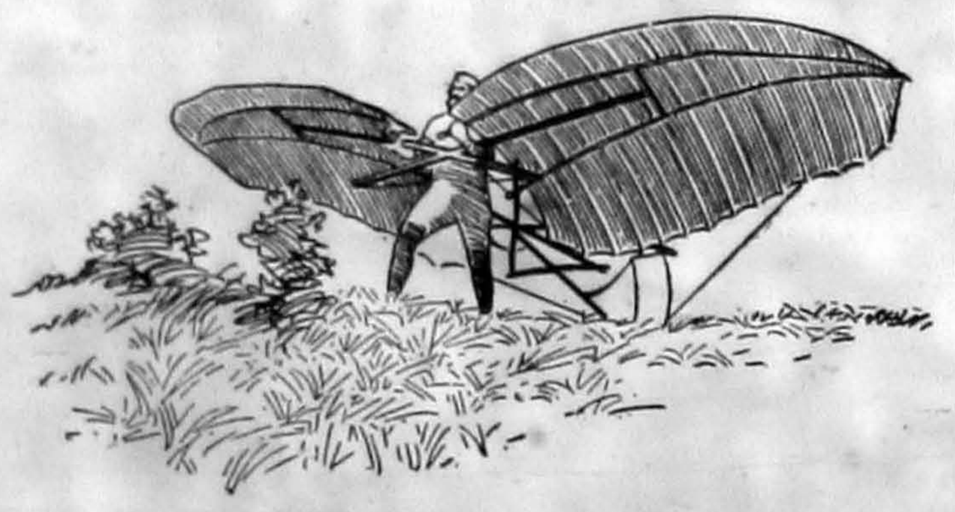
tracted, as a hindrance rather than a help to the development of the art of flight. If it had never been invented, it is probable that more serious investigations would have been prosecuted toward other solutions of the problem."

To the conviction that concave or vaulted wings were esential to success, Herr Lilienthal was led not only by the examination of a great variety of natural wings, and by theoretical deduction, but by actual experiment. The means adopted for this purpose were ingenious and simple. He fitted up an apparatus in the form of the "flyfans" found on the dining tables of clubs and restaurants, with two long arms revolving horizontally, to the ends of which surfaces of different kinds and degrees of curvature could be affixed in any required position. The motive power was furnished by a weight and could be exactly measured. There was also an adjustment which enabled the observer to measure the lifting force of various surfaces moving at different angles of inclination through still air.

By this means Herr Lilienthal was enabled to reach conclusions which were of great value to him in the construction of his flying machine, and the most important of them was that the most effective form of wing was that whose convexity, as measured by the versed breadth of the arc, should be one-twelfth of the breadth of the wing, or, of the length of the chord connecting the opposite edges.

The flying machine devised and now used by Herr Lilienthal is designed rather for sailing than for flying in the proper sense of the term, or, as he says, "for being carried steadily and without danger, under the least possible angle of descent, against a moderate wind, from an elevated point to the plain below. It is made almost entirely of closely woven muslin, washed with collodion to render it impervious to air, and stretched upon a ribbed frame of split willow, which has been found to be the lightest and strongest material for this purpose.

Its main elements are the arched wings, a vertical rudder, shaped like a conventional palm leaf, which acts as a vane in keeping the head always toward the wind, and a flat horizontal rudder to prevent sudden changes in the equilibrium. The operator so adjusts the apparatus to his person that when in the air he will be seated upon a narrow support near the front, and, with the wings folded behind him, makes a short run from some elevated point, always against the wind, and, when he has attained sufficient velocity, launches himself into the air by a spring or jump, at the same time spreading the wings, which are at once extended to their full breadth by atmospheric action, whereupon he sails majestically along like a gigantic



THE WINGS SPREAD FOR FLYING.

bird. If the wind is not sufficiently strong, the operator must run with the machine, and, when the proper velocity is attained, launch himself into the air. The machine is then carried forward by the force of the wind, and the operator, by the movement of his body, can control the direction of his flight. He can also, by the same means, make the machine rise or fall, and, by a skillful use of the rudder, can sail in a curve, or even against the wind.

"The principle is recognized in the umbrella form universally adopted for the parachute. Try to run with an open umbrella held above the head and slightly inclined backward, and see what a lifting power it exerts. Soaring, in the sense of rising against the wind as the birds do, is possible only with the dome shaped wings. The aeroplane, or flat wing, when inclined at a certain angle to the breeze, may rise while its momentum continues, but this once overcome its power is gone, and nothing can restore it.

"In my long intercourse with the air and the winds, in all their varying phases, I have learned that there is an extraordinary category of difficulties to be overcome. In my trials of wings moved by the feet, in my attempts to construct steam flying machines and in my experiments with mechanical birds of every description I have discovered how difficult it is to maintain a steady position in the air, independent of the caprices of the winds. I, therefore, gave up for the time all efforts toward propulsion, and applied

READY FOR A DESCENT.

myself to the discovery of the simplest form of wing that would enable me to sail steadily through the air on a gentle incline, and by practice to master the wind, that hereditary foe of all aeronauts.

"I adhere firmly to my conviction that the wings must be slightly concave. This is the fundamental condition of success. The wings which I now use are in the main segments of a spherical surface. They are so constructed that they can be folded together like the wings of a bat and require very little storage room when not in use.

"It was only gradually that I arrived at the proper dimensions. Those which I now employ are never more than twenty-three feet from tip to tip, and I am thus enabled by a simple change of a posture so to alter the position of the centre of gravity as to restore the equilibrium.

"There are limits also to the breadth of the wings, or their extension backward. The operator must be able in a moment to transfer the centre of gravity so far to the rear as to overcome the action of the air, which might otherwise tend to throw him forward and precipitate him to the earth. It is not easy to realize in practice at first, but after a short experience the movement becomes almost involuntary."

"But is there not great danger," I asked, "of a serious fall in such cases?"

"No," replied Herr Lilienthal. "When there is no wind the apparatus acts simply as a parachute. I have more than once found myself in this position, when I have utilized the speed obtained in gradual descent in rising to a greater height, to soar over some obstacle like a tree or a crowd of people. Under favorable circumstances it is easy to mount to a height even greater than that of the starting point, but the forward motion is thereby partially or wholly neutralized, and it may happen that one comes to a complete standstill in midair. In such cases it is only necessary to throw the centre of gravity so far back that the air shall act more powerfully upon the rear surface of the wings, although they afford the means of sailing, and even of soaring in the air, possesses all the delicate and subtle qualities necessary to the perfection of the art of flight. But my researches show that it is well worth while to prosecute the investigations further, and in the end, perhaps, to realize the bean ideal of all modes of motion and to put it to practical account."

Having demonstrated the practicability of sailing and soaring, Herr Lilienthal has sought in his recent experiments to reach a practical solution of the problems of actual flight. The first difficulty to be overcome was the discovery of a suitable motor. Herr Lilienthal conceived the ingenious idea of employing, as a motive force, the vapor or liquid carbonic acid, which, under ordinary atmospheric pressure, boils at a temperature far below that at which mercury freezes. The engine devised by Herr Lilienthal required no fire, no boiler, nor steam chest—only a diminutive cylinder with the requisite valve arrangements, which may be readily worked by hand, and a small reservoir of the liquid acid lying close beside it.

The engine first constructed was of two horse-power, with a receiver to contain enough carbonic acid to last for two hours, and was attached to the front of the flying apparatus. The whole contrivance, with the necessary machinery to impart motion to the wings, added less than twenty-five pounds to the weight, and this will probably be reduced in future by the use of some alloy of aluminum instead of iron in the manufacture of the heavier portions. The wings were also fitted with rotary pinions capable of automatic action under the pressure of the air. The first experiments with this apparatus were rather too successful, at least in demonstrating the power of the engine. Unfortunately, the inventor had underestimated the energy of his motor, which acted with such unexpected vigor that the wings were broken, and the modifications thus shown to be necessary will require some time for their completion.

It is only by a series of trials that the proper relations between the various parts of the machine can be determined. Herr Lilienthal confidently expects, however, eventually to solve the problem in this way.

An Electric Carriage.

Electric carriages continue to attract attention from inventors more and more. Several new designs recently brought out in Europe seem to have stimulated American electricians, for a Chicago man has finished and put on the streets an electric carriage, illustrated herewith, which is a success. The speed is under perfect control by means of the foot pedal actuating a switch, and the direction of the carriage is easily controlled by a hand wheel. The motor is a two horse power. The rear wheels are both driven, but when the vehicle turns a corner or deviates from a straight course either driven wheel

THE ELECTRIC CARRIAGE.

may move independently of the shaft or the other wheel. The carriage will readily make a speed of from ten to twelve miles an hour, using a little over one horse power.

A King Who Keeps Hotels.

The only known Royal ruler who runs a hotel is William II., of Wurtemberg, who, according to report, is shortly to be decorated with the English Order of the Garter by Queen Victoria. His Majesty is the proprietor of two Stuttgart establishments

KING OF WURTEMBURG.

cold roast beef is to chop it fine with lettuce leaves, adding a mayonnaise dressing, or, if that is not liked, a simple dressing of mustard, yoke of hard boiled egg, a little melted butter and enough vinegar to bind the salad together. Serve on lettuce leaves.

PEACH TAPIOCA.

One cup of tapioca, one quart of raspberries, sugar to taste. Wash the tapioca through several waters, then cover with cold water and soak over night. In the morning put it on the fire with one pint of boiling water, simmer slowly until the tapioca is perfectly clear. Stone the peaches, stir them into the boiling tapioca, sweeten to taste. Take from the fire, turn into the dish in which they are to be served and stand away to cool. Serve very cold, with sugar and cream.

BERRY PUDDING.

One pint of milk, one pint of flour, four eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of salt and one pint of cherries, stoned. Beat the eggs thoroughly and add to them the milk, then turn a part of it upon the flour and beat to a smooth batter. Add the remainder of the milk and eggs, and the salt. Stir in the fruit and pour the mixture into a buttered baking dish. Bake half an hour and serve hot with a sauce made of one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, the whites of two eggs and a fourth of a cupful of hot water. Beat together the butter and sugar and add the whites of the eggs, one by one, without beating. When smooth add the water a little at a time; place the bowl in a basin of hot water and stir till smooth and frothy.—New York Journal.

THE CAULIFLOWER.

Every one does not know how to properly boil cauliflower. It is commonly overboiled and imperfectly drained, which gives it a dishwatery flavor nature never intended it to have. The safest plan is to tie it in a piece of coarse tarlatan and lay it, flower uppermost, in plenty of boiling water, a tablespoonful of salt to two quarts of water. The latter must be boiling very rapidly when the cauliflower goes in; cover until boiling recommences and then remove the cover and keep it boiling fast until tender. If the same rule be observed with cabbage it may be boiled without filling the house with the usual vulgar odor which deters many people from enjoying a really excellent vegetable.

Remember, the whole secret is in having plenty of water, plenty of room, rapid boiling and keeping the cover off. A little baking soda should also be added for either cabbage or cauliflower. As soon as it is tender drain thoroughly and lay in a deep dish, flower uppermost, and if you are going to serve it a la creme, heat a cup of milk; thicken with two tablespoonfuls of butter, cut in bits and rolled in flour. Stir for a minute, add salt and pepper to the taste and the beaten white of an egg; boil up for a minute, stirring well. Remove from the fire, squeeze in the juice of half a lemon and pour over the cauliflower.—New York World.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will take out grease spots.

Banana peel will clean tan shoes as well as regular dressing.

Court plaster should never be applied to a bruised wound.

Moths dislike newspapers as much as the prepared tar paper.

A very fine steel pen is best for marking with indelible ink.

Wood ashes very finely sifted are good for scouring knives and tinware.

All rugs when shaken should be handled by the middle and not the ends.

Cauliflower used for pickles should be prepared by first boiling the vegetable.

When ironing, a woman should sit instead of stand, and work in a cool room.

Gum arabic and gum tragacanth in equal parts, dissolved in hot water, make the best and most convenient mucilage to keep in the house.

If feathers have become damp, hold them to dry over a gentle heat, shaking and waving until dry, and you will save the expense or trouble of recurling.

Blankets and counterpanes should not be included in the general washing. To give these articles the care they require a special day should be set aside for them.

Ink stains may be removed from colored table covers by dissolving a teaspoonful of oxalic acid in a teaspoonful of boiling water and rubbing the stained part well with the solution.

In putting down carpets spread news-

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Oct. 19 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post-office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

A PLENTIEUL crop of chestnuts in the woods, and a much larger crop of the campaign sort are on hand this year. The vegetable sort is being sold at forty cents a bushel, and the other kind is being forced upon the unwilling public, mainly by the Republican press, without money and without price.

As you value your vote don't go to the wrong voting place to cast your vote, on November 6th. Remember—1st, that you have but one vote; 2d, that you have but one place to cast that vote. Find out from the posters placed at every voting place in the county, and keep it in your head. This may save you a twenty mile ride on election day. The only ones likely to make a mistake are those living on the very boundaries of the precincts, who have farthest to go.

CORBETT and Fitzsimmons are matched to fight each other somewhere in June, 1895. The mill will come off in Florida. The New York *World* says that they "acted like perfect gentlemen" when they met over a stack of money to arrange the fight. Since sluggers ceased to take sluggers' places, the more genteel of human society must not refuse to encourage the manly art of self-defense.

As is well known, Mr. Alderson was violently opposed by certain citizens of Greenbrier. It is good news to hear that they have been reconciled to the great chief, almost to a man. One of this class, a very prominent citizen of Greenbrier, says that he had thought that he would not vote for Alderson, until he had got "scared," and he is now doing all he can for the head of the column. It might be said that there has been a regular panic in Greenbrier.

OUR Representative, Mr. Alderson, talked sense to the people last Tuesday, and held the crowd for two and a half hours listening to his plain and pleasing exposition of the true situation of the Democratic party. The very sight of John Alderson inspires confidence and respect, and with our help and the grace of God, he will show Mr. Huling where a clean ballot will leave the g. o. p. in the Third District. But we all appreciate a good thing in Pocahontas, and we have remained so faithful to our trust in the Democratic party, that we are counted on as sure to cast as big a vote for the good of our side as we have done hitherto, and any body can see that this county

UP to the time of going to press reports are coming in that the campaign is going on and that the Democratic party is apparently sweeping things before it, for it has dawden on the vision of the most limited that he must come to the polls this year and vote the ticket from top to bottom, or go down to his grave with the odious reputation of having stopped at home and let the Republican party win through his indifference. Refugees are not needed. What makes it a thousand times worse is the misrepresentation by the Republican press—the calamity howlers—the "hard times" wailers, who blame the administration with every ill and evil under the sun, the country's heritage of more than thirty years misrule, in which the party in power knawed nearer and nearer the very vitals of self-government, until the passage of the McKinley Bill aroused the country to a knowledge of its dangerous condition,—this last step being too bold a move—and the bondage was thrown off. The worst we have to fear for our pride in the work already done, is that if by hook or crook the Republicans gain in the coming elections they will claim the whole of the beneficial results which will bless the country in twelve months, as being due solely to the fact that more deluded votes were cast in 1894 than in 1892.

A PECULIAR fondness for English servants is likely to cause Hon. Levi P. Morton a peck of trouble, as he has violated the law respecting the importation of foreign laborers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

On account of sickness in my family, I am compelled to retire from business here. I will dispose of my entire stock of goods at first cost and carriage. All parties indebted to are requested to call at once and settle their accounts, by note or otherwise. All accounts remaining unpaid by December 1st 1894, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Thanking my patrons for past favors, I remain very respectfull,

JACOB BONAR,
Green Bank, W. Va.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1894.

It appearing to the court that a vacancy exists in the office of Justice in the Edray District; two vacancies in the same office in the Green Bank district; and that a vacancy exists in the office of constable in the Edray district; and that two vacancies exist in the same office in the Levels District; that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Huntersville district; and that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Green Bank district, it is ordered that said vacancies in the offices aforesaid be filled at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1894. And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish notice of said election as prescribed by law.

A copy teste:
S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John A. Preston and Hon. W. A. Bratton will address the voters of Pocahontas county at the following times and places, at 2 p m:

Locust Creek School House, Tuesday,	October	30th
Lobelia (Hill's Creek)	"	31st
Huntersville, Thurs.,	Nov.	1st
Traveler's Repose, Fri.,	"	2nd
Green Bank, Saturday,	"	3rd

It is hoped the local committees will thoroughly advertise these meetings and get the people out. These gentlemen are first class speakers, clear and logical reasoners, and will most fairly present the issues. Let every voter attend.

By order of committee.
E. I. HOLT, Chairman.

FREE TRIAL. A package of our treatment for weakness and decay, sent free.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

DR. DODD'S Cure for COLIC IN HORSES. GUARANTEED.

Every owner of a horse should keep it on hand. It may save the life of a valuable animal. One package will cure eight to ten cases. Price $1.00 Sent by mail or express. Our Account Book, which contains hints to stable keepers, mailed free.
H. BENJAMIN & Co., 822 Pine St, St. Louis, Mo.

VARICOCELE AND STRICTURE

With all bad consequences, stranguary, loss of energy, nervous excitement, nervous debility, unnatural discharges, lost manhood, despondency, unfitness to marry, wasting away of the organs, certainly and rapidly cured by safe and easy methods. Cures positively guaranteed. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.
DR. WARD INSTITUTE.
120 N. Ninth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia,	Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia,	Troubles,
Constipation,	Bad Blood
Malaria,	Nervous ailments

Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of **Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views** and book—free.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

WANTED.

$15 A WEEK. ANY LADY, employed or unemployed, can make that in a few hours work each day. Salary or commission. $10 samples free. Address H. BENJAMIN & CO., 822 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

School Books.

The Board of Education of Edray District has bought a supply of the ordinary school books in use in the public schools of this State, for the purpose of supplying the demand at the contract retail price, for cash. Call at Moore & Hannah's. or on J. E. Barlow, Secretary, Edray, W. Va. 054

THE TICKET.

WEST VIRGINIA. Democratic Ticket.	WEST VIRGINIA. People's Party Ticket.	WEST VIRGINIA. Republican Ticket.
CONGRESSIONAL.	CONGRESSIONAL.	CONGRESSIONAL.
For Representative in the Congress of the United States for the Third District.	For Representative in the Congress of the United States for the Third District,	For Representative in the Congress of the United States for the Third District.
JOHN D. ALDERSON,	SAMUEL A. HOUSTON,	JAMES H. HULING,
Of Summersville, Nicholas county.	Of Pickaway, Monroe County.	Of Charleston, Kanawha County.
SENATORIAL.	SENATORIAL.	SENATORIAL.
For State Senator for the Eighth District,	For State Senator for the Eighth District.	For State Senator from the Eighth District.
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,	S. A. HUTCHISON,	THOMAS P. DAVIS,
of Union, Monroe County.	Of Oak Hill, Fayette County.	Of Montgomery, Fayette County.
POCAHONTAS COUNTY TICKET.	POCAHONTAS COUNTY TICKET.	POCAHONTAS COUNTY TICKET.
For House of Delegates,	For House of Delegates,	For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,	.....	GEORGE P. MOORE,
Of Green Bank.	Of.....	Of Edray.
For Commissioner of County Court.	For Commissioner of County Court.	For Commissioner of County Court.
.....	.....	.....
Of.....	Of.....	Of.....
For County Superintendent of Free Schools,	For County Superintendent of Free Schools.	For County Superintendent of Free Schools,
D. L. BARLOW,	.....	C. B. GRIMES,
Of Edray.	Of.....	Of Mill Point.
RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.	RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.	RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.
For relocation at Huntersville.	For relocation at Huntersville.	For relocation at Huntersville.
Against relocation of County Seat.	Against relocation of County Seat.	Against relocation of County Seat.

COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, TO-WIT:

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court for said County, do certify that the foregoing persons were certified to me as having been duly nominated by their respective parties for the offices for which their names appear, and that such certificates of nominations were filed in my office [illegible] before the

...on exhibition in court

...dicts for the coming
...e being printed this
...office.

...tball season is coming
...nd the Marlinton Team
...of beating the English-
...bout Thanksgiving.

...Griffith, the junior
...he firm of Smith, Whit-
...died last week of ty-
...He was about twen-
...age, and leaves a young

...nasking is at hand, and
...impassionate farmer
...cobs might be filled out
...ler and the grains be
...it is plain to be seen
...incipal crop is eminent-
...ry on the whole.

...prospect for lumber
...e operated this year is
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...failed in driving the
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...R. S. Turk, John W.
..., Wm. T. McAllister, J.
...ster, Sam'l. B. Woods,
...Woods, Joseph D. Le-
...A. Preston, S. Sieg, J.
...r, J. W. Arbuckle, J. M
...r, James Lightner.

...day war about as usual.
...a thousand people were
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...trading was done. One
...seen under the influence
...A football game in the
...The day was marked
...high wind. The land
...ry low prices, owing, no
...he popular superstition
...s are hard."

...& Co., of Ronceverte,
...more gone into dealing
...l merchandise, having
...ddition recently to their
...rge store of dry goods
...ng. Pocahontas wagons
...cked from stem to stern
...ge establishment, and a
...y of our people appreci-
...a first-class srore at the
...t of our county. Notice
...tisement next week.

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...eepers to allow persons
...the quarter, so much in
...m, for the privilege of
...rough the toll-gate with-
...g. The toll-keepers as a
...w little about keeping
...l generally a promise to
...quarter is all that is ever
...t paying. One notable
...hen a gentleman on be-
...is toll in one direction
...ents, asked how much
...e by the year in advance;
...toll was fixed at 50 cts.,
...hear him tell it, was all
...e paid at that gate for
...rs.

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...how some people in Po-
...eat. An old man came
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There will be a union Bible class formed at this place on the 14th, (next Sunday) composed of Methodists, and Presbyterians, for the winter; we hope every body will come and take part, and try to make it interesting to all. Every body is invited.

Old Hickory.

Travelers RePose.

Mr. George H. Beverage and son were the guests of Mr. Lee Burner last week.

Mr. P. D. Arbogast will commence the school at this place the first of November.

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erate veterans of Pocahontas county met and formed a camp. Mr. Wm. M. McCallister, Commander of the Bath County Camp, called the meeting to order, and throughout the whole proceedings was most active and efficient in aiding by his advice in the organization.

Dr. Ligon was made President of the meeting and took the chair with appropriate remarks. Col. Gatewood acted as Secretary.

The object of the formation of this camp is given in the following clause adopted by the camp.

The object shall be to perpetuate the memory of our fallen comrades, and to minister, as far as practicable, to the wants of those who were permanently disabled in the service, to preserve and maintain that sentiment of fraternity born of hardships and dangers shared in the march, the bivouac, and the battle-field. It is proposed not to prolong the animosities engendered by the war, but to extend to our late adversaries, on every fitting occasion, courtesies which are always proper between soldiers, and which a common citizenship demands at our hands. We propose to avoid everything which partakes of partisanship in religion and politics, but at the same time we will lend our aid to the maintainance of law and the preservation of order.

The name adopted was "The Pocahontas Camp of Confederate Veterans."

The election of officers coming on, resulted in forming the list here given:

Commander, Col A. C. L Gatewood
First Lieut. Com....S. B. Hannah,
2d. Lieut. Com. Capt. Wm McNeel
3rd. Lieut. Com......Levi Gay,
Adjutant,.....John J. Beard,
Quartermaster,...J. Calvin Price,
Surgeon,.....Dr. Ligon
Chaplain,....Rev. Wm. T. Price,
Officer of The Day, Maj. J. C. Arbogast.
Assistant Surgeon,..W. C. Mann,
Sergeant Major,..Wallace Beard,
Vidette,.....Hamilton Gay,
Color Sergeant,...Wm. Sheets,
Color Guards, John R Warwick, Charles Moore.

The Executive Committe was composed of the five highest officers above mentioned.

Mr. S. B. Hannah had prepared an excellent roll of veterans of this county, which was read and is here given:

THE ROLL CALL.

Lt. Geo. Siple, Peter Warwick, James Hughes, Henry Hull, Andrew Sheets, Henry Sheets, Saml. Sutton, John Sutton, James G. Hamilton, Uriah Hevener, Brown Trainer, J. O. Beard, W. W. Slaven, James D. Kerr.

Washington Greathouse, David Rader, Allen Burner, D. A. Fisher, Jack Spencer, Peter Yeager, Jas. Gum, McBride Gum, James Wanless, Saml. Hevener, David Hevener, Harvey Hevener, Jack Swink, Wm. Collins.

Henry Wilfong, J. W. McCalpin, John W. Varner, Wm. E. Mace, W. H. Brady, Samuel Moore, Jacob Moore, J. C. Gay, Samuel M. Gay, G. W. Overholt, R. E. Overholt, Capt. James N. McNeel.

Jack Overholt, Isaac C. Hill, F. J Snyder, Joseph Sharp, Morris Sharp, Frank C. Renick, Thomas Courtney, Hugh Dever, Andrew Taylor, James Isabel, Jacob Beverage, Levi Beverage, Jacob Shinnabery, Isaac Shinnabery,

G. W. Kesler, Abraham Hayse, Thomas Barnett, James Barnett, Stephen Barnett, Adam Geiger, Godfrey Geiger, James Galford. A. K. Dysard, M. J. McNeel, A. M. Edgar, Charley Moore, Joseph Perkins, Brown Galford,

John Wilfong, Jeff Williams, Jno

Cleek Preston Harper,
Frank Harper, Allan Coulter, Wm. Coulter.

Buckeye.

The cool breeze of autumn is being felt, and the leaves are fast putting on their golden hue.

Mr John S. Moore is teaching school at Dry Creek, with an enrollment of about forty pupils.

Mr. Lake Anderson is teaching at Beaver Dam.

Wheat is growing beautifully and the ground will soon be clothed with fancy greenness.

The protracted meeting at Bethel church closed last Wednesday night.

Mr. John Beverage will soon commence sawing lumber on the run above Mrs. Armstrong's.

People have been having some trouble in getting their grinding done, as the water mills have been hushed for some time. Some have been coming to Mill Point, from Greenbrier county.

There has been turkey hunting in the mountains and occasionally the boys return with hunters luck. Mr. Geo. Simmons, and Mr. Fanty Armstrong, I believe have had the best luck killing turkeys.

Two boys got lost last Saturday, while they were in search of game. They left home at noon, struck for the mountains, some place above here, and after they had traveled quite awhile in the forest, found that they were completely lost. One wanted to go one way, and the other the opposite direction; they traveled an hour and found that they were traveling in a circular direction, and had come back to where they had started. They say "the sun appeared to be setting in the east." They were on a flat, or level tract of land, and could not see the surrounding mountains and one climbed a tree, they decided as being the father of the forest,—a pine tree about 100 feet in height, and from the top of this tree, he could see the Spruce knob, but contrary to where he thought it should be located. I would advise boys to kee open their eyes while turkey hunting after this.

Wonder if Mr. Mux, the Droop Blast, will permit any one else but a school teacher to answer his mighty question as the teachers are busy and have not the time. We belive the school teachers would *prefer* having such sand as the Droop sand in their shoes instead of their craws. Of course we don't mean to say that the Droop sand is not fertile but the teachrs need superior kind of sand, and in the head, instead of in the craw, and we believe they have it.

In conclusion, I would say that the Monitor was lost in a storm the 31st of December 1862, If Mr. Mux wents a history of the Monitor, he should consult the Editor for space in his most excellent paper.

Died at his home near Falling Spring, Greenbrier county, on the Frankford, and Williamsburg road Joshua Snedegar, October 7th 1894. Aged about 78 years.

"Precious father though ha-t left us,
Here thy loss we deely feel,
But it is God who has bereft us,
He will all our sorrows heal,

"But in heaven we hope to meet the,
When the day of life is fled,
Ahd there with joy to greet the,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

Kindergarten.

Elk Water.

Not seeing anything in your valuable paper from this vicinity, we will endeavor to give you a few of the happenings.

Diphtheria is still prevalent in this prevalent in this community. There have been several deaths. and there are still some persons whose recovery is despaired of.

Business is improving rapidly in Randolph, despite all the calumity

ed through our burg, on his way to Elk. We were pleased to meet him as we have attended school with him and passed several examinations under him while he was Superintendent of Schools in Pocahontrs county, and always found him straight-forward in all his business. He will be a welcome visitor in our neighborhood at any time.

We sympathize with the "Frost merchant" that he still has the habit of going to Mill on Sunday, and that he can never get back to his store until Monday.

A very large Democratic club has been organized at Huttonsville.

Rev. Bittinger delivered an able discourse at Becca Creek schoolhouse, last Sabbath, to a large and attentive congregation.

"Observer."

Lobelia.

Fine rains and some snow. W. B. Hill reports the snow about one inch deep on the Point Mountain.

Rev. Hamill has postponed his protracted meeting at Bruffey's Creek. Rev. S. C. Morgan will begin his meeting at Mt. Lebanon on the 28th of October.

Hon. D. A. Peck is improving slowly.

Mr. Adam Young, of Marlinton, was on the Creek last week. He is all O. K. on the C. H. question.

Dr. Pryor and friend, of New York, Brown Brothers, of Falling Spring, with W. B. Hill as guide, of Lobelia, will start to the mountains this week on a ten days' hunt.

Mr. S. A. McCarty was on the Creek taking in his toll wheat.

Cane molasses making in full blast. L. C. McMillion, Esq., had about fifty gallons, Mrs. Lizzie Hill forty gallons.

We also had a fine potato crop. Brison Hill had thirty-four bushels, and L. C. McMillion something less than one thousand bushels.

Mr. Floyd Blankenship returned Saturday from a "sanging" trip. He dug eighty dollars worth, and killed thirty rattlesnakes.

Observer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McLaughlin, Mrs. Rate McChesney, Mr. Alex. Arbuckle, and Grace Mc Laughlin of Lewisburg form a party now visiting in Pocahontas.

It is reported that fashionable people in London use a three-penny postage stamp, where a two-penny would answer the same purpose, because the three-penny has a more æsthetic coloring,

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 29th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do by Regina R. Barlow, assignee of said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 3rd day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Edray District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts one of sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resides, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a cer-

—Notice the ticket as published in this week's issue.

—A good many plain and fancy drunks were on exhibition on court day.

—The ballots for the coming election are being printed this week at this office.

—The football season is coming on again, and the Marlinton Team is dreaming of beating the Englishmen along about Thanksgiving.

—Frank Griffith, the junior partner of the firm of Smith, Whiting & Co., died last week of typhoid fever. He was about twenty years of age, and leaves a young widow.

—Corn husking is at hand, and the cold, impassionate farmer thinks the cobs might be filled out a little fuller and the grains be deeper, but it is plain to be seen that this principal crop is eminently satisfactory on the whole.

—The prospect for lumber camps to be operated this year is very poor unless a flood comes soon to enable the "drive" to reach the mills at Ronceverte. This is the first time in the history of the lumbering of Pocahontas that the water has failed in driving the logs. Camp life on the "ark" was broken up last Monday.

—The list of visiting attorneys was very well made up this week, among whom we notice Messrs. C. P. Jones, R. S. Turk, John W. Stephenson, Wm. T. McAllister, J. T. McAllister, Sam'l. B. Woods, Sam'l. V. Woods, Joseph D. Logan, John A. Preston, S. Sieg, J. T. Heckner, J. W. Arbuckle, J. M McWhorter, James Lightner.

—Court-day war about as usual. Probably a thousand people were in town. Money was circulating in a veay surreptitious manner. A lot of horse trading was done. One man was seen under the influence of drink. A football game in the afternoon. The day was marked by a very high wind. The land brought very low prices, owing, no doubt, to the popular superstition that "times are hard."

—Rodes & Co., of Ronceverte, have once more gone into dealing in general merchandise, having made this addition recently to their already large store of dry goods and clothing. Pocahontas wagons may be packed from stem to stern at this large establishment, and a great many of our people appreciate having a first-class srore at the main depot of our county. Notice new advertisement next week.

—There is a practice among toll-gate keepers to allow persons to pay by the quarter, so much in a lump sum, for the privilege of passing through the toll-gate without paying. The toll-keepers as a rule, know little about keeping books, and generally a promise to pay for a quarter is all that is ever said about paying. One notable case was when a gentleman on being told his toll in one direction was 60 cents, asked how much would it be by the year in advance; the yearly toll was fixed at 50 cts., which, to hear him tell it, was all the toll he paid at that gate for several years.

—This is supposed to be an example of how some people in Pocahontas eat. An old man came down from off the mountain to work for a certain Captain M——, cutting corn. This was on Friday, and it rained, and the old man ate up everything in sight for dinner. It continued to rain, and the old man to eat until Saturday evening, when the old man said he guessed he had better go home and come Monday. "No you don't," said the Captain, "that's my 'fill,' and you just stay where you are and try to keep it up."

—ED. TIMES: Why is it generally supposed that a young graduate in medicine should go away from his old home to locate for the practice of his profession?

NUX VOMICA.

One celebrated physician explains his reason for leaving his home at the outset as he knew he would have to kill a good many people, and that he did not want to kill his kinsfolk. This is quite a sufficient reason to support the

The newly established store of J. C. Oliver & Bros., at Green Bank was entirely destroyed by fire last Monday night.

The Oliver Brothers had invested the gains of several years hard labor in the lumbering line, and the loss which amounts to about $2.000, is a serious set back to their, other wise prosperous careers.

It is a great mystery how the fire originated as there had been no fire in the building this fall. The fire was discovered about 1 p m, and had gained such head way that nothing could be saved.

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Mr. Harper McLaughlin and family of Bath county, Virginia are visiting Peter D. Yeager.

Mr. Lee Burner caught a very large bear in a trap, about two miles from his home, last week.

The Veterans.

Old Confederate Soldiers Meet and Organize a Camp.

On last Wednesday the Confederate veterans of Pocahontas county met and formed a camp. Mr. Wm. M. McCallister, Commander of the Bath County Camp, called the meeting to order, and throughout the whole proceedings was most active and efficient in aiding by his advice in the organization.

Dr. Ligon was made President of the meeting and took the chair with appropriate remarks. Col. Gatewood acted as Secretary.

The object of the formation of this camp is given in the following clause adopted by the camp.

The object shall be to perpetuate the memory of our fallen comrades, and to minister, as far as practicable, to the wants of those who were permanently disabled in the service, to preserve and maintain that sentiment of fraternity born of hardships and dangers shared in the march, the bivouac, and the battle-field. It is proposed not to prolong the animosities engendered by the war, but to extend to our late adversaries, on every fitting occasion, courtesies which are always proper between soldiers, and which a common citizenship demands at our hands. We propose to avoid everything which partakes of partisanship in religion and politics, but at the same time we will lend our aid to the maintainance of law and the preservation of order.

The name adopted was "The Pocahontas Camp of Confederate Veterans."

The election of officers coming on, resulted in forming the list here given:

Commander, Col A. C. L Gatewood
First Lieut. Com...S. B. Hannah,
2d. Lieut. Com. Capt. Wm McNeel
3rd. Lieut. Com.,.....,Levi Gay,
Adjutant,.....John J. Beard,
Quartermaster,...J. Calvin Price,
Surgeon,.....Dr. Ligon
Chaplain,....Rev. Wm. T. Price,
Officer of The Day, Maj. J. C. Arbogast.
Assistant Surgeon,..W. C. Mann,
Sergeant Major,..Wallace Beard,
Vidette,.....Hamilton Gay,
Color Sergeant,...Wm. Sheets,
Color Guards, John R Warwick, Charles Moore.

The Executive Committe was composed of the five highest officers above mentioned.

Mr. S. B. Hannah had prepared an excellent roll of veterans of this county, which was read and is here given:

THE ROLL CALL.

Lt. Geo. Siple, Peter Warwick, James Hughes, Henry Hull, Andrew Sheets, Henry Sheets, Saml. Sutton, John Sutton, James G. Hamilton, Uriah Hevener, Brown Trainer, J. O. Beard, W. W. Slaven, James D. Kerr.

Washington Greathouse, David Rader, Allen Burner, D. A. Fisher, Jack Spencer, Peter Yeager, Jas. Gum, McBride Gum, James Wanless, Saml. Hevener, David Hevener, Harvey Hevener, Jack Swink, Wm. Collins.

Henry Wilfong, J. W. McCalpin, John W. Varner, Wm. E. Mace, W. H. Brady, Samuel Moore, Jacob Moore, J. C. Gay, Samuel M. Gay, G. W. Overholt, R. E. Overholt, Capt. James N. McNeel.

Jack Overholt, Isaac C. Hill, F. J Snyder, Joseph Sharp, Morris Sharp, Frank C. Renick, Thomas Courtney, Hugh Dever, Andrew Taylor, James Isabel, Jacob Beverage, Levi Beverage, Jacob Shinnabery, Isaac Shinnabery,

G. W. Kesler, Abraham Hayse, Thomas Barnett, James Barnett, Stephen Barnett, Adam Geiger, Godfrey Geiger, James Galford. A. K. Dysard, M. J. McNeel, A. M. Edgar, Charley Moore, Joseph Perkins, Brown Galford,

John Wilfong, Jeff Williams. Jno Gum, Robert Gum, Warwick Hudson, Frank Patterson. Hugh McGlaughlin, Robert McGlaughlin, Jacob Taylor, Peter Carpenter, Wm. Carpenter, Henry Yeager, Phillip Kramer,

Jacob Showalter, Jno. G. Beard, E. L. Beard, Clark Wooddell, John Jacob Simmons,

H. P. McLaughlin, Mitchel Gordon, J. K. Bright, Feo. S. McNeel, Geo. H. McGlaughlin, James Hultz Michael Scales, Steele McClintic, Allen Kennison, George Cochran, Clark Cochran, Peter Cleek, Wm. Cleek Preston Harper,

Frank Harper, Allan Coulter, Wm. Coulter.

Buckeye.

The cool breeze of autumn is being felt, and the leaves are fast putting on their golden hue.

Mr John S. Moore is teaching school at Dry Creek, with an enrollment of about forty pupils.

Mr. Lake Anderson is teaching at Beaver Dam.

Wheat is growing beautifully and the ground will soon be clothed with fancy greenness.

The protracted meeting at Bethel church closed last Wednesday night.

Mr. John Beverage will soon commence sawing lumber on the run above Mrs. Armstrong's.

People have been having some trouble in getting their grinding done, as the water mills have been hushed for some time. Some have been coming to Mill Point, from Greenbrier county.

There has been turkey hunting in the mountains and occasionally the boys return with hunters luck. Mr. Geo. Simmons, and Mr. Fanty Armstrong, I believe have had the best luck killing turkeys.

Two boys got lost last Saturday, while they were in search of game. They left home at noon, struck for the mountains, some place above here, and after they had traveled quite awhile in the forest, found that they were completely lost. One wanted to go one way, and the other the opposite direction; they traveled an hour and found that they were traveling in a circular direction, and had come back to where they had started. They say "the snu appeared to be setting in the east." They were on a flat, or level tract of land, and could not see the surrounding mountains and one climbed a tree, they decided as being the father of the forest,—a pine tree about 100 feet in height, and from the top of this tree, he could see the Spruce knob, but contrary to where he thought it should be located. I would advise boys to kee open their eyes while turkey hunting after this.

Wonder if Mr. Mux, the Droop Blast, will permit any one else but a school teacher to answer his mighty question as the teachers are busy and have not the time. We belive the school teachers would *prefer* having such sand as the Droop sand in their shoes instead of their craws. Of course we don't mean to say that the Droop sand is not fertile but the teachrs need superior kind of sand, and in the head, instead of in the craw, and we believe they have it.

In conclusion, I would say that the Monitor was lost in a storm the 31st of December 1862, If Mr. Mux wents a history of the Monitor, he should consult the Editor for space in his most excellent paper.

Died at his home near Falling Spring, Greenbrier county, on the Frankford, and Williamsburg road Joshua Snedegar, October 7th 1894. Aged about 78 years.

"Precious father though hast left us,
Here thy loss we deely feel,
But it is God who has bereft us,
He will all our sorrows heal,

"But in heaven we hope to meet the,
When the day of life is fled,
Ahd there with joy to greet the,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

KINDERGARTEN.

Elk Water.

Not seeing anything in your valuable paper from this vicinity, we will endeavor to give you a few of the happenings.

Diphtheria is still prevalent in this prevalent in this community. There have been several deaths, and there are still some persons whose recovery is despaired of.

Business is improving rapidly in Randolph, despite all the calamity howlers, and pull-backs, and reckless partisans, who seem to fear the speedy return to general prosperity in industry and trade. The tide of improvement cannot now be checked by either speculative or political intent, and every good citizen should do his part manfully to

for Florida in the near future.

Mr. Simmons, Sheriff of Pendleton county, passed through our burg with a large drove of cattle to ship, and says the market price of cattle has advanced.

Ex-Superintendent Mathews passed through our burg, on his way to Elk. We were pleased to meet him as we have attended school with him and passed several examinations under him while he was Superintendent of Schools in Pocahontrs county, and always found him straight forward in all his business. He will be a welcome visitor in our neighborhood at any time.

We sympathize with the "Frost merchant" that he still has the habit of going to Mill on Sunday, and that he can never get back to his store until Monday.

A very large Democratic club has been organized at Huttonsville.

Rev. Bittinger delivered an able discourse at Becca Creek schoolhouse, last Sabbath, to a large and attentive congregation.

"OBSERVER."

Lobelia.

Fine rains and some snow. W. B. Hill reports the snow about one inch deep on the Point Mountain.

Rev. Hamill has postponed his protracted meeting at Bruffey's Creek. Rev. S. C. Morgan will begin his meeting at Mt. Lebanon on the 28th of October.

Hon. D. A. Peck is improving slowly.

Mr. Adam Young, of Marlinton, was on the Creek last week. He is all O. K. on the C. H. question.

Dr. Pryor and friend, of New York, Brown Brothers, of Falling Spring, with W. B. Hill as guide, of Lobelia, will start to the mountains this week on a ten days' hunt.

Mr. S. A. McCarty was on the Creek taking in his toll wheat.

Cane molasses making in full blast. L. C. McMillion, Esq., had about fifty gallons, Mrs. Lizzie Hill forty gallons.

We also had a fine potato crop. Brison Hill had thirty-four bushels, and L. C. McMillion something less than one thousand bushels.

Mr. Floyd Blankenship returned Saturday from a "sanging" trip. He dug eighty dollars worth, and killed thirty rattlesnakes.

OBSERVER.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McLaughlin, Mrs. Rate McChesney, Mr. Alex. Arbuckle, and Grace Mc Laughlin of Lewisburg form a party now visiting in Pocahontas.

IT is reported that fashionable people in London use a three-penny postage stamp, where a two-penny would answer the same purpose, because the three-penny has a more æsthetic coloring.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 29th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do by Regina R. Barlow, assignee of said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 3rd day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court-house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Edray District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts one of sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resides, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a certain deed from the State of Virginia to Samuel W. Moore and Levi McCarty, dated on the 25th day of November, 1837, said deed or patent numbered 13081.

Said tracts of land comprise the farming lands of said Jane Simmons, a great part is improved, with house and outbuildings, making a very desirable farm. On the forty-acre tract is a

And the pansies and pinks that the summer time throws
In the green, grassy lap of the medder that lays,
Blinkin' up at the skies, through the sunshiny days;
But what is the lily and all of the rest
Of the flowers to a man with a heart in his breast,
That has sipped, brimmin' full of the honey and dew,
Of the sweet clover blossoms his boyhood knew?

I never set hevey on a clover field now,
Or fool round a stable or climb in a mow,
But my childhood comes back just as clear and as plain
As the smell of the clover I'm sniffin' again,
And I wander away, in a barefooted dream,
Where I tangled my toes in the blossoms that gleam
With the dew of the dawn of the morning of love,
Ere it wept o'er the graves that I'm weeping above.

And so I love clover. It seems like a part
Of the sacredest sorrows and joys of my heart;
And whenever it blossoms, oh! there let me bow,
And thank the good Lord as I'm thankin' Him now,
And pray to Him still for the strength, when I die,
To go out in the clover and tell it good-by,
And lovingly nestle my face in its bloom,
While my soul slips away on a breath of perfume.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

MONTE BOB.

BY GODFREY QUARLES.

ROBERT HARRIS was his right name, but in honor of his calling we all called him "Monte Bob." I well remember his advent among the citizens of Lone Horse Gulch. It was in '57, just after a rich find had made the heretofore isolated and lonely gulch famous in a day, and caused the eager gold-seekers to pour in from all quarters. He was at that time very young. His fresh, boyish face had apparently never made the acquaintance of a razor. His blue eyes were round and laughing, and his mass of jet black hair, fine and soft as silk, would have been an enviable source of beauty to any woman. His figure was slight and youthful, and strongly suggestive of the truant school boy.

A single day served to make the newcomer a citizen of Lone Horse Gulch, and soon after his arrival "The Kid," as he was called, on account of his boyish ways, his soft white hands and apparent inability to work, was known to the whole camp. Every one liked him; but when one night he won five thousand from one of Frisco's most noted sporting men, and pocketed the money with careless indifference, his reputation was made; pity was changed to admiration; Lone Horse Gulch was enthusiastic, and its citizens to a man vied in doing honor to the new found hero. From that day forth he became a leading citizen, and the faro bank which he soon after set up was well patronized.

Like many others, "Monte Bob" was very reticent in regard to his past history. He was frequently the recipient of letters bearing an Eastern postmark. Some were directed in the weak, nervous hand peculiar to women of advancing years; the rest in the round, graceful hand of a school girl. But it was a noticeable fact, vouched for by the postmaster, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that "Monte Bob," though he always read them carefully, very seldom replied to the letters received. But, as the postmaster had been a heavy loser at Bob's faro bank, these statements in regard to his neglect of his private correspondence were received with a marked grain of allowance. On the other hand, the agent of the Wells, Fargo & Company express line, a gentleman of equal standing in the community, asserted that "Monte Bob" often sent large sums of money to a certain Mrs. John Harris in the East. This statement was made before a crowd of citizens at the Eureka saloon, where the testimony of the postmaster in regard to the domestic affairs of "a well-known business man" were undergoing careful examination. The trusted agent of the great express company was a warm admirer of the youthful gambler, and always concluded this evidence of his hero's redeeming qualities by saying: "And you may bet yer boots, he sends that thar money to his old mother back in the States; and ten to one he is the only galoot in this yer camp that does do it."

And a large majority of the camp acquiesced in this opinion.

At an early period "Monte Bob" showed that he was a public minded

was one of the prime needs, he was the first to head the building subscription with a handsome sum; and when the young preacher fell sick of fever and after a long sickness died, "Monte Bob" took upon himself the task of seeing that he was decently buried and that all the debts incurred by his sickness were paid. Then in a quiet way he furnished the weak, frail widow means with which she reached her friends in the East.

And, again, when the dread scourge, smallpox, broke out in the camp and scores of strong men sickened and died, unmindful of danger, "Monte Bob" put to shame those who had fled in fear, by closing his bank and nursing those around him as tenderly and carefully as any woman. When the scourge died away and those who had fled came back, he returned once more to his fascinating calling and was never heard to mention the good work he had done.

Like many other mining towns, in two short years Lone Horse Gulch saw its inception, its glory and its decay. One by one the bars petered out. The dissatisfied miners were forced to seek newer and more paying fields of labor, and I lost sight of "Monte Bob."

Five years had passed and I was laboring on one of the well known Sacramento dailies as city editor. In the hurry and rush of daily journalism the old life at Lone Horse Gulch had long since become a thing of the past, when suddenly several things occurred to bring it back, fresh and vivid, to mind; for going to my duties at an early hour one morning, I chanced to overtake my old friend "Monte Bob." The flight of time had left its shadow upon him, and he was changed. A heavy moustache covered the smooth lip. The rakish high hat had been discarded, the shiny suit of broad cloth had been supplemented by a plain business suit, and the dazzling diamond had disappeared. He was taller, his shoulders broader and his step firmer than when last we met. The dashing, reckless gambler of five years before was gone, and his place had been taken by a quiet, earnest man. He knew me, and by the hearty, cordial pressure of his hand, I knew was glad to meet me. He talked freely of the old life at the Gulch, and of those who had been our companions there. We chatted for a few moments and then I left him at the door of a well-knewn business house with an invitation to come and see me. That very afternoon I learned from another old citizen of the Gulch that he had long since abandoned the life of a gambler, and was now and had been for two years working as a bookkeeper. And let me say that my informant was none other than "Monte Bob's" warm friend, the old-time express agent at the Gulch. I also had it from that gentleman, that a larger portion of the young man's wages was regular sent to his mother and sister in the East.

Contrary to my expectation, Bob availed himself of the invitation I had extended to him, and soon after spent an evening with me in my cosy bachelor apartments. I found him an intelligent and pleasant companion. Besides reading much he had been a shrewd observer of men; and in the flow of conversation the evening slipped away before we were aware of it. When he arose to go it had been arranged that he should spend an evening of every week with me. In the months that followed our acquaintance ripened into friendship; from friends we became confidants, and ere long I knew the history of his past life.

His father had died when he was a mere boy, leaving him to the care of an uncle. Until twenty his life was passed at his uncle's house and at school. Lacking the kind, watchful care of a father and deprived by circumstances of the loving thoughtfulness of a mother, he had been led astray by the influences which surround the youth of a great city. In the course of time he became heavily indebted to a gambler, and, fearing exposure, he had forged his uncle's check to the amount of several hundred dollars, hoping to replace the money ere his uncle should learn what he had done. This he failed to do—and when his crime became known, he was forced to flee the country to save himself from a felon's cell. By his mother he was given money to aid him in his flight, and had come to California. Made reckless and desperate, he had first adopted the gaming table as a means of support, and with what success I well knew. The money given him by his mother and that taken from his uncle had been promptly retured. He had also paid for the education of his young sister and enabled his mother, who has lost most of her property, to live in comfort. Her love had always followed him, and through her entreaties and the promptings of his own better self he had given up drink and abandoned the gaming table.

He was working hard; had won the confidence of his employers; was receiving a fair salary and by frugal living was constantly saving money.

Two years had passed since we had become fast friends, and Bob was now

there make them a home. This he determined to do, and when his sister wrote him that his mother's health was failing and that she had but a few years to live, he redoubled his exertions, hoping that the pure air and sunny skies of California would win back the health of the invalid. His salary had been increased and he was self-sacrificing in his efforts to save; but, notwithstanding these facts, months, perhaps a year, would have to pass before he could have his dear ones with him.

But in the meantime fickle fortune was preparing to do in a few days what the hard work of years could not have accomplished.

My friend and I both held stock in the "Tuolumne Mining Company," whose veins of ore had long since played out and been abandoned as worthless. The stock was not even worth the paper on which it was printed, and the world had forgotten that such a company had ever existed. But the original proprietor of the company was one of a class of men to whom many a wealthy man of to-day owes his sudden rise to riches and affluence. He had energy and perseverance and unbounded faith in the possibilities of his claim, and kept working away long after his fellow stockholders, having wasted their money, had given up in disgust.

At last the labor of years had been rewarded, and he had struck a vein of ore so rich in quality and capacity that the stock which had long been valueless leaped at once to par and began steadly climbing. The papers were filled with accounts of the rich find, and the Stock Exchange was crowded with eager, excited men, anxious to buy the long-neglected stocks. Daily we eagerly scanned the reports and noted the rapid rise of Tuolumne Mining Company's stock. At last when it paused and stood still at seventy five above par we sold and found ourselves each seventy-five thousand dollars richer than we had been one month before. Bob seemed but little elated by his sudden rise to wealth and only thought of the happiness it would bring to those whom he loved. The modest little cottage which he had rented was given up and a handsome mansion purchased and fitted up with the utmost care. Then he wrote for his mother and sister to join him. A month later they came, and no happier group could have been found in all the West than the four who sat down together on the night of their arrival.

* * * * * *

Many years have flown since the "Tuolumne Mining Company" made its president and stockholders rich in a single day. Loving care and most skillful medical aid could not win back the health of the good old mother and she long since passed to her home above. Robert Harris is a man well known in the business circles of Sacramento. His hair is now gray, and pretty, bright-eyed children climb upon his knee and call him "papa." The friendship began in Lone Horse Gulch so many years ago has not diminished, but has grown stronger with the flight of years; for the lady who sits opposite to me while I write and whom I call wife, is "Monte Bob's" sister.

Birds at the Pole.

In the countries bordering on the Polar seas, where the changing seasons bring alternately the two extremes of dearth and plenty, birds are more numerous in the short summer than anywhere else all the world over, and in winter absent altogether. All are emigrants there by force of circumstances. In like manner the birds of temperate climates are affected by the seasonal changes, though in a less degree, through the influence of cold and heat upon their food supplies rather than by effect of cold upon their well-protected bodies. A coat of mail is not to be compared to a coat of feathers for safety, so far as a bird's life is concerned. Layer upon layer of feathers can withstand any amount of water or any degree of cold; in proof of this see how the delicate tern, after wintering in comparatively mild weather, go back to the ice floes of the Polar Sea and lay their eggs on the ice. For two or three weeks the tender breast of the sea swallow is pressed against a cold block of ice. Again, as another example of the influence of food rather than climate in governing bird action, take the colony of beccaficos. The beccafico is a Mediterranean bird common on the southern shores of Spain and Italy, in the Grecian Islands, Sicily and Malta, and on the northern shores of Africa. Formerly it was quite unknown in the British Isles, but some years ago a large orchard of fig trees was planted near Brighton, and the beccaficos have discovered the fact and come over to share the spoil. Doubtless the nightingales told them the story of English figs and showed them the way over. Be this as it may, the little birds from the warm shores of the Mediterranean bid fair to become established as naturalized British subjects.—Littell's Living Age.

A WELL KNOWN CHELSEA MAN.

Stricken with an Incurable Disease and yet Cured. His Personal Statement in Detail.

(From the Argus and Patriot, Montpelier, Vt.)

This is an age of progress and everything that hails the advance of new ideas for the good of humanity is hailed with delight.

It is the province of newspapers to watch for strange events or phenomena of any kind and to immediately investigate a reported case out of the line of regular community happenings. So when the story of Mr. George Hutchinson, of Chelsea, Vt., and how he had been raised from a bed where he lay stricken with a supposedly incurable disease was told, the *Argus and Patriot* detailed a reporter to look up the reported facts of the case, to whom Mr. Hutchinson made the following statement.

"I am a native of Massachusetts, a woodworker by trade, and forty years of age, and for the past fifteen years have been working in various sawmills in Vermont and Massachusetts. Eight years ago I moved from Bradford to Chelsea and bought the sawmill of which I am now proprietor. I was in perfect health and known throughout Chelsea and vicinity as one of the strongest men of my weight in that section. December 10th, 1892, I was hurt by a piece of flying board as I was at work in the mill. After that, I began slowly to lose my strength and became incapacitated for work or effort of any kind. The seat of my trouble seemed to be my back, but it gradually extended downward. I consulted all the local physicians and was treated by two of them, but the medicines they administered were not of the slightest avail and did not check the disease in the least. In fact, I was a miserable victim of locomotor ataxia and was conscious of a steady advance of the insidious disease. My back ached continually and my legs began to grow numb and to be less and less usable. By the 18th of April I could absolutely do nothing and was scarcely able to stand. My physicians advised me to go to the Mary Fletcher Hospital, at Burlington, to be treated, and I took their advice. When I left home my friends bade me good-bye, never expecting to see me alive again. The physicians at the hospital told me that my case was a serious one, and I was completely discouraged. I remained at the hospital seven weeks and took the medicines which the doctors gave me. I felt better at the hospital and thought that I was recovering, and went home to continue their treatment, which I did for two months, and also had an electric battery under their advice. The improvement, however, did not continue, and I began to give up hope. August 1st, 1895, I could not get out of my chair without assistance, and if I got down upon the floor, I could not get up alone. About this time I chanced to read an account of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in cases similar to my own. I did not have any faith in the Pills, but thought a trial could do no harm, so I bought some without telling anyone what I was going to do. After I had been taking them some time I surprised myself by getting out of my chair without assistance, and found that, for the first time in months, I was able to walk down to the postoffice, and my neighbors began to discuss the marked improvement in my health. As I continued the medicine I continued to improve, and soon recommenced work in the mill, at first very lightly, and increasing as I was able and as I gained in health and spirits, and now for the past three months I have been working ten hours per day almost as steadily as I ever did. I feel well, eat well and sleep as well as I ever did, and I have no pain anywhere."

The reporter talked with several other gentlemen in regard to the case of Mr. Hutchinson, who is a well known citizen of Chelsea and a Justice of the Peace, and they corroborated his statements as far as they were familiar with the case and stated that he was known to be a reliable man, and any statement he might make would be entitled to entire credence.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Numismatic Curio.

George Russell, of Raywick, Ky., has an Irish shilling which is probably one of the first issues of that coin. It is a family heirloom that has been bequeathed to the oldest son in his family through successive generations. It is silver and about the size of our twenty-five cent currency. Mr. Russell has bequeathed it to his son, Kelly Russell, with its tradition.

demand for wild animals, not only for the continent, but for the United States. The stocks in most of the European zoological gardens have decreased of late, a shrinkage partly caused by the closure of the Soudan by the Dervishes. In America the popularity of the great menagerie at the World's Fair started the boom in wild animals of all kinds. Circuses and private menageries are competing with the zoological gardens and scientific societies for rare and interesting animals and the demand for America is far greater than for the continent of Europe. After five or six years of neglect there is such a boom in the wild-beast trade as is hardly remembered. Until the expeditions which Hagenbeck and others have dispatched into Central Africa, via Berbera, and into Borneo and the West coast of Africa, return, there is little to fall back upon but the average supply which arrives without system and in chance ships. A single purchase by an agent from the Philadelphia zoological gardens included a leopard, a hyena, a pair of cheetahs, a Bornean bear, antelopes, emus and other birds.

OVER FIFTY YEARS OF SUCCESS.

Notable Career of the John P. Lovell Arms Company.

For over half a century the John P. Lovell Arms Co. has been looked to as an authority on sporting goods, and no one who ever had business dealings with this well known firm has ever had cause to complain of unfair treatment.

After 55 successful years this house is now known throughout the country, and the very mention of the name John P. Lovell Arms Co. is a synonym of honesty and reliability.

John P. Lovell, the founder of the Company, although 74 years old, is invariably at his desk every day to overlook the rapidly increasing business.

No sharp practices in trade can be laid up against him. His record for honesty and integrity is irreproachable.

Fortunately, Mr. Lovell has some sturdy and businesslike sons whom he early associated with him.

Col. Benjamin S. Lovell, who is endowed with rare business ability, fills the position of treasurer of the Company in a most thorough manner. He is attached to the Governor of Massachusetts' staff, as was he from 1880 to 1887; was aide-de-camp to Gen. John C. Robinson in 1877-1878, and served on staff of Gen. Russell A. Alger in 1889, and with Gen. Palmer in 1892.

Thos. P. Lovell and H. L. Lovell are the Colonel's valuable assistants in keeping the Company to the front.

The John P. Lovell Arms Company have every facility which money, a thorough knowledge of the business, and the greatest skill mechanism can produce to make the "Lovell Diamond" the best bicycle in the world.

Every year since its first appearance this bicycle has been improved, until now it is unsurpassed in point of material, workmanship, finish, safety, speed, beauty and easy running qualities.

Not only is the use of the Lovell Diamond becoming more widespread in this country, but foreign dealers are not slow in recognising the merit of this machine.

The "Lovell Diamond" has the field, and it has already demonstrated that it is the king of bicycles. As the mountains of New England stand for all that is substantial in nature, so does the John P. Lovell Arms Company represent all that is solid and permanent in the business world.—*Boston Herald.*

DOBBIE BINGO (at his mother's dinner party)—"This is the first dinner mamma would let me sit at the table with the company." One of the Guests—"Then you are not very well acquainted here, are you, Bobbie?" Bobbie—"No, sir. I don't even know who all this silver belongs to."—Brooklyn Life.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

It Is Not What We Say

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. The great volume of evidence in the form of unpurchased, voluntary testimonials prove beyond doubt that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to Get Hood's

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes etc.

WOMEN

Barnard College, New York City, is this year educating 103 women.

Some of the satin-finished corded silks are like velvet to the touch.

European women began to use ribbons in the days of the Crusaders.

There are said to be eight ordained women in the Baptist denomination.

Sassafras oil is excellent for darkening the hair. It should be applied with a small brush.

The number of widows in the United States is nearly three times as great as the number of widowers.

The first Woman's Right Convention held in the United States convened at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 19, 1848.

Julia Ward Howe received only $5 for her famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic." It was first printed in the Atlantic Monthly.

Miss Gertrude B. Mawson, one of the well-known family of that name in Philadelphia, has embarked in the life insurance business.

Ellen Terry, the actress, says the best way for a woman to keep young is for her to be constantly busy at work which she loves.

The will of the late Julia Bullock, of Providence, bequeaths $40,000 to charitable, educational and religious institutions in Rhode Island.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, has just contracted to pay Carolus Duran $20,000 for a portrait, with the express stipulation that he is not to show it at the French Salon.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett, the author, is deeply interested and an active worker in a London charity that furnishes comfort and amusement for little children who are incurable invalids.

The wife of Thomas Hardy, the novelist, is a woman of considerable artistic ability, and has ornamented one of the rooms of their Dorchester home with a frieze illustrating her husband's stories.

Short, plump women should not wear many bands of trimming round their skirts, as they tend to increase the look of width and size. Bands of lace insertion round the skirt are more and more coming into favor.

London's "new beauty," Lady Moyra Beauclerk, is described as an exquisitely pretty blonde girl, with an innocent expression and beautiful eyes, who laughed openly at the peculiarly expressed admiration she elicited.

Mrs. Wilson Sprogel, of Mott City, Minn., is said to be one of the most beautiful women in the Northwest. She was the widow of a German officer before she married a millionaire lumberman old enough to be her father.

Never pull off your gloves by the finger tips, but by the wrists, turning them thus inside out; let them air for a few minutes before turning them again, and do not roll them into a wad; let them lie at full length in the glove box.

Mrs. Ballington Booth is a very beautiful woman, even in Salvation dress attire. What she would be in an evening dress is a question her friends never tire of propounding, but with little hope of ever witnessing the much desired picture.

Mrs. S. B. Capron, who has for five years been Superintendent of the Woman's Department in the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, has resigned her position on account of advancing years. Mrs. Capron spent twenty-five years of her life in India.

Has anyone seen it, this "engaged mantle," which the London papers gravely announce "to be a novelty in America?" It is worn, it seems, by young fiancees as a more outward sign of their contemplation of matrimony than the engagement ring.

Mrs. Kendal, the English actress, who is justly noted for her lovely complexion, gives the following as her beauty formula: Ten hours' sleep every night; a four-mile walk every day; vigorous rubbing in cold water; brown bread; no sweets and no coffee.

Miss Cora Dow, of Cincinnati, is the owner of three drug stores successfully operated in that city. She is a graduate of the department of pharmacy of the Cincinnati University. She employs six registered pharmacists and four assistants, visits each store every day and supervises every detail.

One of the students at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., is Miss Shida Mori, a Japanese girl. Her father is a wealthy banker of Yanagawa, Kiushu, Japan, and all the family are devoted Christians. Miss Mori has come to this country to fit herself by study for missionary work in her native country.

A young woman in Indianapolis, Ind., daubed her face with powdered charcoal instead of powdered starch when her boudoir was in semi-darkness, and became so incensed at the spurious laughter of her fiancee

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by druggists, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

THERE is no entry of posthumous charities on the credit side of the recording angel's ledger.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghampton, N.Y.

HAVE you never noticed the difference between the clothes a tailor wears when at work and when at dinner?

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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320 PAGES—ILLUSTRATED.

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J. C. MILNER,
616 Penn Avenue, - - Pittsburg, Pa.

"One Year Borrows Another Year's Fool." You Didn't Use

SAPOLIO

Last Year. Perhaps You Will Not This Year.

A young man who has just become auditor, sometimes fails to readjust his remarks, and the result is apt to be ludicrous. A little story illustrative of this point is told in connection with a former president of the University of North Carolina.

One day, as this dignified and stately personage was walking about the campus, he observed an unlawful assemblage of students at some little distance. He did not hasten his steps, but proceeded slowly toward them with his head down and his eyes apparently bent in contemplation of his own boots.

When this leisurely proceding had brought him to the spot where the students had been gathered, only one young man remained, the others having precipitately departed.

The president raised his head and surveyed the solitary culprit with apparent severity, although the young man always contended that he detected a twinkle in his keen eyes.

"Sir," said the president in a commanding tone, "instantly disperse to your several places of abode!"

Difficult though the feat required certainly was, the young man executed to the best of his ability by "dispersing" without further delay.

DOCTOR—"Madam, your husband has paresis." Wife—"O, Doctor, I'm delighted! I was afraid it was measles, and they are so common, you know."—Arkansaw Traveler.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. **25c.**

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, indigestion, biliousness, and all disorders of the liver.

The progress of enlightenment in this century are in the lines of science. The triumph of Conservative Surgery is well illustrated by the fact that **RUPTURE** or Hernia, is now radically cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death. **TUMORS,** Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations. **PILE TUMORS,** however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife. **STONE** in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting. **STRICTURE** of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PNU 28 '94

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$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
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$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75
BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
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Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

WANTED to loan money to everybody; $5 to $100; 6 p. c. interest; easy payments; also a death benefit for old and young not exceeding $100; cost $1. Send stamp for particulars. Agents wanted. Mutual Benefit Association, Richmond, Va. Josiah Ryland, Jr., Pres. (Sec. And. of Va.)

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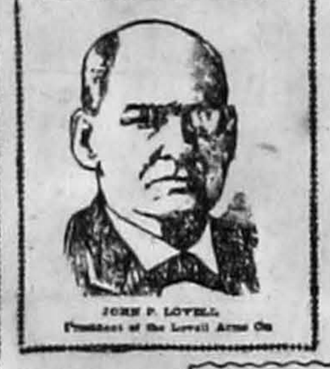
"Our Aim Is to Suit the Riders."



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President of the Lovell Arms Co.

"Our Aim Is to Suit the Riders."

REID B. LOVELL
Treasurer of the Lovell Arms Co.

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The Lightest, Strongest and Most Durable Wheels Made.
A Wheel That You Can Place Confidence In.
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As a Racer It Is Superior.

THEY STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL.

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OUR LINE.

Boys' and Girls' 24-26-in., cushion tires	$15.75
Beauty for Boys, 24-in., cushion tires	25.00
Prize, convertible, 24-in., cushion tires	30.00
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Prize, convertible, 26-in., cushion tires	40.00
Blizzard, boys', 24-in., pneumatic tires	40.00
Girls' Diamond, 26-in., pneumatic tires	45.00
Boys' Diamond, 26-in., pneumatic tires	45.00
Youths' Diamond, 28-in., cushion tires	45.00
Excel C, boys', 24-in., pneumatic tires	50.00
Excel D, girls', 24-in., pneumatic tires	50.00
Tornado, youths', 26-in., pneumatic tires,	50.00
Queen Mab, misses', 26-in., pneumatic tires	50.00
Excel A, youths', 26-in., pneumatic tires	70.00
Excel B, misses', 26-in., pneumatic tires,	65.00
Model 1C, 30-in., cushion tires, gents'	55.00
Model 4C, 28-in., cushion tires, ladies'	55.00
Model 7C, 28-in., cushion tires, convertible	55.00
Model 1P, 30-in., pneumatic tires, gents'	60.00
Model 4P, 28-in., pneumatic tires, ladies'	60.00
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OUR LINE.

Model 2, 30-in., cushion tires, gents'	$70.00
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Model 6, 28-in., pneumatic tires, ladies'	75.00
Model 9, 28-in., pneu. tires, convertible	75.00
Model 10, 28-30-in., pneumatic tires, gents'	90.00
Model 11, 28-30-in., pneumatic tires, gents'	90.00
Model 12, 30-in., cushion tires, gents'	85.00
Model 13, 28-inch, pneumatic tires, ladies'	90.00
Model 14, 28-in., cushion tires, ladies'	85.00
Model 15, 28-in., pneumatic tires, convertible	90.00
Model 16, 28-in., cushion tires, convertible	85.00
Model 17, 28-in., pneumatic tires, track racer	125.00
Model 17, 28-in., pneumatic tires, semi-racer	125.00
Model 18, 28-inch, pneumatic tires, light roadster	115.00
Model 19, 28-in., pneumatic tires, full roadster	115.00
Model 20, 28-in., pneumatic tires, ladies'	115.00
Model 21, 28-in., pneu. tires, convertible	115.00
Giraffe, 28-in., pneumatic tires	125.00

Lovell Diamond, Model 30—Gents' Light Roadster.

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WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Did you ever know a rider of a Lovell Diamond who would exchange his wheel for any other?

The riders of the Lovell Diamond, now and in the past, are their best advertisers.

THEY ARE THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITES.

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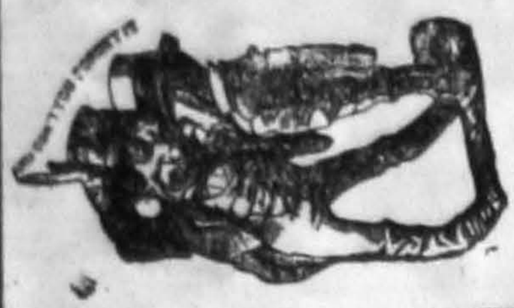
Best and Cheapest Goods for the least money



MARLINTON, W. VA.

Which will best protect your interests on a "Rainy Day,"
Is to make a Dollar go a long and the right way.

Your income will look larger than ever when compared with the

BIG VALUES I offer in DRY GOODS.

Calico, 5 cents a yard.....Ladies Shoes, LaBelle Helena, $2.25 for $1.75
Misses Shoes, our Fashion Dine, $1.75 for $1.25.

Have you ever thought how fast money accumulated when you can buy

A $15.00 SUIT FOR $10.85?

A $3.00 pair of Pants for $2.25.

Thirty-three and one third doll on each $50 you spend, in five years will will make the sum total, $83.33⅓.

This is a Good Umbrella.

Yours, for Trade, P. GOLDEN.

S. W. HOLT

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Always carries a first-class line of

Dry Goods, Groceries

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do do well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH or to responsible parties thirty days. All outstanding debts must be settled at once.

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The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELEY REMEDIES—and they are administered by physicians who are not only skillful in their professions—but who have had a thorough course of instructions at the parent Institute at Dwight.

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VARICOCELE AND STRICTURE

With all bad consequences, nervousness, loss of energy, nervous debility, nocturnal discharges, lost manhood, impotency, unfitness to marry, wasting away of the organs, sexually and rapidly cured by safe and sure methods. Cures positively guaranteed. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.

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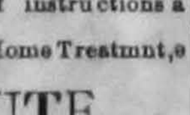

OLIO IN HORSES.
GUARANTEED.
DR. DODD'S Cure for

A Debtor's Slavery.

The *New Yorker* was issued under my supervision, its editorials written, its selections made for the most part by me, for seven years and a half from March 22, 1834. Though not calculated to enlist partisanship, or excite enthusiasm, it was at length extensively liked and read. It began with scarcely a dozen subscribers; these steadily increased to 9,000; and it might under better business management (perhaps I should add, at a more favorable time), have proved profitable and permanent. That it did not was mainly owing to these circumstances: 1. It was not extensively advertised at the start, and at least annually thereafter, as it should have been.—2. It was never really published, though it had half-a-dozen nominal publishers in succession.—3. It was sent to subscribers on credit, and a large share of them never paid for it, and never will, while the cost of collecting from others ate up the proceeds.—4. The machinery of railroads, expresses, news companies, news offices, etc., whereby literary periodicals are now mainly disseminated, did not then exist. I believe that just such a paper issued today, properly published and advertired, would obtain a circulation of 100,000 in less time than was required to give the *New Yorker* scarcely a tithe of that aggregate, and would make money for its owners, instead of nearly starving them, as mine did. I was worth at least $1,500 when it was started; I worked hard and lived frugally throughout its existence; it subsisted for the first two years on the proceeds of our job-work; when I deeming it established, dissolved with my partner, he taking the jobbing business and I the *New Yorker*, which held its own pretty fairly thenceforth till the commercial revulsion of 1837 swept over the land, whelming it and me in the general ruin.

I hed married in 1836, deeming myself worth $5,000, and the master of a business which would henceforth yield me for my labor at least $1,000 per annum; but, instead of that, or of any income at all, I found myself obliged throughout 1837 to confront a net loss of about $100 per week—my income averaging $100, and my inevitable expenses $200. It was in vain that I appealed to delinquents to pay up; many of them migrated; some died; others were so considerate as to order the paper stopped but very few of these paid; and I struggled on against a steadily rising tide of adversity that might have appalled a stouter heart. Often did I call on this or that friend with intent to solicit a small loan to meet some demand that could no longer be postponed nor evaded and, after wasting a precious hour, leave him, utterly unable to broach the loathsome topic. I have borrowed $500 of a broker late on Saturday, and paid him $5 for the use of it till Monday morning, when I somehow contrived to return it. Most gladly would I have terminated the struggle by a surrender; but, if I had failed to pay my notes continually falling due, I must have paid money for my weekly supply of paper—so that would have availed nothing. To have stopped my journal (for I could not give it away) would have left me in debt, besides my notes for paper, from fifty cents to two dollars each, to at least three thousand subscribers who had paid in advance; and that is the worst kind of bankruptcy. If any one would have taken my business and debts off my hands, upon my giving him my note for $2,000, I would have jumped at the chance, and tried to work out the debt by setting type, if nothing better offered. If it be suggested that my whole indebtedness was at no time more than $5,000 to $7,000, I have only to say that even $1,000 of debt is ruin to him who keenly feels his obligation to fulfil every engagement yet is so utterly without the means of so doing, and who finds himself dragged each week a little deeper into hopeless insolvency. To be hungry, ragged, and penniless is not pleasant; but this is nothing to the horsors of bankruptcy. All the wealth of the Rothschilds would be a poor recompense for a five years' struggle with the gnawing fiend. I would you had taken the money or property of trusting friends—promising to return or pay for it when required—and had betrayed this confidence through insolvency.

I dwell on this point, for I would deter others from entering that place of torment. Half the young men in the country, with many old enough to know better, would "go into business"—that is, into debt—to-morrow, if they could. Most poor men are so ignorant as to envy the merchant or manufacturer whose life is an incessant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant "shinning," and who, from month to month, barely evades that insolvency which sooner or later overtakes most men in business; so that it has been computed that but one in twenty of them achieve a pecuniary success. For my own part—and I speak from sad experience—I would rather be a convict in a state prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt.

Let no young man misjudge himself unfortunate, or truly poor, so long as he has the full use of his limbs and faculities, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable; but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And, if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support and solace of my declining years, the lesson wnich I should have most earnestly sought ro impress upon them is this—"Never run into nebt! Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it, and live on it, rather than owe any man a dollar!" Of course I know that some men must do business that involves risks, and must often give notes and other obligations, and I do not consider him really in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying at some little sacrifice all that he owes; I speak of *real* debt—that which involves risk of sacrifice on the one side, obligation and dependence on the other—and I say, from all such, let every youth humbly pray God to preserve him evermore.—*Horace Greely.*

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PAINT red and black. for metallic roofing. Creosote Preservative for shingles, posts and wood work.

LADDERS that shorten or lengthen; for tinners, carpenters, fruit growers, etc.

PAPER heavy building, for sheathing, lining rooms and floors

PRICES low. Circulars and quotations by addressing,

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Looks to his own interest, and how to make hard times easy. The way to do this is to go to

A. D. BARLOW'S

Wholesale and Retail Store at

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where he is selling flour at cost and carriage. Note the following prices:

XX.....@	$2.60
Nickle Plate(good family)	3.00
Old Dominion Extra	3.00
Old Dominion Best	3.50
Gold Medal(patent)	3.50

While getting your flour you can get feed, salt, fertilizer, and farming implements of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

BLACKSMITHING

AND

Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

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FREE TRIAL. A package of our treatment for weakness and decay, nervous debility and lost vitality sent free for 15 cents postage.

E. H. Smith,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST,

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—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Paints and Oils,

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.

We invite everybody and promise close prices and polite attention.

☞ At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

FURNITURE.

Fine Hardwood Furniture,

Stock always on hand, And Orders taken.

All Handmade.

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SAW FILING.

GUN & LOCKSMITH WORK.

A. G. BURROWS,

☞ COFFINS made to order.

Marlinton, W. Va.

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Insure against loss in the

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WHEELING, W. Va.

Incorporated March, 1869.
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First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

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SPECIAL ACCOMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

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All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses broke to ride or work.

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PATTERSON SIMMONS.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

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Terms.

per day 1.00
per meal ... 25
lodging .. 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER. Proprietor.

G. C. AMLUNG,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

EDRAY, W. VA.

All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit and leather.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 14. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court,	A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney,	L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff,	J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff,	Robt. K. Burns.
Cl'k Co. Court,	S. L. Brown.
Cl'k Cir. Court,	J. H. Patterson.
Assessor,	C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct.	C. E. Beard, G. M. Kee, Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor,	Geo. Baxter
Coroner	Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A C L Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W H Grose Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore—G R Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffy, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Marlinton, Wes Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney-at-law.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL.
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel.
All calls promptly answered.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D.
has located at
FROST, W. VA.
Calls promptly answered.

C. B. SWECKER,
General Auctioneer
and Real Estate Agent.
I sell Coal, Mineral and Timber Lands, Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.
Postoffice—Dunmore, W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY,
Architect and Superintendent,
Room 19, Reilly Block,

The Court.

THE sessions of the Circuit Court are always looked for by our people with no ordinary interest. With some, very important busiis to be decided, involving personal liberty, rights of property, and even the vindication of character.

In the estimation of the truly thoughtful, the question of character is the most important of all. A good name is more to be desired than much silver and gold. Whoever steals my purse, steals trash, but he robs me of all that is worth possessing whoever steals my good name.

The personnel of the Pocahontas Court and the Bar would do credit anywhere. As a rule, the proceedings are of the type to be looked for; dirrcted by gentlemen who conscientiously endeavor to know and do the right. An upright Judge, and legal counselers of refined character, expert in the weightier matters of the law, are at the present day the most potent promoters of the higher circles.

For tangible influence, the courts rival churches in periods of pulpit competition and sectarion antagonism.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Representative Alderson has received the following letter from Mr. John Cooper, Chairman, etc., of Republican Committee:

Office of Mill Creek Coal and Coke Co., Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated Flap-Top Red-Ash Coal and Coke, and dealers in General Merchandise, Cooper s, Mercer county, W. Va.

COOPER'S, W. Va., Sept. 15, 1894.

"Hon. J. D. Alderson, Representative of the Third Congressional District, Nicolas C. H. W Va

Dear Sir:—Do I understand from your Hinton speech that you will undertake, if you should be elected to Congress, to destroy the very interest that would make your district prosperous? An early reply would very much oblige me.

Respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN COOPER,
Chairman.

Mr. Alderson sent to Mr. Cooper the following answer to above letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 25, '94

John Cooper, Esq., Chairman, etc Cooper's, W. Va.:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 15th inst., addressed to me at Nicholas Court House, was forwarded to me here.

I presume you did not hear my Hinton speech, and do not know anything about it, except what you may have gathered from the publication of garbled extracts in Republican newspapers. Of course it is impossible for me to say what you "understand" from any speech I may have delivered.

I do not know what your object is in writing me this letter, but take it for granted that you intend to make my answer public and use it for political purposes.

I think every voter in the Third district has the right to understand the position of every candidate for Congress on every public question; and this rule applies to Mr. Huling as well as myself. So far as I am concerned, my record on every question has been made and is known to the people. I would have no desire to conceal my views on any subject, if I was a candidate for the first time. You will remember that I have been elected three times to the House of Representatives from our district, and will be a member of that body until the 4th of March next, in any event.

I infer that your question has reference to my position on a tariff on coal. You and I both know that I favored a revenue duty on coal, but when the amendments of the Wilson Bill were voted down, I voted for the Wilson bill when it passed the House of Representatives, and afterwards voted for the Senate amendments which placed a duty of forty cents per ton on coal, and voted against a separate bill to put coal on the free list.

I am a Democrat, and favor a tariff for revenue only. I believe that Congress is not given the power under the constitution, to tax the people any more than is absolutely necessary to pay the expenses of government; and that to tax them more is robbery. I believe that the necessities of Government are "the beginning and ending of just taxation." I believed that coal was a proper subject for tariff taxation for purposes of revenue; but when the amendments proposing the duty were voted down, and the question was presented to me, whether the Wilson Bill, with free coal in it, was a superior measure to the McKinley Bill, I unhesitatingly gave my support to the Wilson Bill, when it passed the House. I was then voting upon a measure which covered thousands of items, including coal, a measure which gave to all the people cheaper clothing cheaper agricultural implements, cheaper everything, except luxuries; and while I knew it was claimed that some of my constituents might, in some degree, be injured by free coal, yet I was sure that the benefits which they would derive under the Wilson Bill would far outnumber and outweigh any injury which might possibly come to them by reason of the placing of coal on the free list. This, in short, is my record; and this is my position.

I congratulate you that you are a convert to the doctrine that a tariff is a tax, as applied to coal, at least, and increases its price to the consumer.

You are probably correct in this view as to coal which we send to the Atlantic seaboard. I presume also that you think a tariff on sugar is a tax, and increases its price; and to that extent, at least, you agree with Democrats. I suppose, also, that you, with other Republicans, are indulging a good deal in criticism of the Democratic party, and claim that Democrats surrendered to the Sugar Trust when they placed one-eighth of a cent per pound duty upon refined sugar, and that you conceal as far as possible, the fact that Republican legislation created, nurtured and fostered all the trusts in existence, and that the McKinley bill left one half a cent per pound on refined sugar in the interest of the trust, and paid to the sugar producers, twelwe millions of dollars annually in bounty out of the pockets of the people.

It is a fact well known that Republican politicians in 1888 promised to the manufacturers increas- tariff protection in return for campaign contributions; and when the Republicans had carried the country in that year, and they came to "deliver the goods" in the fifty-first Congress, they took the tariff off raw sugar, which they had left for thirty years, and paid a bounty to the sugar producers in order to prevent the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasurery, so distasteful to the people, whereby they imagined they would deceive the people; and they did this to the end that the manufacturers could have their protection and profits increased as promised.

At best it cannot be claimed that the tariff bill recently passed by Democratic Congress gives to the sugar trusts more than one fourth the benefit given to it by the McKinley Bill, under which the trust derived twenty-eight million dollars annually.

In this connection it is not improper for me to state that I am for free sugar and vote to strike out the bounty provision and the provision for a tariff on refined sugar, contained in the Wilson bill as reported for the seperate bill to place all kinds of sugar on the free list, which passed the House and was defeated in the Senate during the last days of the session of Congress by the solid Republican vote, Populist votes, and the votes of the Louisiana Senators, in that body.

I do not believe that it destroys any industry to destroy a protective tariff system.

You know that if the Republican idea of protection was carried out to its logical and ultimate conclusion, that a protective tariff would be levied for the benefit of manufacturers, even if revenue was not needed or desired to pay the expenses of Government, upon the theory that there is one class of our fellow citizens who cannot succeed in their business enterprises unless the balance of the community are taxed for their benefit. That is what protection means, if it means anything; and this proposition cannot be denied.

Democrats adhere to the doctrine that every citizen should have an equal chance in the race of life, and that it is unconstitutional and morally wrong to place tax burdens upon the great masses of the people in the interest of a privileged class. We believe that taxes should be levied for purposes of revenue, alone.

If even the industries of this country depended for existence upon a tariff system, it is folly to talk about destroying them by unfriendly tariff legislation in view of the fact that we must collect and pay out annually in the neighborhood of five hundred million dollars in the payment of the expenses of Government and pensions; and it is our policy to collect the major portion of this sum by means of tariff taxation. Surely, every manufacturer, no matter how avaricious, should be satisfied with the benefits which come to him by reason of tariff taxes which must necessarily be levied, and will be levied, for purposes of revenue, so long as our present system of taxation exists.

We not only differ from you in regard to the objects for which tariff taxation should be levied, but we have placed the highest priced articles and the luxuries purchased and consumed by the rich, and the lowest rates upon the necessries of life purchased and consumed by the masses, while you favor the policy of laying, and have placed, the highest rates of taxes upon those articles which are the necssaries of life, and the lowest rates upon the luxuries.

A Democratic Congress has passed a tariff bill which gives you forty cents per ton of tariff on your coal. In some portions of our District the miners only receive thirty cents per ton for digging coal. Now, if you are right in your claim that a tariff on coal protects, then the operator who pays thirty cents for digging coal, gets his coal dug free and has ten cents profit on every ton of coal produced to stick in his pocket. We find, however, upon examination, that the benefits derived by our coal producers from the tariff on coal are very much exaggerated It will be admitted that the coal which the producers in our District ship to interior points is not affected in price directly by the tariff, and the only coal which has its price directly increased by reason of the tariff, is that which we send to the Atlantic seaboard. I find upon investigation that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, but 1,148,454 tons of coal came into the United States at all of our seaports, and that but 19,650 tons entered at the Atlantic seaport. This is all the coal which could come in competition with the coal produced in our district and shipped to the seaboard.

As far as the question of wages is concerned, we all know that the laws of supply and demand and organizations among laborers and among employers fix the trice of labor, and that the tariff does not way or the other.

I was informed a few days ago by miners in the Kanawha Valley that they had ascertained quite recently that the Coal Exchange, and not the tariff, fixed the price of digging coal in that section.

Now Mr. Cooper, you seem to be in a mood for asking questions, I would be glad if you would answer these questions for me:

Is it true that a letter has been sent to coal operators in our district, asking them to contribute money to the fund to be used in the election of my opponent, Mr. Huling? Is it true as reported that you have contributed $1.000, or any other sum, to this fund?

I would be much gratified, and no doubt the people would be edified, if your candidate for Congress, Mr. Huling would answer the following questions, which I propounded to him in a speech made at Charleston on the 12th day of September last:

Does Mr. Huling favor an income tax?

Does he favor free coinage of silver, and if so at what ratio, and under what conditions?

Does he favor free sugar?

Does he favor a bounty on sugar?

Would he have voted for the bill passed by the Fifty-third Congress, providing for the coinage of the seignorage in the treasury?

Was he opposed to the repeal of the Federal election laws?

Would he have voted for the Lodge bill?

Is he opposed to the resolution which has passed the present House, to elect Senators by the direct vote of the people?

Would he have voted for the bill recently passed to repeal the Republican law exempting greenbacks from taxation?

These questions remain unanswered so far as I know. Mr. Huling has not answered them, and neither have the gentlemen who are making the speeches for him. The platform upon which he is running does not commit him upon any of these questions. The people in the Third District have a right to know how he stands upon these questions My record has been made upon each of them; and my record answers your question.

In conclsion let me say to you that I have been very much impressed during this campaign with the fact that the Republicans are not defending the McKinley tariff bill, their force bills or any other legislation enacted or attempted to be passed by the Republican Congress, and are not advocating any policies of that party, but content themselves with calamity howling—with charging the Democratic party with the responsibility for the hard times which they themselves have brought upon the country.

But the people will not be deceived. It is not even necessary to pull off from your party its mask assumed for the occasion in order to show to the country that your party, as it always has been, is the party of centralization, high taxes, extravagance, monopoly, trusts and subserviency to the money power.

Very respectifully, etc.,
JNO. D. ALDERSON.

Notice.

On account of sickness in my family, I am compelled to retire from business here. I will dispose of my entire stock of goods at first cost and carriage. All parties indebted to are requested to call at once and settle their accounts, by note or otherwise. All accounts remaining unpaid by December 1st 1894, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Thanking my patrons for past favors, I remain very respectfull.
Green Bank, W. Va., JACOB ROHAN

The Board of Education of Edray District has bought a supply of the ordinary school books in use in the public schools of this State, for the purpose of supplying the demand at the contract retail price, for cash. Call at Moore & Hannah's, or on J. F. Barlow, Secreta-

The value of the steel manufactured in the United States every year is about $500,000,000.

Since Denmark established dairy schools and made a science of butter-making 100,000,000 pounds of butter have been exported from the country annually.

The Japanese in New York have formed a society to promote the welfare of their people in that city. The first step to be taken will be to establish a free night school, where lectures on pertinent subjects will be given.

The Atlanta Constitution observes: An interesting plan is under discussion in the Legislature of the colony of Victoria, Australia, for the relief of farmers who wish to borrow money on their land. The Savings Bank Commissioners are to be authorized to "assist producers" by lending them money, to the amount of half the value of their land, under a plan by which borrowers will repay principal and five per cent. interest in extended half-yearly installments. The Commissioners would be recouped by four per cent. mortgage bonds, issued locally and guaranteed by the Government.

The hatred of Italians in France by the French lower classes, intense before the assassination of President Carnot, has become so bitter that the Italians are fleeing for their lives from many sections of France, states the Chicago Record. The people of Italy are maddened by this unreasonable hatred, and in Turin and other places reprisals have already commenced against French residents. The little fire of individual persecution blazes brightly now. There is danger that it may extend and become a conflagration of international war. There has been no love lost between the countries for years.

The Louisiana Legislature has without opposition voted an appropriation for the construction of a bust or statue of Thomy Lafon, the colored philanthropist, who died in New Orleans a few months ago. The Governor will have the selection of the statue, and will decide upon its location. It will probably be placed in the State House. It is asserted that this is the first statue ever erected to a colored man in the South, and one of the first in the country. Lafon, who was eighty years old when he died, left a fortune of $600,000, nearly all of it to charity. He founded an asylum for old people and one for girls, and gave the rest to other benevolent institutions. His original intention was to make these institutions open to both white and colored, but he was persuaded to abandon that idea because the whites are already well provided with eleemosynary institutions.

The Louisville Courier-Journal remarks: "Congress was quite right to make Labor Day a National holiday. It does not matter what motives urged Congress to do such a thing. There is nothing the American people need more than holidays. We haven't anything like enough of them. There is too much striving and scraping, too much work and more worry, too fast a pace and too little rest, too much burning of the candle at both ends, too much high-pressure living. We don't know enough about how to rest. We too rarely invite our souls to merriment, but keep body and brain bent upon the wheel of daily cares, and pride ourselves more upon showing how far we can defy nature than how wisely we can conserve its forces. It is telling on us. Nature is beginning to exact its debt, sometimes all at once in the sudden breakdown of a vigorous physique, sometimes with the misery of a wicked mind, often in the shattering of nerves and the enforced rest that comes too late to comfort and repair. We have been spendthrifts of our energies, and have begun to think of economy none too soon to avert bankruptcy. Plenty of holidays, plenty of outings, plenty of parks, plenty of nonsense, plenty of fun and frolic—that's the prescription for the overworked, overworried American. He wants now and then to lose the trail of the dollar and cool the fever of chasing it. He needs to gain some of his time [illegible] health and

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

FEATURES OF ENGLAND'S GREAT SEA-BOUND FORTRESS.

How Its Natural Strength Has Been Increased by Artificial Means—Two Big Guns—Rock Galleries.

OF all the modern fortresses in the world there is scarcely one so interesting as that of Gibraltar, which at this moment happens to be of peculiar interest on account of its important role in the event of a war involving Morocco. The military element dominates the whole life of the place. With 5000 or 6000 troops—for Gibraltar is never without that number—the streets are alive with redcoats and bluecoats, the latter being the uniform of the artillery.

Everything goes by military rule. The hours of the day are announced by gunfire. The morning gun gives the exact minute at which the soldiers are to turn out of their beds, and the last evening gun the minute at which they are to turn in. It is necessary for the outsider to regard these signals, as the gates of the place are opened and shut at the firing of the guns.

If Gibraltar were merely a rock in the ocean its solitary grandeur would induce many a sight-seer to inspect its rugged sides. But as it is at the same time the strongest fortress in the world the interest of the greater number of visitors is to see its defenses. The natural strength of its position has been multiplied by all the resources of modern warfare, in the admiration of which one is led for a moment to forget the "greatness thrust upon it by nature," but only for a moment. Standing on the top of the rock, which is 1400 feet high, and looking down the cliff where the waves are dashing at its feet, fills a person with an awe that is indescribable, and one is loath to resume his tour of inspection.

The rock is nearly three miles long and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile broad. On the eastern side the cliff is so tremendous that there is no possibility of scaling it, therefore the only approach must be by land from the north, or from the sea on the western side. As the latter lies along the bay and is at the lowest level, it is the most exposed to attack. The town lies here and could easily be approached by an enemy if it were not for its artificial defenses. These consist mainly of what is called the Line Wall, a tremendous mass of masonry, two miles long, relieved here and there by projecting bastions, with guns turned right and left, so as to sweep the face of the wall. The line defended is more than two miles long.

Within the Line Wall, immediately fronting the bay, are the casemates and barracks for the artillery that are to serve the guns. The casemates are designed to be absolutely bombproof. The walls are so thick as to resist the impact of shot weighing hundreds of pounds. The enormous arches overhead are made to withstand the weight and explosion of the heaviest shells. This Line Wall is armed with guns of the largest caliber. Some are mounted on the parapet above, but the greater part are in the casemates below, so as to be near the level of the sea, and thus strike ships in the most vital part.

Of course every one is anxious to see the two big guns, each of which weighs 100 tons. But they are guarded with great care from the too close inspection of strangers. They are so enormous that it is impossible to describe them so as to convey an idea of their immense proportions. The shot has to be lifted to the mouth of these guns by machinery, and a man could easily crawl into the bore. It was feared that the explosion would do something terrible, but the sound was nothing in proportion to the size. Everyone was surprised and many disappointed. Some of the sixty-eight-pounders are as earsplitting as the 100-ton guns. One of these big guns is mounted within speaking distance of the house of the Major-General, which stands on the Line Wall. In answer to an inquiry as to what they did at the time of firing one of the ladies laughingly replied: "Oh, we don't mind it. We take down the mirrors, lay away the china and glass, throw open the windows and let the explosion come." This gun throws a ball weighing 2000 pounds over eight miles.

But these are not all the defenses. There are batteries in the rear of the town, as well as in front. These can be fired over the tops of the houses, so that if any enemy were to effect a landing he would have to fight his way at every step. As you climb the rock it fairly bristles with guns. You cannot turn to the right or to the left without seeing them; they are over your head and under you, and pointing directly at you.

The most interesting feature of Gibraltar is the rock galleries. It is owing to these that Gibraltar surpasses all other fortresses of Europe. They were begun more than a hundred years ago, during the great siege. Although the French and Spanish had none of every part of the rock; and even the Rock gun, on the very pinnacle of Gibraltar, was twice dismounted. This convinced the English that their only shelter would be in the bowels of the earth, and therefore work was begun to blast out the long galleries. These are all on the northern side of the rock, and as this is the side that looks toward Spain they are intended to repel any advances against the fortress from that quarter.

At every dozen yards there is a large porthole, and at every hole heavy guns are mounted on carriages, by which they can be swung round to any quarter. The simultaneous discharge of these cannons is terrific, as the concussion against the walls of the rock is much greater than it they were fired in the open air. It is not often that this noise is heard, however. But there is one day in the year when the British lion roars good and loud, and that is the Queen's birthday.

The Rock gun from its exalted position on the highest point of the rock, 1400 feet in the air, gives the signal, which is immediately caught up by the galleries below, one after the other. The batteries along the sea answer to those from the mountain side, and the mighty reverberations sweep around the bay, across the Mediterranean and far along the African shores. The noise is simply indescribable.

Is Gibraltar really impregnable? is a question that has often been asked, and one that has evoked differences of opinion from those capable of judging. Englishmen who are most familiar with its defences say yes, and maintain with characteristic stubbornness that Gibraltar could not be taken by all the powers of Europe combined. On the other hand, the French and German engineers claim that there is no fortress that cannot be battered down. The new inventions of war and the tremendous force which the use of dynamite and nitro-glycerine gives to these new projectiles make everything possible.

The object of the fortress of Gibraltar is to command the passage into the Mediterranean. The arms of Gibraltar are a castle and a key, to signify that it holds the key of the straits, and that no ship flying any other flag than that of England can enter or depart except by her permission.

But that power is already gone. The 100-ton gun of Gibraltar, even if aimed directly seaward, could not destroy or stop a passing fleet. To Africa, opposite Gibraltar, it is fourteen miles, a distance that no ordnance in existence can possibly reach. A fleet of ironclads, hugging the African coast, would be safe from English fire if it were strong enough to encounter the English fleet. It is her fleet in which England places her utmost reliance, not on the fortress, for the fortress alone could not bar the passage into the Mediterranean. It would be a refuge in case of disaster where the English ships could find protection under the guns of the fort. —New York Advertiser.

Extensive Production of Copper.

This country produces more than half of the copper of the world. The metal comes from the Lake Superior region, from Montana and from new mines in Arizona. The Lake Superior mines alone yield metallic copper in large quantities. There the stuff is found in a pure state, nuggets of it weighing hundreds of pounds. These deposits were worked extensively by the Indians for centuries before Columbus, and the copper they obtained was distributed widely by barter. They left behind many large masses of the metal, because they could not break them into pieces, and were unable to carry them away bodily.

The United States can turn out 360,000,000 pounds of copper yearly. The mines at Butte, Montana, are able alone to put on the market 200,000,000 pounds per annum, all of it obtained from a single small hill. Of course, the world's consumption of this metal is enormous. The waste is very great. So many cents are lost that the United States mint at Philadelphia is obliged to furnish ninety millions of those small coins annually. The copper used for sheathing the bottoms of ships is chemically destroyed; it is the virdigris, incidentally formed, that kills the barnacles. Vast quantities of copper are consumed for making brass and in electric wires. —Washington Star.

A New Waterproof Paper.

A new process for the manufacture of waterproof paper material has been patented in Prussia. By this process, according to an exchange, a nonstratified and perfectly homogeneous product is obtained, which is of uniform strength throughout its mass, and capable of being used for the manufacture of horse shoes and also for covering floors, roofs, walls of sheds or huts, etc. The method consists essentially in causing the sheets made from the prepared paper pulp, in spiral convolutions, before they have become dry, round a pressure roller in such manner that the separate layers

FARM & GARDEN

STYLISH ANIMALS IN DEMAND.

Farmers make a mistake in breeding when they raise horses to please themselves. They must breed to suit the market. The outlook for breeding now is better than it has been, because the knife is being more freely used on poor stallions every day, and quality and individuality of horses are constantly being raised in consequence. People who are fond of driving want stylish animals, and it will pay the farmer to breed for that standard. Then after they are bred it will pay to bit them thoroughly, match them up, accustom them to sights and sounds in city and country and condition them so that they will be ready for work as soon as sold.—New York World.

TIME TO DRY OFF COWS.

Most farmers dry off their cows in time to give them a rest of from one to two months before calving. There are some, however, who milk up to the time of dropping the calves. The best authorities strongly condemn this practice, believing that impairs the constitutional strength of both mother and calf, and lessens the subsequent production of both milk and butter. The farmer who delivers milk or supplies butter to private customers, needs about the same quantity of milk throughout the year, and plans to have his cows come in at all seasons. If he has a winter dairy, or sells milk or cream to a creamery, the cows will be dried off in the latter part of summer, when the prices for dairy products are low.—American Agriculturist.

A CHEAP MUSHROOM BED.

According to the Musee des Familles, the following is a very simple and cheap method of preparing a mushroom bed that will yield a crop all the year round.

In a pine box about twenty inches in depth, and three feet square, place a four-inch thick stratum of a mixture of three parts of dry cow manure and one part of garden soil. Having procured some mushroom spawn, break it up and sow it in a second stratum of manure and earth two inches in depth. Slightly compress the whole and cover with an eight-inch layer of earth, which should be kept damp by watering through a fine hose.

In six or eight weeks the first crop of mushrooms will appear at the surface, and will continue to do so for at least two years, provided the bed is kept damp.

A small quantity of aqua ammoniæ added to the water with which the bed is moistened will hasten the appearance of the fungi.

The box should be placed by preference in a place where the light is not too bright, say in a cellar in which the temperature is moderate and equable, or in a dark part of a stable.

WORK FOR RAINY DAYS.

By far too many farmers and their laborers consider the rainy days as sacred to rest and inactivity, thinks the American Agriculturist. The thrifty, successful farmer, however, usually has plenty of indoor work planned for this inclement weather. The harness is to be cleaned and properly oiled, the stable floors are to be mended, tools and wagons repaired, gates made, the compost heap in the basement handled over, and a hundred other little jobs attended to. The team may need shoeing; if so, let the man take them to the shop. He will do more favors in the future than if kept working on the farm all the time, and these little things show that you have confidence in him. He will fully appreciate the situation and not find fault if, in the rush of work, late hours sometimes find him in the field, and will look after your interests in the proper care of live stock and the attention to details that will make many dollars' difference in your favor at the end of the year. The tasks planned for rainy days should be such as can be done under, or near to shelter. In the latter case, the intervals between showers may be utilized. It rarely pays any farmer to work outdoors when it is raining.

SUCCESS WITH ROSES.

The first step to success in the growing of roses is to select a suitable place for planting. This is an absolute necessity. The best place in the garden is none too good for roses. Do not plant on the north side or at a corner of the house, as the winds would injure the bushes, and the sun could not properly reach them. A warm, sunny position should be selected, on a southern exposure, and not too near a building or tree, lest the rose be robbed of the needed nourishment and sunshine.

It is sufficient if the rose has the sun in the morning and during part of the afternoon. The best results are shade of trees or buildings. The rose requires plenty of nourishment, water and pure air. It should always be kept free from dead leaves and insects.

Roses do well in almost any garden soil, which is not too sandy; in the latter case, much benefit will be derived from mixing in clay or muck in suitable proportions. If the soil is too heavy, a mixture of wood ashes and air-slacked lime would make it about right. Do not forget to fertilize the soil generously with cow manure and bone manure. Water should not be allowed to settle about the bushes in winter, as it will do great harm to the plants.

By following these suggestions, there will be no difficulty in raising fine roses.—Amateur Gardening.

RULES FOR THE DAIRY.

1. Cow-sheds should receive regular and thorough cleaning every morning. Refuse carried out to the manure heaps; stall well cleaned with farm hoe, afterwards brushed; channel brushed, and washed out well; clean bedding laid down; feeding-trough always cleaned out previous to feeding time; warmth of shed attended to and no draughts of cold air allowed.

2. Ventilation of cow-shed should have particular attention every morning; after the shed is cleaned out, open the top and bottom of window.

3. Cows well cleaned with the curry-comb and brush each morning.

4. The cow's teats cleaned before milking.

5. Milk should have particular attention in straining it.

6. Rooms containing cream and milk, also milk pans, require careful attention; washing and keeping clean of room and milk vessels well attended to; the room also kept well ventilated; no bad air allowed.

7. Churns kept well cleaned; always washed out clean previous to working them.

8. Temperature of cream previous to churning carefully attended to; for the purpose have a thermometer thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit in summer and a few degrees higher in winter.

9. All dairy utensils kept perfectly clean and also in a room for themselves.

10. No dairy utensils should be washed inside a dairy; have a small wooden trough outside the dairy for this purpose.

11. Keep the floor inside the working compartment perfectly clean; no milk or other liquid allowed to remain on it.

12. Attend to the washing of the milk from the butter with great attention.

13. The hands not allowed to come in contact with the butter while making.

14. Butter not made up for final use after salting, until a short period of time elapses also, butter should not be worked too much. Use small wooden spades for working the butter throughout entire process.

15. Neatness observed in making up of butter.

16. All dairy vessel employed for making purposes kept strictly clean.

17. Working dairy compartments should be well cleaned, floor, benches, at end of each week; also exterior portion of dairy well cleaned. No water allowed to remain in channels outside the dairy.

18. Have no decayed refuse near the dairy on any account.

19. Feeding of milk cows carefully attended to. Food should be clean, fresh and given at regulated periods.

20. A moderate supply of salt (rock) very beneficial for young cows. Place lumps of salt in the feeding trough.

21. The drinking water for your cows should be perfectly cleanly, also the vessels.—Dairy World, London.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

In summer sixty degrees is about the right temperature at which to churn.

Mulch the celery bed heavily between the plants with a fine compost of cut straw.

Buckwheat is a good crop to grow and plow under to increase the fertility of the soil.

One of the greatest leaks in dairying is the great loss of butter-fat lost by careless handling.

Take good care of the young cows, that they may continue profitable when they are old.

Berries planted a year ago should be allowed to bear but little fruit, but of extra fine quality.

Long-continued cutting of asparagus weakens the vines, which should be given a rest until next season.

In experiments made by the Arkansas experiment station Bordeaux mixture proved the best preventative of apple scab.

A few gooseberry plants should find a place in every fruit garden, as they give a variety and add to the list of really valuable fruits.

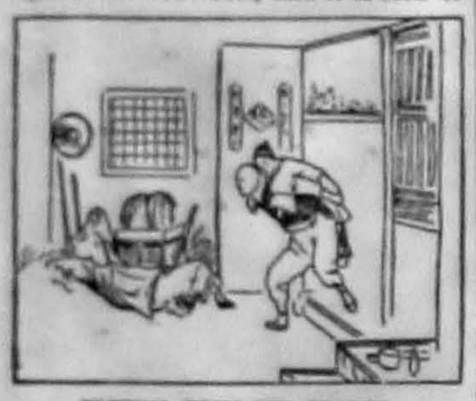
Tomato plants when pruned and carefully tied back ripen their fruit in advance of those neglected, because the sun can get to them.

The mouths of a plant are its fine white roots. They take up food just

THE TERRIBLE PLAGUE RAGING IN CHINA.

A Look at Canton, With Its Millions of People, in Plague Times—Chinese Superstition.

ALL China and the far East are much excited over a terrible plague which has recently broken out in the southern provinces of this empire, writes Frank S. Carpenter in a letter from Peking. It came originally from the interior, but it has reached Canton and Hong Kong, and the people are dying at the rate of hundreds per day. The disease is practically an unknown one to the physicians of to-day, but it is said to be the same as that which devastated Europe during the middle ages and which was so awful in its ravages that it got the title of "the black death." It ran over Europe again and again from the sixth to the eighteenth centuries, and it is said to



FLEEING FROM THE PLAGUE.

have caused more deaths than any of the great epidemics which human flesh has been heir to. It is the pest which Daniel Defoe describes in his story of the great plague of London of 1665 and 1666, and it has done terrible damage in Arabia and Persia within the past generation. It came a few years ago from China to Southern Russia, and the Czar stationed troops about the infected districts and in this way kept it from the rest of Europe. The plague that ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century came from China, and it has been known to have existed for some years past in one of the Chinese provinces above the Burmese frontier.

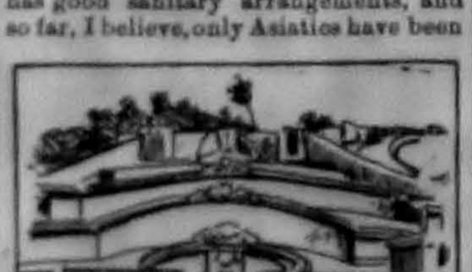
The black death broke out in Canton during the last week in February, and for a time the average of those who died from it was about two hundred per day. This average steadily increased, until in March and April it was five hundred per day. It is said that the Pearl River, which flows past the city, and upon which hundreds of thousands of people live, contains many floating corpses, and that the undertakers are unable to make coffins enough to supply the demand. In ordinary times the Chinese spend large sums upon their funerals, and they are more particular as to the styles of their burial caskets than they are as to those of their wedding beds. Coffins cost all the way from a few dollars up to thousands of dollars, and it is not an uncommon thing for a man to buy a coffin and keep it in his house for years, so as to have a first-class article on hand when he dies. Children often make their parents presents of coffins, and they have their mutual coffin supply association, somewhat like our building and loan association, or like our mutual life insurance societies. Every member of such an association gets a coffin and burial clothes when he dies, and the not having these is considered a greater calamity than death itself. To-day the dead in Canton are carted out and disposed of in all sorts of ways, and the greatest trouble is found in getting rid of them. Often the pall-bearers who are paid to carry the coffins to the grave are stricken with the dread disease on the way, and of the four who start out with the body only one or two return.

There are not coffins enough for the grown persons, and the children are being buried in baskets or wrapped up in pieces of matting. In some places the babies are not buried at all and the baby towers are full. These baby towers you find all over China. They are little buildings, with windows high up near the roof. The babies are laid on the windows and are pushed inside to decompose as they will. I saw, near Shanghai, the bodies of babies thrown out upon the roadside, and such corpses are often left by the poor for the dogs to eat. To-day many of the dead at Canton have not a burial plot and their coffins are left on the top of the ground. This, in the case of such an infectious disease as the black plague, cannot but be of great danger to the rest of the people, and the plague is said to be steadily spreading over the surrounding country. Some of the coffins are hermetically sealed by varnishing them again and again with a sort of lacquer varnish, and as the wood is often four inches thick, in ordinary times they do not cause much trouble from their offensive smell. Now, however, the haste with which the dead are disposed of does not admit of such treatment, and the stench is terrible.

SCENE IN CANTON.

From Canton, and a letter which I saw the other day states that every house seems to have its dead. A few days ago a thief entered a house in which the whole family had died of the plague, expecting to have an easy haul. He was stricken while in the act of robbing the dead, and a day or two later his body, with the booty upon it, was found lying in the house. A curious thing about the plague is that it affects some kinds of animals as well as men, and in Canton it attacked the rats of the city first. Dead rats were found in the drains of the infected quarters, and the rats ran from such places almost as fast as the human species. In every house where dead rats were found it was seen that the people had taken the black plague, and the sign of a dead rat will now cause a family to fly.

The Hong Kong doctors at first said that the disease was not of a parasitic nature and that it could not be carried to any great distance; but this is thought by many to be a mistake, and it is now said that its germs can be transported in clothing and in other ways, and the Japan Mail is advising the most rigid sanitary precautions against all of the Hong Kong steamers. In one editorial it asserts that even a shotgun quarantine would be justifiable against it, and when it is remembered that every ten days a big steamship from Hong Kong lands at San Francisco and Vancouver it would seem advisable that the greatest care be taken to keep it out of America. It is thought here that the disease cannot get a firm hold of any quarter which has good sanitary arrangements, and so far, I believe, only Asiatics have been



RICH MAN'S GRAVE.

afflicted with it. It has attacked Hong Kong. The Japanese papers had reports that there were one or two deaths in different parts of Japan, but these reported have since been denied. The Japanese are much better prepared to suppress such a plague, should it break out, than is China. They are the cleanliest people in the world in regard to their

The dispensary alone 2000 coffins have been given away, and it is estimated that up to this time 60,000 coffins have been furnished by such associations.

The sanitary board of Hong Kong visited the plague-stricken parts of Canton some weeks ago, and made a report on the disease and its symptoms. It comes upon one without warning in the shape of a fever, which raises the temperature of the patient in a short time to 105 degrees and upward. There is no chill and no other premonitory symptons. The patient has a severe headache, and he shows signs of stupor. After twelve hours the glands of the neck, the armpits or the groin begin to swell, and they soon become as big as a hen's egg. These swellings are hard and exceedingly tender, but they do not suppurate. In some cases a vomiting of blood occurs, and within a few hours the man dies. Some few recover after having been attacked, and if they can keep themselves alive for more than six days after their exposure there is a a chance for them. The disease seems to be very infectious, and in those quarters where it is raging it has more than decimated the population. In one small street the sanitary board of Hong Kong found thirty deaths, and in another out of 170 people only forty have survived. At one of the gates of Canton a man took a box the other day and dropped a cash into it every time a coffin was carried out. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he counted the cash and found he had 170 in the box.

The disease is very sudden in its attacks, and the only safety from it seems to be to get out of its range. For weeks the people have been flying from the plague-stricken districts, and these are hushed only by the rains, and it is said that one cause of the rapid spread of the plague in Canton was the prolonged drought which has afflicted the city this spring.

The fact that the plague exists in Canton makes its danger greater than it would be had it broken out in any other city of China. Canton is the New York of the empire. It is the biggest of the Chinese business cities, and it contains something like 3,000,000 of people. Its boat population is said to number more than 300,000, and as many people as you will find in Washington, Cleveland, Buffalo or Cincinnati are born, live and die upon its waters. Its people are the brightest in China, and they are the best traders and the best workers among the celestials. They will command higher wages than the Chinese from any other cities, and you find Canton men engaged in business all over China. I met them in Hankow, I found them on the busiest streets of Chinklang and Nanking, and here in Peking they own some of the best property, and are engaged in all sorts of undertakings. A great part of our imports come from Canton, and the credit of the big Cantonese merchants is as good as that of the most solid Americans in the banks of London. It is a city of millionaires and paupers, and it contains the richest and the poorest of the Chinese. When I visited it, not long ago, I was entertained by the Jay Gould of China, a man named How Qua, who is said to be worth his tens of millions, and in riding up to Canton on the steamer I saw a hungry-eyed boatman greedily grab at a dead rat which was thrown him from our ship, and which I doubt not furnished the piece de resistance for his family dinner. It is from the Cantonese province that most of the Chinese in America come, and its people are noted for their turbulence as well as for their skilled hands and their sharp business brains.

I have never seen anywhere such a beehive of humanity as the city of Canton, and I can imagine no place better for the dissemination of a plague like this. The streets are so narrow that the big hats which the coolies wear almost graze the walls on either side, and you can stand in the

STRICKEN WITH THE PLAGUE.

middle of some of the best business quarters and touch the walls on both sides by stretching out your hands. The main streets fairly swarm with Chinese men and women, and half of these Celestial humans are loaded. They crowd and push against each other as they work their way through the city, and the disease germs if possessed by one are easily communicated to many. They pack themselves together in the houses, and the population of a small city is crowded into a single block. The poorest of them have only a few cents a day for the support of their families, and ten of our cents is a good wage for a day's work. Agricultural laborers about the city do not receive more than five cents a day, and women are paid still less. The average workingman who can save $5 a year is doing very well, and the question with the majority of the people is one of existence.

The diet of the laboring classes consists of salt fish, vegetables and rice, and if they can add to this meat three or four times a year they deem themselves happy. It is not uncommon to find 100 people living in a little nest of a dozen one-story houses, and rents per family range from $2 a year and upward. Canton is the only city I have visited where I have found cat and dog restaurants. At one of the dog restaurants I treated a lot of coolies to a stew of black dog's flesh, and the price of it was ten cents a plate. I could have gotten a stew of yellow dog for less, but when one gives a treat, even in China, he ought to buy the best. Black dog's meat is worth twice the price of that of the yellow canine. It is cooked with a tuft of the hair

PAPER COW FOR SACRIFICE AT FUNERALS.

left on the end of the tail to show the color of the dog, and it looks, when in the pot, much like the flesh of a sucking pig. The dog is killed and the hair is taken off as we take the bristles off of a pig, and when stewed it is cut into small pieces. At this same place I saw cat meat cooking, and there were cats in cages awaiting the orders of customers. Cat meat is higher priced than dog or rat meat, and the tabbies are killed only upon order. The people whom I saw at such restaurants, however, were those only of the poorer classes, and there are in Canton as costly restaurants as you will find anywhere in the world. I saw places where you have to pay $5 a plate for your bird's nest soup, and where tea is served which you can't get for less than $10 a pound.

The black plague, on account of the poor diet of the people and their poverty, will last longer in Canton than it would in an American city. There are practically no facilities for taking care of the sick, and Chinese medicine is worse than no medicine. The missionary hospital will do much. It is one of the best hospitals in the East, and it does a great deal of good. The chief Chinese charitable institutions of Canton are a blind asylum, from which blind beggars go out day after day over the city; a foundling asylum, supported out of the salt tax, and a leper asylum. This last is in a banyan grove two miles from the gate of the city. It contains about five hundred inmates, and more horrible creatures do not exist on the face of the earth. There are more lepers in Canton than can be accommodated in the asylum, and there are leper boats filled with these people, who scull or row their boats among the other craft on the river begging.

There are no more superstitious people than the Chinese, and such an occasion as this brings out all of the sooth-sayers. I hear that the streets of Canton are now filled with priests exorcising the imps of the plague and that the people go through the city in bands beating gongs and drums to drive the demons away. At the head of one band was a boy who had on a hideous dragon mask, and the dragon boats which are kept for the annual dragon boat festival have been brought out. All sorts of praying goes on before the different josses and the ancestral tablets, and every one connected with the burial of the dead is making money. A large class of merchants sell nothing else but silver and gold paper, which is bought by the families of the dead and is burned by them over the graves, with the idea that this will supply them with funds for their travels in the next world. Paper and wooden cows and horses are manufactured to be burned in the same way, and the dealers in white goods will be getting rich. White is the color of mourning in China, and the family when they repair to the cemetery wear clothes of white tied on with coarse rope. They leave food at the graves and generally send an extra suit of paper clothes along to keep the corpse warm when it becomes a ghost.

The Bridegroom Dissembled.

They had all the earmarks of a bridal couple as they boarded the Chicago train at Broad street station. There were half a score of friends on the platform who had come to say goodby. A few grains of rice dropped from the young man's hat brim as he entered the parlor car. All the other passengers smiled indulgently and looked interested. Then the young man extended his hand to the young woman, and said in a very loud voice, and with most commonplace formality: "Well, Miss Blank, the train is about to pull out, I wish you a very pleasant journey." And doffing his soft hat he hurriedly left the car. The passengers looked disappointed; the young woman looked nervous. By-and-by she called the porter and whispered to him. The porter nodded his head and passed to the rear of the car. He came back in a moment, and said in a voice that was audible to every one in the car "You're all

Hower I Strive I Can't Recall.

Hower I strive I can't recall
Their form and tint aright.
I know it seemed the softest hand,
The night when first we met
And, oh, the clasp she gave me
I never can forget.

I know not if her eyes were blue,
Or jetty black, or gray,
They owned a very charming hue,
But more I cannot say.
Have I forgot? I frankly vow
I'm quite ashamed I can I yet
The gaze within them gleaming
I never can forget.

I know not where her dimple danced,
If on her cheek or chin.
I only know I gazed entranced
And felt my heart fall in.
A dimple! 'tis a tiny thing
To dream of and regret;
But how that dimple twinkled
I never can forget.

—Samuel M. Peck, in Boston Transcript.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A lazy horse always knows his driver.

The eel is not so slippery as a one-dollar bill.

There is no place like the home of one's sweetheart.—Galveston News.

There is no severer test of self-reliance than a threadbare suit.—Chicago Herald.

Try as best as she may the woman suffragist is no gentleman.—Adams Freeman.

Doubt others more and yourself less and you will have more backbone to sell.—Tammany Times.

Clerk—"Are you going to discharge me, then?" Druggist—"Yes; I think we can dispense without you."—Harvard Lampoon.

Little Boy—"How long have you had that doll?" Little miss—"This is a girl doll, an' you oughtn't to ask her age."—Good News.

Convince some men that it pays to be good, and you couldn't keep them out of the church with a shotgun.—Ram's Horn.

"Just think, captain, the major has actually married the rich old maid." "Obviously he wanted to have his golden wedding at once."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Sadirn—"You say Reckless has sealed his doom?" Cooley—"Yes; I just saw him lick an envelope which contained a letter asking Miss Bossall to marry him."—Boston Courier.

Anxious Inquirer (to crusty old gentleman)—"When do you suppose this rain is going to stop?" C. O. G.—"When it gets to the ground, of course."—South Boston News.

Foreign Visitor—"Is it true that one man often hangs a jury in this country?" Litigious Native (with evident regret)—"Yes, stranger; but not with a rope."—Buffalo Courier.

"Whur ye bin?" said Meandering Mike. "Lookin' fur work," replied Plodding Pete. 'Well, you wanter look out. Yer idle curiosity'll be the ruination of ye, yit."—Washington Star.

Toby (to ecentric man)—"What are you doing with that box?" Poperkaq—"Going to make a wagon of it." Toby—"Where'll you get the wheels?" Popperkaq—"Out of your head."—New York Journal.

"Did I tell you that dear Mrs. Flimsey has invited me to spend the summer with her?" Madge—"No. Then I was right. You have not known each other for a very long time, have you?"—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Young Man—"Gracie, what is it your father sees in me to object to, darling?" The Young Woman (wiping away a tear)—"He doesn't see anything in you, Algernon; that's why he objects."—Boston Home Journal.

"Can any little boy here," asked the visitor, "give me an example of the expansion of substances by heat?" "I can," said Tommy. "Our dog's tongue is twice as long now as it was last winter."—Indianapolis Journal.

He—"I had my picture taken along with Nero—my big St. Bernard, you know. May I have the pleasure of presenting you with a copy?" She—"Oh, I guess so. I always did admire a handsome dog."—Indianapolis Journal.

New Arrival (to subdued-looking man in the hotel office)—"You are the clerk of this hotel, I suppose, sir?" Subdued-looking Man—"Oh, you flatter me, sir! I am only the proprietor!"—Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

"Fact is," said the grocer, "there's no money in coffee nowadays." "That's a comfort," replied the customer, "but there's 'most everything else in it. In the last pound I got there were eight beans, three peas, six shingle nails and a handful of gravel stones."—Boston Transcript.

"Did you ever notice," said Mrs. N. Peck, "that about half the pictures in the photographers' windows are of bridal couples? I wonder why they always rush off to a photographer as soon as the knot is tied?" "I guess

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Oct. 26 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year $1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner,

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.
D. L BARLOW,
Of Edray.

ANOTHER word about these election precincts. The law is so entirely different from what it was when we voted before, that it is hard to impress on some minds the radical change. Now a good many, no doubt, think that they know to what precinct they belong, but are mistaken. Let evero man confirm his belief by a little inquiry, for if you don't get to vote your straight Democratic ticket, the consequences may be awful.

THE respective nominees for the Legislature from this county were in our midst during Court. Mr. Moore, the Republican nominee, as far as it is able to be judged, is conducting his campaign as far away from party lines as possible, declares himself equipped to fight the Virginia Debt question, and to truly represent the county in a business way. Yet there is one thing lacking that will keep him away from the gates of the Legislature forever and a day, and that is he is not a professing Democrat.

As for the Democratic nominee, Dr. Moomau, he relies on the principles of his fellow Democrats, and they have never been found wanting. We greet him as our future member, and drop a tear for his opponents hopeless candidacy.

Do the men of this county know what is expected of them this year? From all over the sixteen counties of the Third District, a territory as large as the State of Maryland, the Democrats who are elbowed and annoyed by the most pestiferous set of Republicans that ever made the South hideous, are looking for our usual Democratic majority to save them from the disgrace of being beaten by their scurvy neighbors. If the Republicans of this county were more offensive they would draw us as a party nearer together, but we lack that incentive. Only a few more loud-mouthed Republicans to wake us up from the lethargy, is what we should pray for. But, anyway, why can't we realize that away from us the "pomposity" of the hateful tribe has made the Democrats set their mouths hard and made them itch to take the Republican scalps on election day. Then for the sake of our hard fighting brothers, for the good of our country, for the vindication of the grand old Democratic party, let us rally on election day and wipe our adversaries from the face of the earth. Rouse, the halt, the lame, and the blind! Let our old men come to the front, and give their life-long enemy one parting shot. Let the fires of the clans be every member of every connection to help make the record that there was not one of his name but what did his duty in 1894, when the Republican party vainly predicted an easy victory.

PLAINLY SPOKEN.

In discussing the issues of the present political campaign, a high plane of decency is occupied by the press and the speakers.

This is surprising, considering the momentous things that are at issue, and the personalities indulged in during former political contests. The people of both parties are honest in their convictions. The Republican patriot has the good of his country as much at heart as the Democratic patriot. They differ as the methods and principles most likely to reach the results desired. There is no better way in forming conclusions as to what is best, than to compare views. When an analysis is made this appears to be about what the Republican tendencies amount to, as interpreted by the teachings of its prominent journalists and legislators, past and present, and the most of its history, the past thirty years.

The tendencies point toward sectional antagonism, strict governmental control so as to threaten interference with merely local interests, and local control of elections for members of the national legislature. Extravagant outlays are justified as most befitting a billionaire country. Hence, in keeping with this idea, heavy taxes, bounties, subsidies, and onerous protection are regarded as the very things to realize the destiny of a country so magnificent. Now the question is are such things most compatible with free and pure government; securing the greatest good to the greatest number.

It may be questioned whether the American people need such things, beneficial in the long run to, a comparatiuely small minority of the national citizenship, unless such be entitled to special privileges.

By way of contrast, let there be a similar inquiry into the principal tendencies as illustrated by the traditions of Democratic writers and speakers and statesmen of the past seventy-five years. It cannot be successfully denied that the tendency has been always in the direction of low taxes, revenue tariffs, immediate responsibility to the people, and no federal interference with county, city, or state elections.

If such things are not the essentials of free and pure government, it is a hard matter to decide what should be the essentials of the government best for the dominant or majority element of our citizenship.

Now if the great proportion of the American people want low taxation, tariff for revenue with *incidental protection*, immediate responsibility to the people, and no interference with local rule, let them give the Democratic party a trial for at least twelve years, and then if matters do not realize hopes let something else be tried. Moreover, when other grand issues are considered, the mind is favorably impressed with the history, traditions, and tendencies of genuine Democracy. As to trust-worthiness. Democracy suffers nothing in comparison with Republican statesmanship. On the monetary question, it cannot be successfully questioned its ancient financial history is sounder than of any great, long-lived party ever known in American politics.

To the citizen whose patriotism would know no North, South, East, crowning attraction, the Democratic party is and has been and must always be a national party, with equal rights to all, special privileges to none at the expense of others

Let such things have a fair trial, and then if individual and social extravagance entail financial embarrassment, people will have none to censure but themselves.

Facts For the People.

As a misunderstanding seems to exist in some sections of this county in regard to the expenditure of public money in the construction of the new Court-House at Marlinton, we deem it proper to make the following statement in relation thereto.

At the July term ot the County Court, 1894, J. C. Arbogast, the Sheriff of this county, made a settlement in relation to county funds, from which it is shown that at that time, he had in his hands, due the county, $12,601.15. At the same term of said court, a levy for an additional sum, to-wit $15,917.26, which sum in connection with the $5000 to be paid by Col. J. T. McGraw and others, makes $33,518.41 the gross sum already provided for building the Court-House and Jail complete at the contract price of $28,932, leaving a balance for county expenses of $4,586.41 to be used in paying running expenses.

The entire amount to complete the buildings is now levied, and the buildings are now well advanced in construction.

Respectfully submitted,
G. M. KEE, }
C. E. BEARD, } Commissioners.

Indictments.

Eustis Brindell, Disturbing Religious Worship.
Enock Taylor, same.
Adam Taylor, same.
John Hubbard, same.
James McGlaughlin, same.
Willis Sheets, same.
Schister Silva, Carrying deadly weapons.
John Silva, same.
Wilson Sutton Assault and battery.
Charles Beverage, setting woods on fire.
Owen Gilluly, selling spiritous liquors, five cases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Notice.

All persons having any claims against the Manly Manufacturing Company or any sub-contractor for materials furnished or labor performed for building of Court House and Jail at Marlinton, are hereby notified to file itemized accounts of same, and name of debtor, with S. L. Brown, Clerk, on or before November 25th, 1894, and to meet Court of County Commissioners on November 26th, 1894, for the purpose of properly substantiating same for settlement.

MANLY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, by ROBERT P. MANLY, President.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all not to trespass on my lands by hunting passing through, leaving fences down, or in any other way, and that I will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law anyone disregarding this notice.

RICHARD CALLISON,
Locust, W. Va.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John A. Preston and Hon. W. A. Bratton will address the voters of Pocahontas county at the following times and places, at 2 p m:

Locust Creek School House, Tuesday,	October	30th
Lobelia (Hill's Creek)	"	31st
Huntersville, Thurs.,	Nov.	1st
Traveler's Repose, Fri.,	"	2nd
Green Bank, Saturday,	"	3rd

It is hoped the local committees will thoroughly advertise these meetings and get the people out. These gentlemen are first class speakers, clear and logical reasoners, and will most fairly present the issues. Let every voter attend.

By order of committee.
E. I. HOLT, Chairman.

G. C. AMLUNG,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

EDRAY, W. VA.

All work guaranteed as to workmanship, fit and leather.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Neuralgia, Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood Malaria, Nervous ailments Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of **Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views** and book—free.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1894.

It appearing to the court that a vacancy exists in the office of Justice in the Edray District; two vacancies in the same office in the Green Bank district: and that a vacancy exists in the office of constable in the Edray district; and that two vacancies exist in the same office in the Levels District: that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Huntersville district; and that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Green Bank district, it is ordered that said vacancies in the offices aforesaid be filled at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1894. And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish notice of said election as prescribed by law.

A copy teste:
S. L. BROWN, Clerk.

The Old Reliable

DR. WARD 120 N. 9th ST. ST. LOUIS MO.

Established 30 years. Treats male or female, married or single, in cases of exposure, abuses, excesses or improprieties. SKILL GUARANTEED. Book free.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 29th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 23, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do by Regina R. Barlow, assignee of said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 3rd day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Edray District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts one of sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resides, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a certain deed from the State of Virginia to Samuel W. Moore and Levi McCarty, dated on the 25th day of November, 1837, said deed or patent numbered 13031.

Said tracts of land comprise the farming lands of said Jane Simmons, a great part is improved, with house and outbuildings, making a very desirable farm. On the forty-acre tract is a heavy body of yew pine and other timber.

LEVI GAY, Trustee.
ANDREW PRICE, Attorney
Marlinton, W. Va., October 2, 1894.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms.

per day 1.00
per meal ... 25
lodging .. 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor.

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The Folding Kodet.

If in selecting an instrument he chooses one that is not too limited in the range of work it will do; is adapted to hand or tripod use and is light and compact.

Now take the Kodet, it is not expensive but it has a good lens, uses plates or films, takes snap shot or time pictures and focuses with index or on the ground glass. New improved shutter, revolving stops, and speed regulator for shutter. Latest improvements, finest adjustments, handsome finish. Prices $5.00 to $100.00.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

—Mr. Adam Marshall is quite ill at the home of his father, Capt. J. W. Marshall, near Mingo.

—The Circuit Court was called upon to decide at this term that service on a corporation cannot be made through the cook.

—Peter Warwick, Esq., raised a turnip this season which weighs eight pounds. It is about the size and shape of a head of cabbage. A radish raised in the garden of Mr. A. S. McNeil weighs three pounds.

—Lost: by Judge Campbell, on his coming to Pocahontas, between Falling Springs and Hillsboro, a band-box containing two lady's hats. The finder will please put himself in communication with Judge Campbell, at Union, Monroe county, West Virginia.

—Burley Hannah, who was lying in jail on a *capias profine*, was released last week when he had been in jail ninety-nine days. He says he only lacked three chapters of reading the Bible through during his confinement.

—A certain citizen of the county has been the victim of a pleasant practical joke. A friend in Georgia placed an advertisement in the *Manufacturer's Record* stating this county man wished to buy a lath mill. The mails since then have been ladened with letters from people wishing to sell a lath mill.

—A Bicyclist who recently traveled over the road from Ronceverte to Marlinton, says that he took careful measurement of the road with an instrument attached to his "bike," and that the distance between these points is fifty miles, just four miles farther than we have been used to calling it.

—Though the list of Confederate veterans, as printed in this paper last week from the minutes of the forming of the camp, contained full one hundred and forty names, it is evident that it is wholly incomplete. We are advised to say that all Confederates whose names are missing from that roll call, will please report to Adjutant J. J. Beard, at Huntersville, for enrollment.

—C. E. Beard, Esq., of Mill Point, has the prize herd of two-year-old cattle. He has a hundred head. Thirty-three of these, purchased as calves from Mr. R. M. Beard, average in weight 1050 pounds, and the weight of the rest of the herd is not far under this. The cattle are all dehorned, and the lot is superior even among the many well-bred herds of the county.

—The Australian Ballot Law is very strict. The possession of a ticket constitutes a felony, and as to the printer, there is enough required of him to frighten him half out of his wits. Therefore, when he is working on the ballots the doors and windows are carefully secured, and no one is admitted. This will explain why the doors of this office were locked during the past week, and the friendly callers will excuse the apparent inhospitality.

—The walls of the court-house are gradually rising, and in two weeks it is thought that the brick-work of the building will be finished. The roof will be put on immediately, and then the fine system of heaters will dry the building out and make it warm enough for the "inside work" to go on this winter. The visitor admires the foundation especially. The brick-work passed the architects approval, and Capt. Jacobs was complimented on it. The building of this court-house will show the stranger that we have a wealthy and progressive county, besides being a great convenience.

—The weather of the last ten days has been most delightful. The Indian Summer is now upon us. This has made this session of the Circuit Court particularly pleasant. Several parties are camping out with their covered wagons and attending court. They are kept here about ten days as witnesses or as parties to suits and have had a good time in camp. The wagons are drawn up on the bank of Knapp's Creek, where the trees fringe the level lay of bot-

—Mr. Varner exhibits a cheese shaped fall turnip that measures twenty-three inches in circumference and about seven inches in thickness, and weighs over six pounds.

—There is some talk of running W. L. Brown for Justice in the Green Bank District, and Capt. C. B. Swecker for Constable.

—Mr. S. S. Varner is summoned to serve as a Federal Juror, and is to report at Charleston November 13th.

—W. A. Shearer and family will move from Marlinton, to William's River soon.

—A. C. Gunther's horse "Rowdy" won a purse of $25 at the Beverly races.

Personal.

Mr. M. F. Giesy, of Wheeling, was on hand to meet the the County Court, this week, to report as architect of the public buildings here.

Col. C. T. Smith, of Ronceverte, addressed a large concourse of Democrats at the court-house last Tuesday evening.

A. C. Gunther, Esq., of Addison, was in Marlinton this week.

Attorney C. P. Dorr, of Addison was visiting at Clover Lick this week.

Mr. Harper McGlaughlin and family, of Bath county, Virginia, have been visting in Pocahontas and Randolph counties for the past few weeks.

Mr. Robert P. Manly, of Dalton, Georgia, while on his way to Marlinton, was in the disastrous wreck of last Sunday evening, at Bristol, Tennessee. The engine jumped the track and a good many coaches were piled on top of it. All the coaches left the track except the sleepers. Mr. Manly and another gentleman rescued two ladies from the coach in which he had been riding, before the train took fire. The conflagration was very swift. Mr. Manly ran the uninjured sleeper back by cutting it loose and uncoupling it. The other sleeper had a wheel broken and was burned. He showed us the blood of one of the men killed, on his hat.

Church Notes

There will be preaching at the M. P. Church, on Swago, on Sunday, October 28th, at 10:30 a. m., by the Rev. Otto McKeever.

The memorial sermon of the late George McLaughlin will be preached at Driftwood, Saturday morning, November 3rd, by Rev. W. T. Price. There will be preaching Friday night before at the same place.

Rev. E. F. Alexander will preach at Marlinton, Saturday night, November 3d, and Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. He will also preach at Edray church Sabbath night, November 4th.

Sacramental services at Marlinton on the third Sabbath of November.

Edray.

Mr. Asa Barlow killed a fine wild turkey the 19th inst. while hunting cattle in the mountains. He says there was twenty five turkeys in the gang.

Messrs Barlow, Gay, and others killed a fine spike buck at this place Saturday last.

Preaching at the West Union school house Sunday evening at 3 p m, Oct. 28th, by Rev. Sharp.

There will be public speaking at this place Wednesday night, Oct. 24th, 1894, by Hon. Samuel Houston of the "Peoples party".

Mr. Geo. P. Gilmore "our stone mason" is building a chimney for Mr. Geo. Auldridge.

The Circuit Court.

Those who have never lived in a West Virginia county do not know what an important feature of the year the circuit court constitutes.

It can be called the epoch of the season's business. It is then that the money is put into circulation, for debts are contracted to be paid "at court." Those who have but little business to transact, enhance it a thousand times by their most mysterious actions. Schemes are laid, and there has been probably no undertaking of importance, calling for concerted action, in the history of the county, that was not hatched on some court day.

It is pre-eminently the men's day and no women are to be seen, except perhaps some frightened looking lady, who has been called as a witness; for women will occasionally see things, and do not mind cross examination "a bit."

A prominent class is a choice lot of spirits that get drunk as regularly as the time comes, and each has his own peculiar way of making himself a perfect nuisance.

The jurors are present on the expense of the commonwealth and try hard not to enjoy their job.

The session just ended was one of considerable importance, and was carried through with great promptness and dispatch. Several cases involving the question of personal damages created great interest two slander cases were tried, Hook vs. Rider and Herold vs. Hannah. In the first the action was based on the allegation that the defendant had said that the plaintiff had sworn lies at a certain trial as a witness. They found nominal damages of one cent. A man from Elk said that the plaintiff's attorneys fell out as the gains could not be divided.

In the second case the declaration set forth that the defendant had said that the plaintiff had burned his own store to get the insurance. This was not substantiated to satisfaction of the jury, so they said "not guilty."

Two suits for false imprisonment both Sutton v. Constable C. P. Kerr and others, withered before the jury.

The case of Dilley v. Shrader involved the question of throwing sawdust in a running stream and polluting the water of the plaintiffs mill dam. But it was like shoveling sand against the tide for a plaintiff to try to recover by means of a jury for something he had not worked for, and this suit went by the board.

The criminal docket did not take much time. Ed. Pryor was brought from jail, where he has lain, (at nights) since January 2d. He carries the key of his cell in his pocket. He wouldn't run away if you paid him. The prisoner confessed to unlawful wounding, and was given thirty days extra, and he departed for Huntersville and the hospitable jail.

The chancery side of the court was busy selling land, decreeing land to be sold, and reeked with insolvency and distress, as usual. One couple was made happy by the solemnization of a divorce. One case of this sort, Coulter v. Coulter, in which papers had accumulated enough to sink a ship, was so complicated that no conclusion was reached.

The cases of the assignment of the merchants E. I. Holt and U. S. McNeill were considered. The latter will pay probably ten cents on the dollar.

A suit not mentioned on the law side, an action of ejectment, Wallace v. Whiting & Denning, consumed a good deal of time in trying but was compromised before it was finished.

The grand jury found some indict-

Readers of this paper will remember an account of the robbing of the store of R. E. Overholt & Sons, at Buckeye. Andrew Kellison; a youth of about 20 years, was brought to the county seat last Thursday, three hours after the Grand Jury had adjourned, charged with that robbery. Mr. Overholt had heard that this boy was selling clothes and jewelry, the kind of goods stolen, near the White Sulphur. He went there and surprised the boy by arresting him and taking him before a Justice of Greenbrier, where Kellison confessed to the Justice as to having broken into the store.

Kellison was sent on to Pocahontas on notoriously defective writs, and employed Mr. N. C. McNeil as counsel. He first claimed to have been drunk when he had confessed, but afterwards renewed his confession, and said that he had an accomplice, but would not give his name. He turned the residue of the stolen goods over to his counsel, and is endeavoring to make restitution to the losers for the goods stolen. He was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at its April Term.

Kellison was born in this county on Greenbrier River below Marlinton, and is an orphan. We have been told that on the night of the robbery he took supper at a house on the river about three miles from Buckeye, with a half-brother, leaving immediately after supper.

The Beverly Babecue.

The great Democratic meeting at Beverly was probably the largest gathering of people in the history of that county. A good many attended the meeting from this county, and many more would have been there had it not been for the commencing of the court at Marlinton. Speeches were made by Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, General Wade Hampton, and Ex-Governor Wilson.

The *Wheeling Register* says:

General Wade Hampton returned here to day from Beverly, where he attended the great barbacue on Friday. He said he never saw such enthusiasm display as the crowd of six thousands people showed toward Chairman Wilson. Hundreds of those in the gathering drove 40 and 50 miles to be present, while one rock-ribbed Democrat came 100 miles in a farm wagon.

County Court.

A called meeting of the County Court was held on Tuesday last, at which time a report of Architect, Mr. M. F. Geisy, was considered as to the construction of the court-house, and the Clerk was directed to issue orders payable to the contractors, the Manly Manufacturing Company, to the amount of $4,400.

The Association.

Our next session of the Pocahontas couty Musicial Association, will be held at Marlinton, commencing Thursday evening, November 8th 1894, at 7 o'clock p m, and continuing two days.

All lovers and friends of music respectfully invited to attend.

S. B. Moore, President.

Dunmore.

Fine weather, water very low.

A goodly number of our people attended court for about two weeks.

Miss Lula Kerr died at her mother's on Sunday, October 14th, after a long, lingering illness. She is at rest and with her Saviour.

W. H. Cackley and wife were up on a two weeks visit.

Mr. R. M. Pritchard and family of Bath county, spent several days in town.

John Jackson is out from Rockingham county.

Messrs. Wine and Lambert are here and will start their sawmill.

B. F. McElwee is off to New York to lay in his fall and winter stock of goods.

The barbecue and fair at Beverly were grand successes.

U. S. Grimes had his house burned on Wednesday night, with all its contents. No insurance.

We understand that there will be new store started at the C. C. Arbogast stand, one mile above Green Bank: this is getting to be quite a business point; one large wagon and blacksmith shop has been erected by Davis Patrick Hamilton; a big boot and shoe shop

Maj. Arbogast is doing some good work on the creek near his house to protect the road.

We must say that R. B. Kerr has the Staunton & Parkersburg turnpike from the Randolph county line to East Greenbrier river in better condition than it has been since the war.

Messrs. Wm. L. Brown and Geo. D. Oliver start to Baltimore this week to buy a stock of goods for Oliver Bros.

A man passed by like an express train through a country town;

(To be continued)

Jacob.

Circuit Court.

LAW.

State v. Ed. Pryor, felony, pleaded guilty of unlawful wounding, sentenced to 30 days in jail.

State v. J. J. Hannah, indictment for misdemeanor, nolle.

State v. Cumberland Lumber Company, and John C. Hunter, same, confessed $5 and costs.

State v. Allen Burner, same, not guilty.

State v. Summers Sutton, same, confessed, $25 and cost.

Mathew Wallace v. Whiting & Denning, Trespass on the case, case dismissed by consent each to pay their own costs.

A. J. Hook v. Aaron Rider, slander, verdict for plaintiff of one cent and costs.

D. O'Connell v. Cumberland Lumber Company continued.

S. A. Gilmor v. Peabody Insurance Company continued.

John W. Barkley v. Smith, Whiteing & Company, continued.

H. F. Herold v. W. B. Hannah, slander, not guilty.

Bank of Lewisburg v. Herold & Moore, continued.

James T. Sutton v. Chas. P. Kerr, C. P. C., *et als.*, action for damages for false imprisonment, not guilty.

W. H. Dilley v. Robert C. Shrader, trespass on the case, not guilty.

Witz, Biedler & Co. v. U. S. McNeil, two cases, dismissed at plaintiffs cost.

Witz, Beidler & Co. v. H. M. Lockridge et al, debt, judgment for plaintiff, of $1021.97.

Guggenheimer & Co. v. H. M. Lockridge, debt, judgment for plaintiff of $1400.81.

State v. L. M. Waugh, assault and battery, bailed at $100.

CHANCERY

Daniel Miller v. Wm. C. Coulter, referred to commr. Bratton.

George C. Hill v. Rebecca J. Hill decree of sale.

H. P. McLaughlin v. Hugh McLaughlin's legatees, R. S. Turk appointed special receiver and a decree entered that he recover $833.26 from decedent's estate.

Maudelbaum & Frank v. F. M. Dilley, decree to sell.

Wilson W. Dilley v. Maggie J. Dilley, divorce granted.

John W. Stephenson trustee, v. McDanald, decree directing the disbursement of the trust friend.

Levi Gay v. John T. McGraw *et als.*, decree to sell land.

Gibson's admr. v. Gibson's heirs, sale confirmed of lands on Elk to Wm. Gibson and Sherman Gibson.

Wm. Skeen's admr. v. John T. McGraw, decree to sell,

R. S Turk special commr. v. B. M. Yeager, sale of land confirmed to B. M. Yeager.

E. O. Moore v. F. K. Moore, amount of vendor's lien recovered.

Sally Gum's admr. v. E. O. Moore, sale of land confirmed.

Same v. E. R. Tallman same.

Elhart, Joyner & company v. J. W. Riley, *et al.*, leave given to amend bill.

Bowling Spots & company v. U. S. McNdill, receiver ordered to pay to creditors rateably the amount in his hands.

M. J. McNeel v. L. W. Herold, sale of land confirmed.

Levi Gay v. J. B. Lockridge, leave to amend bill granted.

Jacob Sheets admr. v. Rachel Sheets, decree to sell.

David Burgess v. Wm. T. Beard and Withrow McClintic, suit dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

James M. Simmons v. R. H. Simmons referred to commissioner Bratton.

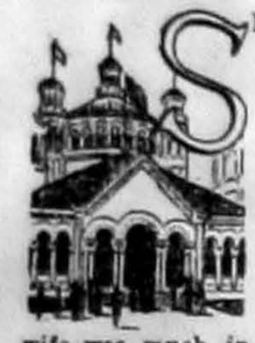
N. Frank & sons v. E. I. Holt, decree directing a *pro rata* payment on the part of the receiver, N. J. Brown, and ordering a sale at public auction of the personal property of the assignment, if not sold privatly within sixty days.

Never worried, never tired—
Ever by the thought inspired,
That for every pain we borrow
Comes redemption in the morrow;
Sacrificing strength and soul
Striving, striving for the goal
That awaits the life to-morrow;
Spurning flowers of to-day
For the blossoms' rich array
Of to-morrow, of to-morrow.

Listless age with withered face,
Drifting in the mortal race,
Worn and helpless, lone and weary,
Gazing through the shadows dreary
Of the long, long night of sorrow
For the sunrise of the morrow;
Drifting, drifting to the sea
Of eternal mystery,
While the world repeats "To-morrow."
Thus it speeds the soul from strife,
Thus it greets the new-born life,
With "To-morrow," aye, to-morrow.

—Clifford Howard.

JOHNNY'S DUCHESS.



SHE was not only a Duchess, but she looked like one, of the best Du Maurier type. She was lovely, tall and graceful, with the light of youth and health in her eyes.

As His Grace was an invalid his wife was much in evidence, taking exercise on deck, with a long, swinging stride which was the envy of all the other women on the ship. During the first day she was very friendly to her fellow voyagers, but some impertinent questions vexed her, and she became glacial.

Johnny McQuiston declares that he felt like kissing the shiny brass plate on the after stairway, which introduced him to that armful of loveliness. There was a nice rolling sea on and some breeze, and Johnny had gone to seek a heavy coat and was deckward bound when Her Grace, in descending, slipped on the brass and went bang! into Johnny's arms. It was no joke to prevent that tall young woman from coming to grief, and Johnny grasped and clinched his teeth hard as he held manfully to the railing with his left arm and hugged his real live Duchess with his right.

She thanked him prettily for his aid, and nodded affably when she came on deck and met him at the companionway door, where he was waiting for nothing in particular if it was not for that nod. The roll continued to befriend him, for he had to help her to her chair, and there, in order to continue some vague landsman's comments on the voyage, he sat down beside her, and in this way the acquaintance began.

It was the manner Johnny sang hymns, however, which cemented the acquaintance, and even opened the doors to friendship. He used to think of the farmhouse and his mother when he sang "Abide with Me" and the other familiar music, and it came out in the look in his eyes and his earnest manner—and besides, his voice was as clear and sweet as his mother's memory. He had a dashing way of singing the new comic opera hits or music hall ballads, but a dignity settled upon him when he sang a hymn that affected the Duchess even more than it did other people. For a young woman of society she was unusually religious, and the blood of the champions of John Knox tingled within her now and then.

"You forget all about me when you are singing sacred songs," said the Duchess, approvingly. "And I like it," she added, looking at him frankly with great gray eyes.

"I am generally thinking of my mother—and she is not with me any more," replied Johnny, sturdily.

"You could sing yourself into fame, I dare say," she said, graciously.

"I did sing myself into a trip to Europe," he says, laughing and flushing.

"In concerts?" and she seemed a trifle dismayed.

"Oh, no!" he answered. "Shall we take a turn before luncheon? I'll tell you about it as we walk;" and they left the audience in the ladies' cabin to gossip about the flirtation in progress between "that stuck-up woman with a title and that singer fellow," as the man from Illinois put it.

"I don't know if I told you I was a newspaper man," began Johnny.

"Oh, a pressman!" said she. "Salisbury used to be one, you know, and lots of our best men write leaders and things."

"Well, I don't write leaders," explained Johnny. "I write the 'things,' as you call them, that the leaders are often based on. Well, one day I was sent to write up Mortimer's new house. He's about the biggest man we have on Wall street now, and he had just done up a palace. He was at home, and showed me about civilly, for he was proud of planning most of the place himself. Finally we came to was in deep thought about something, but he didn't explain. As I was going away he said: 'You won't put the hymn singing into your article, will you,' and he nodded approvingly when I said it was only a side issue. That was two months ago. About a week later I met him on the street, and he stopped and shook hands. Our big men, as a rule, don't do that unless they want something put in or kept out of the paper, and I wondered what was up. He talked about my article and said something nice, and asked abruptly, 'Have you any money saved?' Of course I was startled, but I said I had about $6000 and some stock worth about a $1000 more. 'Go get it and bring it to my office in half an hour,' said he, and off he went. I did as I was told, and he gave me a receipt, and all he said was: 'Come here Monday week.' There were very lively days on the stock market after that, and I wondered if my money was having any share in it. On Monday I went to his office and asked if he was in. The managing clerk said he was in Boston, and I felt sick. 'You're Mr. McQuiston, I believe?' said the clerk. 'Yes, and Mr. Mortimer told me to come here to-day.' 'Here's a note for you,' said he, and he handed me a big envelope. 'Please give me a receipt.' I waited until I was out on the street, and then I opened the package. There was my stock, two checks and a note which said: 'Inclosed is your margin and profits for the sake of the thoughts you awoke in me. Mortimer.' One check was my own that I had given him, and which he had not presented for payment. The other was $4000, and I took a holiday and here I am."

"Oh, that was jolly in him, wasn't it?" cried the Duchess, delightedly. "And I'm sure you deserved it. Here is my husband, you must tell him about it, too.

This was the way the Duke was drawn into it, and a very genial, earnest young man he proved to be, who seemed to indorse everything his wife did and so indorsed Johnny, whose glory among his companions grew to great proportions thereat. He was perfectly modest and frank about it, and although he refused point blank to lead un to introductions without an expressed desire by the Duchess, he still remained popular.

It was on the eastern voyage that all this occurred, and such smooth seas and serene skies were said to have been rare in their voyaging around the world by His Grace and his wife.

By the time the Cow and Calf came into view one glorious morning about six o'clock Johnny and his Duchess were "quite pals," as she expressed it, and a bit of slang being rare from Her Grace, it was duly prized by Johnny as a thing apart and belonging to him. By invitation from the Captain they watched the Irish coast peep up into the water from the bridge, and there they stood until Fastnet Lighthouse came out on the other side, and the Duchess said, with a sigh: "Almost home again!"

They parted at Liverpool, and there was given to Johnny a cordial invitation to come and call at Essex House, the London home of their Graces, and he was left to wonder if he should ever see them again, but in the excitement of arriving in London, this was soon forgotten in the delight of saying: "And so this is really Piccadilly and that green place ahead is Hyde Park."

To be twenty-six and in London for the first time and on comfortable terms with your banker, and not too much writing of your name on your letter of credit, meant to Johnny what it would mean to any healthy-minded, active and well-educated American, and in a week he felt as though he could give the younger Dickens many points for a new guide book to the English capital.

His Duchess had become a lovely, shadowy recollection, when one day, in one of the catacombs which bisect the Langham Hotel, he almost collided with a lady, who caused him to exclaim, "The Duchess!" The lady was as much startled as though Johnny had cried, "The devil!" and he stammered some apology.

"Gracious! How much she looked like the Duchess. I wonder who she is?" thought Johnny.

"What on earth did that man mean by shouting about the Duchess?" thought Miss Nellie Thurston, of Philadelphia, as she hurried to her rooms. "I'm sure he's an American—I guess I'll tell auntie."

And so it happened that when Johnny went into the dining room that evening Miss Thurston remarked to the stout lady who sat beside her, and who had the dignity of a bishop at confirmation:

"There he is, auntie. That's the man who said I was some duchess."

Mrs. Thurston looked at Johnny much as she was in the habit of looking at hansom cab drivers while making up her mind to whom she would trust herself, and she said, promptly: "Very ordinary-looking young man. His evening clothes are new, and he whereupon Johnny looked annoyed and blushed. Mrs. Thurston was in a rage, and Miss Nellie was highly amused within, but tranquil without.

"I cannot put up with these large English hotels any longer," said Mrs. Thurston, pointedly, to Nellie. "We must go to-morrow and make arrangements at some exclusive family resort." Her niece took on the color which left Johnny's cheeks, and faintly cried:

"Oh, auntie, what a thing to say."

"I'll try to get a seat somewhere else, or go away altogether, madam," said Johnny, bravely, and yet humbly. "It was no fault of mine; the waiter was to blame."

There was so much mortification in the boy's tone that Mrs. Thurston forgot the Episcopal pose and let herself down to a kindly level, and put Johnny at his ease, to her niece's evident surprise.

The next day, in one of the rooms of the National Gallery, Johnny came upon the younger lady, who was in undoubted distress. He caught her eye; she gave a faint smile of recognition, and he was beside her.

"Can I do something for you?" he said in his frank, pleasant way.

"Thank you, I am in rather a mess," she answered gratefully. "I have lost auntie. I almost always do lose her in a picture gallery, for I wander about and she sits down in some corner and adores an old master. To-day it happens she has no purse, and she will want me."

There was so much relief in Mrs. Thurston's face when they finally found her that Johnny felt encouraged. Mistress Nellie had, in the short time they were together, concluded that he was much better than he looked, and was not to be lightly cast off, in a land where pleasant and companionable fellow-countrymen were not too plentiful, so she bravely recalled Johnny to Mrs. Thurston's memory and he introduced himself.

After that matters hurried themselves. They are apt to do this in hotels and journeyings and saunterings. Johnny fell into a sort of trance, wherein his unconsciousness seemed boldness, and Miss Nellie began to ask herself questions. As for Mrs. Thurston, she soon lost any doubt as to her own conclusion, and declared that she intended either to leave for the continent, regardless of comfort, or ask Mr. McQuiston to continue his travels.

There was a cricket match on between Eton and Harrow—one of the notable matches of the year—and Johnny had hired the neatest turnout he could find to convey the trio to Lord's grounds. There was some battling before the elder lady would consent to go, and the younger finally declared that she would give Mr. McQuiston a hint of the brewing storm. Thus bribed, Mrs. Thurston sat in gloomy state until they found a place among the carriages and coaches from which to watch the people, for the game was quite beyond their grasp.

From sheer perversity, and perhaps from other motives as well, Nellie treated Johnny with an amount of cordiality and a freedom she had never shown before, and even allowed her voice to drop into something akin to a whisper when Mrs. Thurston, in a polar voice, exclaimed: "Nellie, have you told Mr. McQuiston?"

Johnny looked up in surprise, while guilty Nellie blushed and paled, and finally gasped, as the situation became plain, and her aunt's intentions flashed upon her.

She glanced appealingly at the old lady, and was astonished to see her looking up at something on a coach which stood next their carriage.

"I declare!" exclaimed the aunt at last. "Why, Nellie, there is a lady who is the image of you!—only she is a little older. Look!"

Johnny followed the direction of Mrs. Thurston's glance and cried: "It's the Duchess!"

"Who?" said Mrs. Thurston, in a shrill whisper.

"The Duchess of Essex," replied Johnny, excitedly. "She's awfully nice, and that pale young fellow with the beard is her husband, the Duke."

"Do you know her—to speak to?" again in a shrill whisper, excited and eager now.

"Is that the lady you mistook for me at the hotel?" exclaimed Nellie.

Dressed in a white costume, simple and yet bewildering, and a little white bonnet, with eyes bright and voice merry, the Duchess looked like one of those you associate with at Gainsborough. She answered Mrs. Thurston's question by glancing down, and on catching a glimpse of Johnny exclaimed: "Why, Ned, here's Mr. McQuiston!" and her long, shapely arm descended towards Johnny, who stood up and looked as delighted as he felt.

The Duchess told Johnny afterwards that she guessed it all at a glance, and acted accordingly; and you can depend upon it, he is willing to swear to any assertion she makes.

"Help me down, Stanley," she said to the gentleman next her, and in an instant she stood beside Johnny on the Duchess was in the carriage beside Nellie, telling Mrs. Thurston that she had been struck by the likeness Nellie Thurston bore to herself, and this was followed up by other gracious speeches, climaxing at last by an invitation to call at Essex House and a statement that Her Grace would send them cards for a "little reception on Wednesday night, to meet the Princess Louise of Lorne." "Friends of Mr. McQuiston's are sure to be welcome with us, you know," she said, as she bowed and asked Johnny to help her up the ladder to the coach seat.

"Will you come now and sing hymns for me, sir?" whispered Her Grace, as she stood with Johnny's hand in hers.

"Come!" he blurted out, "I'll go and sing till you order me out of the house."

The Duchess laughed and murmured: "Is it so bad as that? Well, she is lovely, and you are fortunate. Bring her to see me Saturday morning at 11."

"What were you asking me, auntie, when the Duchess spoke first to Mr. McQuiston? You wanted to know if I had told him something?" asked Nellie, coolly, as they drove home through the pretty streets of St. John's Wood.

"I'm sure I don't remember, dear," said Mrs. Thurston innocently.

"Shall I tell Mr. McQuiston to go away before the Duchess's reception, auntie?" Nellie asked that night, as she stood before the door of her aunt's room, candle in hand.

"Certainly not! Why, he's to take us there."

"May I tell him to stay?"

"Of course not; there is no need of saying anything. He seems like a very sensible young man, and needs no coaching."

"Coaching, auntie? Fie, why that's slang. And suppose in the coaching he asks me if I will let him drive, what then?"

"Don't be foolish, child! He has no such ideas in his head. Don't be foolish."

"I'm rather afraid I shall be," said Nellie, but she said it to the candle, after she closed the door.

It was some months after this that Mrs. John Arlington McQuiston (Johnny's middle name has been drawn from obscurity into active life), looking at two tall Sevres which stood beside the library fireplace, remarked to her husband:

"John, dear, do you know I believe auntie would like to have the Duchess's letter framed and hung between the vases she sent us."

Johnny, who was busily looking over manuscript, smiled, but said nothing.

"I don't think you are half enough grateful to your Duchess, John," continued Mrs. John.

"Oh, yes," said Johnny, and he came to his wife's chair and rumpled her brown bangs with caressing hand, "but you see she is outranked now by my queen."—Boston Home Journal.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Louis XVI was an abominable glutton.

The best brass band in Australia is composed of natives.

North Carolina has but 3702 foreigners out of a population of 1,617,980.

Camphor should not be placed next to furs, as it will make the color lighter.

Street bands are not permitted in Germany unless they accompany processions.

The central span of the St. Louis, (Mo.) bridge is 520 feet, the side spans 515 feet each.

In an Oregon town there is an octogenarian who is an enthusiastic rider of the bicycle.

In Vienna, Austria, the organ grinders are allowed to play only between midday and sunset.

An elephant is fifty or sixty years in attaining maturity, and will live a century and a half.

If a snail's head be cut off and the animal placed in a cool, moist spot a new head will be grown.

In 1813 William Burton patented a locomotive that was provided with legs and feet behind to push the machine along the track.

Kid and silk gloves came into use in Europe about the end of the fifteenth century. At first only princesses and ladies of high rank were allowed to wear them.

H. Pennel, of Wilkes, N. C., on his seventy-third birthday, recently celebrated, cut and shocked forty shocks of wheat from dinner time till night, and was still as fresh and active as a boy.

A Maine man, a resident of Rockland, says he had suffered two years from the after effects of the grip till he was struck by lightning the other day. Since then he has felt himself entirely well.

A Kalamazoo (Mich.) health officer

frosting for two large cakes if properly managed. Beat them up with a little sugar until quite light, then put a tablespoonful of cold water into the dish, mix it slightly with the egg and sugar already there and add more sugar. This may be repeated until nearly half a cupful of water has been added. The frosting must be well beaten, and may have any flavoring preferred. Made in this way, it sets quickly and retains its moist and delicate qualities much longer than when made with egg alone.—New York Ledger.

TO BOIL AND SERVE SWEET CORN.

Half the sweet corn is spoiled in cooking. The ears should not be broken before cooking unless it is impossible to get them into the kettle. Have the water boiling. Throw in a tablespoonful of salt to every quart of water. The corn, if not hard and very full, should be cooked in from twelve to twenty minutes. When the corn is done a silver fork thrust into a kernel should break open the skin and release the inner kernel. Don't let the corn stand after it is done in the water in which it has been cooked. Place it in a double steamer.

A good plan is to boil more ears than are wanted for dinner and cut off the remainder to be heated up for breakfast with milk, butter, pepper and salt. These ears should be left in the hot water until ready to be scraped.

The ears which are to be served should be broken into two or three pieces, as they can then be eaten without disturbing the comfort of the rest of the table and making every one who tries the corn on the cob appear like hogs while eating. The pieces should be small enough to be held with one hand without soiling the tips of the fingers.

Corn tastes best and looks best if brought to the table in a corn doily, or wrapped in a plain napkin.—New York Journal.

TASTEFUL VEGETABLES.

Mashed carrots are quite as palatable as mashed turnips. They should be cooked, passed through a sieve and put into a stewpan with a piece of butter, a spoonful of cream, a drop or two of tarragon vinegar, whisked up and seasoned with pepper and salt, arranged in the form of a mould and sprinkled with a little chopped parsley.

Cucumbers are seldom used except raw, and yet they are both delicious and digestible when cooked. The peel should be removed and the cucumber should be boiled until tender, then drained and sliced and simmered in good brown gravy, to which a very little Chile vinegar has been added, for seven or eight minutes. Radishes, like cucumbers, can be served hot as well as in salads. They should be tied in bunches and boiled for eighteen or twenty minutes, then placed on toast and covered with white sauce. Peas, French beans and sprouts are greatly improved by being tossed for a few minutes previous to sending to table in a saucepan containing a lump of fresh butter, a tablespoonful of cream, a pinch of caster sugar and seasoning of pepper and salt. A rather more simple way of treating French beans is a la Francaise. They are put into a pan with a piece of butter, the juice of half a lemon and a little pepper and salt.

A ragout of peas needs but to be eaten to be appreciated. Put three ounces of butter into a saucepan with a teaspoon of minced onion, a few leaves of fresh mint, pepper and salt. When these ingredients have simmered for a few minutes—take care that they do not acquire the least color—add a quart of green peas, and shake the pan to prevent their burning; after five minutes add half a pint of water, a very little borax and half a teaspoon of powdered sugar. Cover the pan closely and draw it to the side of the fire and let the contents cook slowly for about three-quarters of an hour; if allowed to boil the water will soon be absorbed, and unless more is added at once the peas, instead of being large and tender, will be shriveled and hard.—New York Advertiser.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Baking is one of the cheapest and most convenient modes of preparing a meal in small families.

In roasting meat turn with a spoon, instead of a fork, as the latter pierces the meat and lets the juice out.

One teaspoonful of cornstarch to a cup of table salt will keep it from getting hard in the salt shakers.

To tell good eggs, put them in water; if the large ends turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

An English way to cover flower pots is to paste the narrow ends of the tissue paper sheet together and cut it of the right height, making the top edge tulip pointed. Crimp the paper

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"Death Valley" in the Great American Desert, in Colorado. It is proposed to make of it an inland sea by turning the melting snows and rains that fall upon the Sierra Nevadas into this "dry sea." The valley is 200 feet below the floor of the desert, is 150 miles long, thirty miles wide at the northern end, tapering to about three miles in width at the southern extremity. One of the schemes to reclaim the desert is to turn the Colorado River into the lower end, or, as it is called, the Colorado Desert, from which water would naturally seek its level in Death Valley.

Death Valley is the hottest place on earth, so far as known up to date. There is no spot so deadly, more desolate, and so thickly strewn with dead. It is appropriately named, for human life cannot exist amid its poisonous vapors, and even the birds are infected with its noxious gases and fall dead in their flight. Heavy rains never fall in this death-bringing place, and the few light showers only make the atmosphere more humid, if possible. With the thermometer at 136 degrees in the shade, and the sun beating against the black bristling rocks, reflecting back the intensified heat, one may form some idea of this desolate region. It is the dryest place in the world—the bodies of those who perished from thirst have been found in after years completely mummified. The corpses were not disturbed by even the prowling hyena. Animal life cannot exist there—only the reptile species. Men have died from thirst, and yet water within reach.

The blistering heat and dryness of the air rendered it impossible to keep the body to the proper temperature to sustain life. This valley was named by Governor Blaisdell, of Nevada. He and a few others were making a survey, and found the mummified remains of about twenty emigrants, who, in attempting to cross the valley, lost their way and died of thirst and starvation. One of the survivors of this party, now a citizen of Los Angeles, Cal., gives a picturesque account of that voyage of perhaps unparalleled suffering in this "dry sea."

"Before the days of the transcontinental railroads," says he, "the overland immigrants came to California by the southern route mainly, thus avoiding the mountains of the northern route as well as the snow in winter. There were about fifty in our party, about half that number being women and children. About the third or fourth day after entering the valley we began to realize that we were lost. We had aimlessly traveled from one point to another and saw that the valley was walled in on each side by steep and craggy rocks, and that there was no way to cross it, or get out of it, except at its lower terminus. So we continued on, hoping to find our way out. We wandered around in this land of desolation for about three months—the drifting sands had obliterated the trail that we set out to follow and covered our tracks so that we could not retrace our steps when we found that we were lost in this land of burning sand.

"Our provisions became scant," he continued, "and we were reduced almost to starvation. Finally our wagons were abandoned and we packed up what we could upon the backs of oxen, and the women and even some of the children were compelled to walk. The supply of water was so near exhausted that only enough was taken at a time to moisten the parched lips and the swollen throat. Refreshing streams and gleaming lakes were seen in the distance, and, nerving every effort to reach this haven, we found only blistering beds of alkali. An occasional spring was found oozing from the burning sands, which gave us temporary relief. Day by day the provisions ran lower, and the oxen perished one by one. All baggage was now abandoned; every one was compelled to walk, excepting those who were completely exhausted, and they were carried on the shoulders of others. We took what provisions was left, with the very small supply of water, and trudged along, traveling mostly at night, but even then the heat was almost unbearable.

"At early morning we would travel while it was cool and our sufferings of mind would be intensified by the reflections of lakes and rivers, so clear and distinctly defined. The tall green

Soft music has a hypnotic effect.

Milk is about eighty-seven per cent. water.

London has street car lines eighty feet below the surface.

Canary birds are greatly subject to pneumonia and pleurisy.

A scheme is on foot to utilize the current of the Bosphorus to illuminate Constantinople, Turkey.

The great artesian well at Passy, one of the suburbs of Paris, flows steadily at the rate of 5,600,000 gallons a day.

By an English invention camel's hair, cotton plant and chemicals are being substituted for leather in machinery belting with considerable success.

A caterpillar in the course of a month will devour 6000 times its own weight in food. It will take a man three months to eat an amount of food equal to his own weight.

In the country surrounding Caracas there grows a strange plant called the moon flower. Its petals remain closed during the day, but at night, when the moon is shining, they open and nod twenty times to the minute.

In the manufactures of Great Britain alone the power which steam exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labor of 4,000,000,000 of men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.

One of the best bandages for wounds is made from the inner bark of the "punk" tree. It is pounded with a hammer until it becomes soft and feels like velvet. Its astringent properties caused the lips of a wound to be drawn together.

Plants often exhibit something very much like intelligence. If a bucket of water during a dry season be placed a few inches from a growing pumpkin or melon vine the latter will turn from its course, and in a day or two will get one of its leaves in the water.

The latest thing out is a pulseometer, by which the life insurance examiners can tell to a fraction the exact condition of an applicant's heart beat. An electric pen traces on prepared paper the ongoings, haltings, and precise peregrinations of the blood, showing with the fidelity of science the strength or weakness of the telltale pulse.

It appears that the cheese mite undergoes a metamorphosis, passing through a "hypopus" stage. The mite originally soft and easily killed by heat or exposure, in this stage suddenly become, hard and able to endure great changes and also to live a long time without food; it is also then provied with special adherent organs, so that attached to insects it can be widely distributed, though exposed to the most adverse circumstances.

A Danish chemist has invented a new agent of destruction which revolutionizes entirely the present modes of warfare. A peculiarly constructed gun discharges a certain chemical which turns to vapor as soon as it strikes the air. This vapor has such an effect on the risible muscles that the enemy breaks into loud laughter. The mirth is so violent that the soldiers are unable to handle their weapons and fall easy victims to their antagonists.

Grave of a Hero.

The grave of Sam Houston is located in a little cemetery at Huntsville, Texas, and according to a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it is greatly neglected. "One would certainly expect," says the writer, "that a monument or shaft would mark the spot where lie the bones of the great statesman and patriot. Not so, however. An unpretentious marble slab is all that tells of his last resting place, and there was not a grave in the entire cemetery of neglected and forgotten graves that has received less attention than that of the great commoner. The slab, on which was inscribed simply his name, the date of his birth and death, was ready to fall into the sunken grave. There was no guard or rail around it, and the plank fence which surrounded the silent city was ready to topple over and decay. Huntsville is a small village of a few hundred people, where one of the penitentiaries of the State is located. It is distant some ten or twelve miles from the main line of the International and Great Northern Railroad, and

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HOW CHILDREN QUARREL.

The Game of Brag as Overheard in Plebeian Tompkins Square.

On one of the seats four little girls were observed the other day indulging in the feminine—masculine, also—propensity for quarreling. The most self-assertive of the group was a diminutive damsel whose head was adorned with a hat of monstrous red plumage. Sarcastic comments on her part had evidently irritated her companions:

"She's a sassy thing, Sally. I wouldn't speak to her no more," observed a young miss on the right.

The sarcastic damsel sniffed, but said nothing.

"Don't let's 'sociate with her no more," remarked a second.

The three little girls arose, and the third one had her say. "You can just keep away from our party. Mary Baum," she said. "We ain't a-goin' ter look or speak to you no longer."

The self-assertive maiden in the monstrous hat gazed contemptuously upon her whilom companions as they marched away. She shrugged her shoulders complacently. "Huh! Dere is odders," she observed, with a world of significance in her tones.

A short distance away sat two little boys who were comparing notes on family matters.

"Us folks has got de biggest family," remarked the first one, confidently.

"Betcher ain't," returned his companion.

"Yes we has. Dere's me, an' me two brudders, me daddy, me mudder, me aunt and me uncle. Kin you beat dat?"

"I should say," was the response. "We's got seven gals and boys in our family. An' deres t'ree grown-ups."

"Well, an how, me daddy can buy out your daddy."

"Kin he? Oh, kin he? Me daddy's a hoss-car driver an' he owns a big stable wid two hunnered hosses."

"Dat ain't nothin," retorted the imaginative youth. "Me daddy's a janitor an' he owns a house on Secon' avenoo dat's fibe stories high, and wit a hun red people livin' in it. See?"—New York Recorder.

LADY of the house—Well, if your references are satisfactory, I'll engage you. Applicant for cook's position—Are yez goin' to look them up? Lady of the house—Certainly. Applicant—Then there'll be no need of me comin' back again.—Harper's Bazar.

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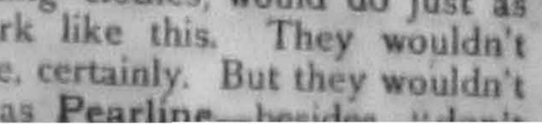

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Perhaps you think that some of the imitations of Pearline, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as Pearline—besides, it's